

3AH3/17

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1955

No. 16



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

Complimentary Copy



Registered at the General Post Office, Brisbane,
for transmission through the post as a book.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1955

No. 16



Issued by the
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

A. H. TUCKER, Government Printer, Brisbane.
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia.)

Preface.

The *Queensland Year Book* is one of three annual publications through which the Queensland statistical service supplies the public with numerical facts concerning the State and its activities. The *Queensland Pocket Year Book* provides a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years, without comment, in convenient form to serve as a handy pocket reference. Fully detailed statistics which students and others may require can be obtained from the *Statistics of Queensland*, which is published in parts as the information becomes available. An intermediate position between these two publications is occupied by the *Queensland Year Book*, which contains all the most important and valuable statistics of the State, presented with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for an understanding of the figures given in the tables but which it is not the function of the other publications to provide. A list of the various publications appears at the end of this volume. Statistics later than those printed can usually be obtained from the Government Statistician's Office at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, or Rockhampton.

Detailed tables in this issue, generally refer to the financial year 1953-54 or the calendar year 1954. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in previous Year Books will be found in this issue. New features include (i) value of production according to statistical divisions (pages 205 to 207), (ii) the presentation of new details available for interstate trade in combination with those for over-sea trade (pages 262 to 269), and (iii) a more detailed treatment of local government finance (pages 380 to 384).

As in previous years, I thank the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation in the exacting work involved in producing the Year Book. Thanks are also due to business men, primary producers, and other members of the community for completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires sent to them, and to all who have helped to maintain the regular flow of statistical information, including the District Statisticians at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville, the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, and many Queensland State and Commonwealth Departments.

The preparation of the Year Book was primarily the work of Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Deputy Government Statistician, who edited it, assisted by Mr. M. Kalinowski and Mr. E. A. Leaver, but the statistics which form the book's main substance are the results of the keen work of the officers in charge of the four principal sections of the office, Mr. R. A. Nimmo, Mr. E. W. Maike, Mr. A. Johnston, and Miss O'Sullivan, and all the statistical staff associated with them. The diagrams were drawn by Miss M. F. Lynch.

S. E. SOLOMON,
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 16th July, 1956.

Chapters.

	Page.
1. GENERAL INFORMATION	1
2. GOVERNMENT	18
3. POPULATION AND HEALTH	33
4. PUBLIC JUSTICE	78
5. SOCIAL SERVICES	93
6. LAND AND SETTLEMENT	122
7. PRODUCTION	137
8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	215
9. TRADE	253
10. MARKETING	272
11. PRICES	303
12. EMPLOYMENT	317
13. PUBLIC FINANCE	345
14. PRIVATE FINANCE	395
APPENDIX—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	411

Contents.

	Pages.
1. General Information—	
1. Area and Position. 2. Physical Features. 3. Climate. 4. Rainfall. 5. Rainfall and Rural Industry. 6. Seasonal Activities in Rural Industry. 7. Seasonal Conditions ..	1-17
8. Trade and Commerce	17
2. Government—	
1. System; State Ministry, Governors, and Premiers of Queensland. 2. State Parliament; 1953 Election, Members' Pensions. 3. Commonwealth Government; Ministry, Queensland Members of Parliament and Elections. 4. State Governments. 5. All Australian Parliaments; Cost	18-30
6. Divisions of Queensland	30-32
3. Population and Health—	
1. Population; Growth, Ages, Birthplaces, Religions, Conjugal Condition, Dependent Children. 2. Distribution of Population; Statistical Divisions, Local Authorities, Towns, Brisbane Community Areas	33-51
3. Births; Birth Rates, Reproduction Rates, Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage, Masculinity, Ex-nuptial, Legitimation, Multiple, Still. 4. Marriages; Marriage Rates, Ages and Conjugal Condition, Religions. 5. Deaths; Death Rates, Infantile Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Expectation of Life. 6. Comparative Fertility and Mortality by Districts	51-65
7. Diseases; Causes of Death by Ages, Death Rates, Pre- vention of Disease, Diseases Treated in Hospitals, Notifiable Diseases	66-73
8. Mental Sickness	73-74
9. Aborigines; Protectorates and Reserves, Numbers ..	74-77
4. Public Justice—	
1. The Legal System; Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction ..	78
2. Police; Organisation and Cost. 3. Prisons and Reforma- tories; Prison Farms. 4. Criminal Courts	78-87
5. Civil Courts; Supreme and Magistrates', Divorces, &c. 6. Miscellaneous; Land Titles, Liquor Licenses	87-92

5. Social Services—

1. Schools; Types of Schools, Government Expenditure on Education, Enrolments, Ages of Scholars, Technical Colleges, Teachers' Training College, School Examinations. 2. University. 3. Science and Art; Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries, Scientific Research .. 93-101
4. Supervision of Health. 5. Hospitals; Public, Mental. 6. Ambulances. 7. Maternal and Child Welfare Service 102-112
8. Charitable Institutions; Benevolent Asylums, Orphanages, Institutions for Blind and Deaf. 9. State Children .. 112-113
10. Age and Invalid Pensions. 11. Maternity Allowances. 12. Child Endowment. 13. Widows' Pensions. 14. War Pensions. 15. Commonwealth Pensions and Social and Health Services Expenditure 114-121

6. Land and Settlement—

1. Development; Land History. 2. Land Administration; Leases. 3. Reclamation of Prickly Pear Lands. 4. Areas and Tenures 122-127
5. Irrigation and Water Supply; Development of Water Resources, Irrigation on Rural Holdings, Artesian Water. 6. Forestry; State Forest Service 127-136
7. Regional Development 136

7. Production—

1. Introduction. 2. Rural Industries; Holdings, Machinery, Employment. 3. Live Stock; Numbers, Slaughtering, Meatworks, Meat Exports. 4. Wool; Production, Exports, Sales, Processing. 5. Dairying; Dairy Factories, Poultry, Bees 137-156
6. Agriculture; Acreages, Yields, Values. Sugar, Fruit, Cotton, Sorghum, Tobacco, Peanuts, Canary Seed, Arrowroot, Artificial Fertilisers 156-168
7. Fisheries. 8. Mines and Quarries; State Mining, Mining Employment, Accidents. 9. Timber; Sawmills, Plywood Mills 169-175
10. Manufacturing; Divisions, Employment, Production, Capital. 11. Heat, Light, and Power; Electricity, State Electricity Commission, Gas. 12. Building Operations; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building .. 176-200
13. Value of Production; Gross, Local, and Net 201-207
14. National Income 208-214

	Pages.
8. Transport and Communication—	
1. Introduction. 2. Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Cargo and Shipping at Ports	215-222
3. Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways. 4. Street Tramways and Buses	222-231
5. Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6. Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7. Traffic Accidents. 8. Air Transport	231-248
9. Posts and Telegraphs. 10. Wireless; Broadcasting ..	249-252
9. Trade—	
1. Introduction; Nature of Queensland Trade. 2. Oversea Trade; Exports and Imports, Countries and Commodities, Trade at Ports. Australian Oversea Trade. 3. Oversea and Interstate Trade; Exports, Imports, Quantities ..	253-267
4. Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 5. Export Prices ..	268-271
10. Marketing—	
1. The Queensland System; Marketing Legislation	272-274
2. Raw Sugar. 3. Butter, Cheese, and Eggs. 4. Wheat. 5. Wool. 6. Cotton	274-291
7. Special Northern Boards; Maize, Pigs. 8. Miscellaneous Farm Products; Peanuts, Barley, Arrowroot, Tobacco, Ginger, Broom Millet	291-295
9. Fruit and Vegetables; the C.O.D., Canned Fruits, Potatoes, Navy Beans	295-297
10. Other Marketing Control; Plywood and Veneer, Coal. 11. Voluntary Marketing Pools; Maize, Grain Sorghum	297-299
12. Related Activities; Price Fixing, Meat Industry Board, Fish Board	299-302
11. Prices—	
1. Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock and Produce. Wholesale Price Index Numbers	303-306
2. Retail Prices; Index Number Regimen, Food and Groceries, Rent, "C" Series	306-316
12. Employment—	
1. Introduction. 2. Working Population; Industries, Grades of Occupation, Occupations	317-323
3. Employment; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment	324-327

Pages.

4. Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions; State Industrial Court, Industrial Disputes, Trade Unions.	5. Wages; Basic Wages, Average Wages, Award Wage Rates.	
6. Hours and Working Conditions.	7. Apprenticeship	327-340
8. General Employment Facilities.	9. Workers' Compensation Insurance.	
10. Unemployment Benefits		340-344

13. Public Finance—

1. Introduction.	2. Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Financial Agreement, Loan Council, Recent Borrowings, Commonwealth Payments to States, Reimbursements of Taxation	345-353
3. State Revenue; Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Funds.	4. State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt	353-363
5. Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Loan Expenditure.	6. Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure	363-367
7. Taxation; Total Collected in Queensland, Income Tax, Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates, Uniform Tax Assessments, Company Tax, Land Tax, Probate, Succession, Estate Duties, Other Taxes		367-376
8. Local Government; Revenue and Expenditure, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, and other Business Undertakings, Loans.	9. Semi-Governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans.	
10. All State Public Finance		376-387
11. State Financial Institutions; State Enterprises, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Bureau of Industry, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation		387-394

14. Private Finance—

1. Money and Banking; Cheque-paying Banks, Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks	395-399
2. Bankruptcy	400
3. Insurance; Life, General.	
4. Companies.	
5. Friendly Societies.	
6. Building Societies.	
7. Co-operative Societies	401-407
8. Real Property Transfers	407
9. Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale	407-409
10. Share Prices Index	409-410

Appendix—

Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860	411-430
---	---------

List of Maps and Diagrams.

	Page.
General map of Queensland, showing statistical divisions and basic wage districts	<i>facing page 1</i>
Meteorology of typical stations	6
Average annual rainfall	8
Summer and winter rainfall	10, 11
Average annual population increase	34
Ages of population	38
Distribution of population	42
Brisbane Community Areas—population per square mile ..	49
Standard mortality ratios, male and female	64
Infantile mortality rates	64
Net reproduction rates	64
Land tenures	126
Artesian bores	131
Sheep and wool production	141
Cattle numbers and production	141
Beef cattle distribution	144
Dairy cattle distribution	145
Sheep distribution	146
Pig distribution	147
Area of crops	157
Gross value of production of industries	205
Cargo discharged at Queensland ports	216
Cargo shipped at Queensland ports	217
Railways and shipping routes	223
Air routes and broadcasting stations	248
Export prices	271
Retail prices	313
Basic wages	334
Local Authority boundaries	378, 379

CALENDAR, 1955.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	30 2 9 16 23	· 6 13 20 27	· 6 13 20 27	· 3 10 17 24
Mon.	* * 10 17 24	· 7 14 21 28	· 7 14 21 28	· 4 * 18 *
Tues.	· 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 ·	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26
Wed.	· 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 ·	2 9 16 23 30	· 6 13 20 27
Thur.	· 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ·	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28
Fri.	· 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ·	4 11 18 25 ·	1 * 15 22 29
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ·	5 12 19 26 ·	2 * 16 23 30
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	· 7 14 21 28
Mon.	* * 9 16 23 30	· 6 * 20 27	· 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28	· 5 12 19 26	· 9 16 23 30
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29	· 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ·	2 9 16 23 30	· 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ·
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ·	3 10 17 24 ·	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ·
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ·	4 11 18 25 ·	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ·
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	· 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	· 6 13 20 27	· 4 11 18 25
Mon.	· 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	· 7 14 21 28	· 5 12 19 *
Tues.	· 6 13 20 27	· 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	· 6 13 20 *
Wed.	· 7 14 21 28	· 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	· 7 14 21 28
Thur.	1 8 15 22 29	· 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ·	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	· 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ·	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	3 10 17 24 ·	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ·	3 10 17 24 31

CALENDAR, 1956.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26	· 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Mon.	* * 9 16 23 *	· 6 13 20 27	· 5 12 19 26	* * 9 16 23 30
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28	· 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ·
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29	· 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 * ·
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ·	2 9 16 23 ·	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ·
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ·	3 10 17 24 ·	2 9 16 23 *	6 13 20 27 ·
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ·	4 11 18 25 ·	3 10 17 24 *	7 14 21 28 ·
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	· 6 13 20 27	· 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26
Mon.	· * 14 21 28	· * 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	· 6 13 20 27
Tues.	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28
Wed.	2 9 16 23 30	· 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29
Thur.	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ·	2 9 16 23 30
Fri.	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ·	3 10 17 24 31
Sat.	5 12 19 26 ·	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ·	4 11 18 25 ·
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	30 2 9 16 23	· 7 14 21 28	· 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23
Mon.	· 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	· 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
Tues.	· 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	· 6 13 20 27	· 4 11 18 *
Wed.	· 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28	· 5 12 19 *
Thur.	· 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29	· 6 13 20 27
Fri.	· 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ·	2 9 16 23 30	· 7 14 21 28
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ·	3 10 17 24 ·	1 8 15 22 29

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1956 being 15th August.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 16—1955

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Australian total, being about 60 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 4 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is $84\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole territory. About 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A full description of the structure of the land of Queensland has been given in previous issues of the *Year Book*, and the following is a brief outline of its main characteristics.

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east, and for some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp; while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country.

Over this complex country in late geological times there were lava outpourings; and from them streams have spread rich loamy soils as on the Atherton Tableland, Peak Downs, and the Darling Downs.

Thus from east to west the following divisions may be distinguished.

(i) The continental shelf with its reefs and islands consists of rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles. (ii) The eastern mountains and plains lie between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range or a scarp, in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the coast ranges, that have many local names. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these lie the bigger rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields and most of the coal basins. The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries, and on the coast where mountains approach fairly closely, are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. (iii) The western plains and plateaus consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and of dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide to the west. The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising, with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat is a product of the south-eastern region of the western plains. (iv) The rugged country of the far north-west embraces three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

Artesian Water.—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

3. CLIMATE.

Climate and Living Conditions.—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind.

In Queensland very successful settlement in the tropics has been made by white people. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that no coloured labour is available for manual and domestic work.

Meteorological Data.—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1954.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absol- ute Maxi- mum.	Absol- ute Mini- mum.	Mean Maxi- mum.	Mean Mini- mum.	Total.	Wet Days. <i>a</i>	Aver- age for 30 Years. <i>b</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.95	74.5	89.9	63.9	81.0	68.1	6.74	16	5.72
February ..	29.90	76.5	90.3	66.8	81.8	71.1	21.58	21	5.47
March ..	29.95	76.8	91.8	63.8	84.4	69.3	2.96	8	4.97
April ..	30.11	70.8	85.8	58.8	78.9	62.8	1.45	11	3.68
May ..	30.13	64.5	80.0	46.0	73.4	55.6	3.17	11	2.35
June ..	30.16	60.3	74.0	42.4	68.3	52.3	1.66	12	2.75
July ..	30.15	61.1	81.2	43.2	69.5	52.8	6.17	10	1.88
August ..	30.21	60.9	83.7	45.4	69.6	52.3	4.26	7	1.07
September ..	30.17	63.7	81.1	49.0	71.7	55.6	2.63	13	1.69
October ..	30.13	68.1	86.5	55.3	74.9	61.3	6.35	14	2.27
November ..	29.97	73.1	87.3	59.2	80.9	65.3	2.79	10	4.00
December ..	29.99	74.7	90.0	61.8	82.4	67.0	1.60	9	4.24
Year ..	30.07	68.7	91.8	42.4	76.4	61.1	61.36	142	40.09

a Days on which one point or more of rain fell.

b The rainfall averages shown here and in the following tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1954. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1954. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1954. %	Aver- age. %	1954. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	96.4	98.7	75.0	76.5	34	30	8.13	4.73
February ..	92.5	96.3	72.2	75.4	45	34	6.80	3.96
March ..	93.0	94.6	69.8	73.0	36	32	10.67	1.86
April ..	89.8	89.9	68.1	66.9	36	26	0.51	0.62
May ..	83.2	82.9	58.1	59.7	25	26	0.06	0.48
June ..	75.5	77.3	49.1	54.1	20	29	0.04	0.80
July ..	78.8	76.4	51.9	51.5	26	27	0.00	0.23
August ..	81.6	81.4	55.6	54.3	26	19	0.07	0.12
September ..	88.0	88.4	59.7	61.0	15	18	0.57	0.16
October ..	94.6	95.1	68.8	68.2	27	18	0.84	0.44
November ..	100.9	98.6	72.5	73.5	16	22	0.58	1.59
December ..	98.3	100.4	74.2	76.2	15	24	2.40	1.90
Year ..	89.4	90.0	64.6	65.9	27	25	39.67	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	94.2	99.6	71.3	73.3	39	31	6.23	2.31
February ..	91.4	96.9	70.5	71.7	48	34	3.75	3.12
March ..	96.4	94.1	67.6	68.1	30	35	0.20	2.10
April ..	86.8	87.8	63.0	60.1	41	32	3.46	1.01
May ..	81.2	80.4	50.6	52.1	29	35	0.00	0.52
June ..	72.9	74.3	45.7	46.7	35	38	1.59	0.94
July ..	76.1	73.2	47.7	44.3	34	35	1.63	0.80
August ..	76.9	77.9	50.6	46.5	40	28	1.49	0.30
September ..	86.1	85.4	53.9	53.7	25	24	0.39	0.52
October ..	90.5	92.8	57.0	61.5	32	22	2.60	0.84
November ..	99.6	97.0	61.0	67.5	18	24	0.08	1.26
December ..	97.8	99.7	63.7	71.5	28	27	2.28	1.82
Year ..	87.5	88.3	58.5	59.8	33	30	23.70	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	87.9	97.6	68.5	70.8	40	28	9.40	2.65
February ..	85.7	96.1	67.4	70.1	44	29	3.51	2.36
March ..	99.0	91.7	63.4	65.1	22	33	0.00	1.54
April ..	78.5	84.5	59.1	55.7	34	34	1.10	0.95
May ..	73.8	76.4	44.5	47.2	28	39	0.00	0.69
June ..	65.6	69.3	40.2	42.3	37	43	1.57	1.46
July ..	68.0	68.3	43.7	40.1	42	40	2.26	1.32
August ..	68.8	72.9	44.7	42.1	39	33	1.40	0.75
September ..	76.6	80.4	48.2	49.0	22	28	1.17	0.95
October ..	81.1	88.2	58.3	57.7	34	26	6.93	1.02
November ..	88.2	93.6	62.5	64.4	28	25	0.82	1.68
December ..	93.0	96.4	67.9	68.5	25	27	0.55	2.60
Year ..	80.5	84.6	55.7	56.1	33	32	28.71	17.97

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Deputy Director, Meteorological Bureau, Brisbane.)

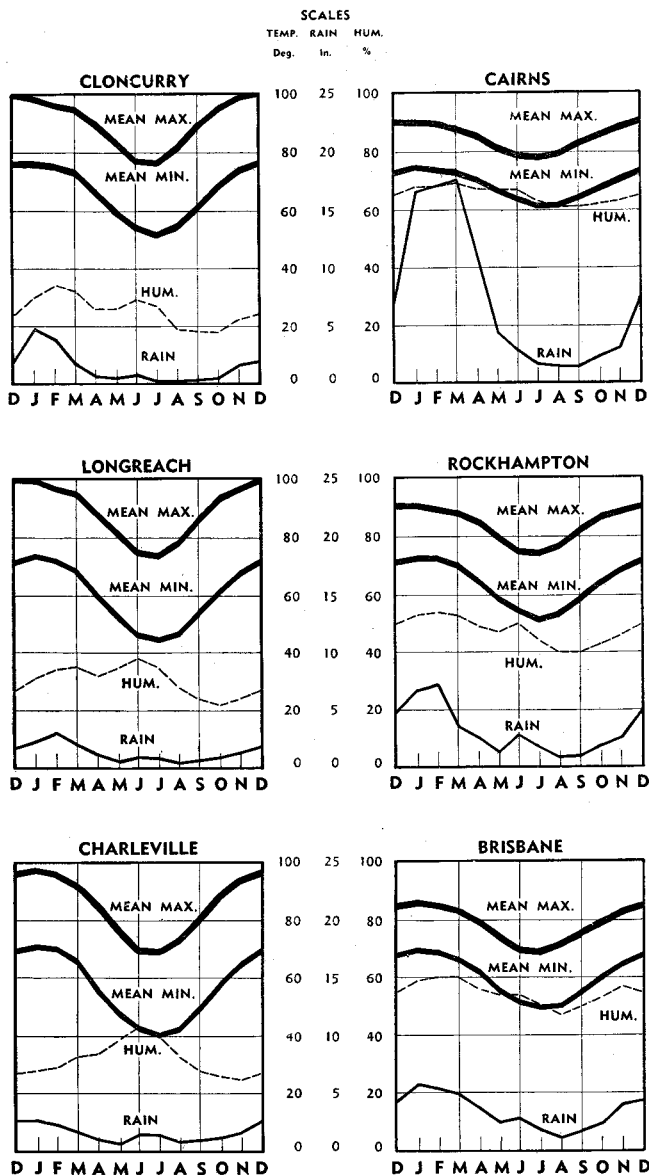
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	
	1954. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1954. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1954. %	Aver- age. %	1954. In.	Aver- age. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January ..	89.0	89.7	74.6	74.2	64	68	13.03	16.51
February ..	87.7	89.0	75.7	73.9	69	68	12.03	17.00
March ..	87.5	87.1	73.2	72.6	63	69	14.74	17.59
April ..	84.2	84.9	71.8	70.0	65	67	9.94	10.76
May ..	80.9	81.6	67.3	66.2	61	67	2.33	4.37
June ..	77.5	78.8	63.6	63.5	61	67	1.67	2.87
July ..	78.5	78.1	63.4	61.0	59	63	1.25	1.56
August ..	78.3	79.5	65.2	61.1	62	61	2.44	1.46
September ..	81.6	82.6	65.6	63.8	53	61	0.60	1.43
October ..	82.8	85.6	69.4	67.4	60	62	2.95	2.40
November ..	87.0	87.9	71.1	70.4	53	63	0.49	3.05
December ..	87.6	89.7	72.8	72.9	53	65	1.94	7.35
Year ..	84.1	84.5	70.0	68.1	60	65	63.41	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January ..	87.1	90.0	70.3	72.3	52	53	10.36	6.70
February ..	84.7	88.7	73.5	72.1	70	54	15.35	7.28
March ..	88.7	87.2	70.8	69.8	50	53	1.24	3.54
April ..	82.3	84.2	66.1	64.8	54	49	3.18	2.66
May ..	78.3	79.3	55.9	58.3	59	47	0.19	1.26
June ..	73.1	74.4	51.4	54.0	26	50	0.72	2.80
July ..	73.7	73.7	52.2	51.2	53	44	2.84	1.77
August ..	74.1	76.7	54.9	52.9	52	40	3.88	0.82
September ..	78.7	81.7	56.1	58.3	44	40	0.66	0.94
October ..	81.2	85.9	63.2	63.8	51	43	2.13	1.99
November ..	87.7	88.5	65.9	68.0	49	46	4.48	2.63
December ..	87.4	90.0	68.1	70.9	47	50	0.67	4.97
Year ..	81.4	83.4	62.4	63.0	51	47	45.70	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January ..	81.0	85.5	68.1	69.1	57	59	6.74	5.72
February ..	81.8	84.6	71.1	68.7	68	60	21.58	5.47
March ..	84.4	82.3	69.3	66.2	58	60	2.96	4.97
April ..	78.9	79.1	62.8	61.5	53	56	1.45	3.68
May ..	73.4	73.7	55.6	55.6	51	54	3.17	2.35
June ..	68.3	69.4	52.3	51.5	54	54	1.66	2.75
July ..	69.5	68.6	52.8	49.4	50	51	6.17	1.88
August ..	69.6	71.1	52.3	50.0	53	47	4.26	1.07
September ..	71.7	75.5	55.6	54.8	56	50	2.63	1.69
October ..	74.9	79.2	61.3	60.3	56	53	6.35	2.27
November ..	80.9	82.3	65.3	64.6	58	57	2.79	4.00
December ..	82.4	84.5	67.0	67.5	55	55	1.60	4.24
Year ..	76.4	78.0	61.1	59.9	56	55	61.36	40.09

a Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942, except those for Brisbane which are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

b Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

Meteorology of Typical Stations



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means for temperature and humidity for all stations except Brisbane are for all years of record up to 1942, while those for rainfall and Brisbane temperature and humidity are 'standard period normals' covering the years 1911 to 1940.

4. RAINFALL.

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall.—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 8 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1947 TO 1954.

Locality.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	60.3	41.5	47.2	63.9	33.9	33.5	43.6	61.4	40.1
Bundaberg	63.1	38.4	46.1	73.5	27.1	51.8	61.6	62.2	42.4
Gladstone	59.5	36.6	42.5	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.7	49.0	38.3
R'hampton	33.9	21.9	35.1	59.0	24.6	33.4	32.9	45.7	37.4
Mackay ..	52.0	34.6	44.9	101.8	65.2	40.3	53.0	99.4	63.2
Townsville	55.5	24.9	51.6	86.5	41.1	36.3	70.9	59.2	39.7
Innisfail ..	126.2	120.7	158.2	228.3	101.4	102.5	135.3	171.8	139.2
ThursdayIs.	76.0	82.1	77.2	86.0	43.6	87.4	62.4	75.8	66.5
Burketown	51.0	23.2	30.9	67.5	22.9	14.9	41.4	40.9	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	33.4	26.3	31.7	36.8	23.9	33.7	20.0	29.5	25.1
Toowoomba	53.1	34.5	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.9	38.8	49.1	35.2
Kingaroy	56.3	27.9	35.0	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.0	45.2	28.1
Eidsvold	34.9	30.2	35.7	46.6	21.3	37.0	34.4	43.4	28.4
Emerald ..	28.7	10.8	33.2	42.2	17.4	19.8	25.4	39.5	23.3
Ch. Towers	29.8	15.3	28.5	48.0	16.3	15.1	22.7	39.3	23.3
Atherton	55.6	47.7	84.4	89.8	41.9	55.3	51.8	51.8	54.1
Palmerville	36.7	38.3	56.2	38.6	26.4	28.9	33.4	38.0	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	19.1	14.2	26.5	31.6	10.7	17.8	11.4	15.1	12.6
Charleville	21.7	14.2	33.3	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.5	28.7	18.0
Blackall ..	17.8	13.0	26.2	40.9	17.0	18.9	15.4	34.5	19.2
Longreach	20.5	9.0	23.6	41.4	22.2	8.3	12.5	23.7	15.5
Boulia ..	10.6	3.7	13.0	31.4	6.0	8.5	18.1	6.1	9.5
Winton ..	16.0	6.8	23.4	41.8	12.7	9.9	11.1	20.9	16.2
Hughenden	19.9	10.3	15.9	41.5	18.9	6.6	17.4	32.7	18.2
Cloncurry	21.3	14.7	18.1	37.1	15.0	12.3	21.7	30.7	16.9
Croydon ..	28.5	32.3	25.9	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.0	<i>n</i>	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.*n* Not available.

Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

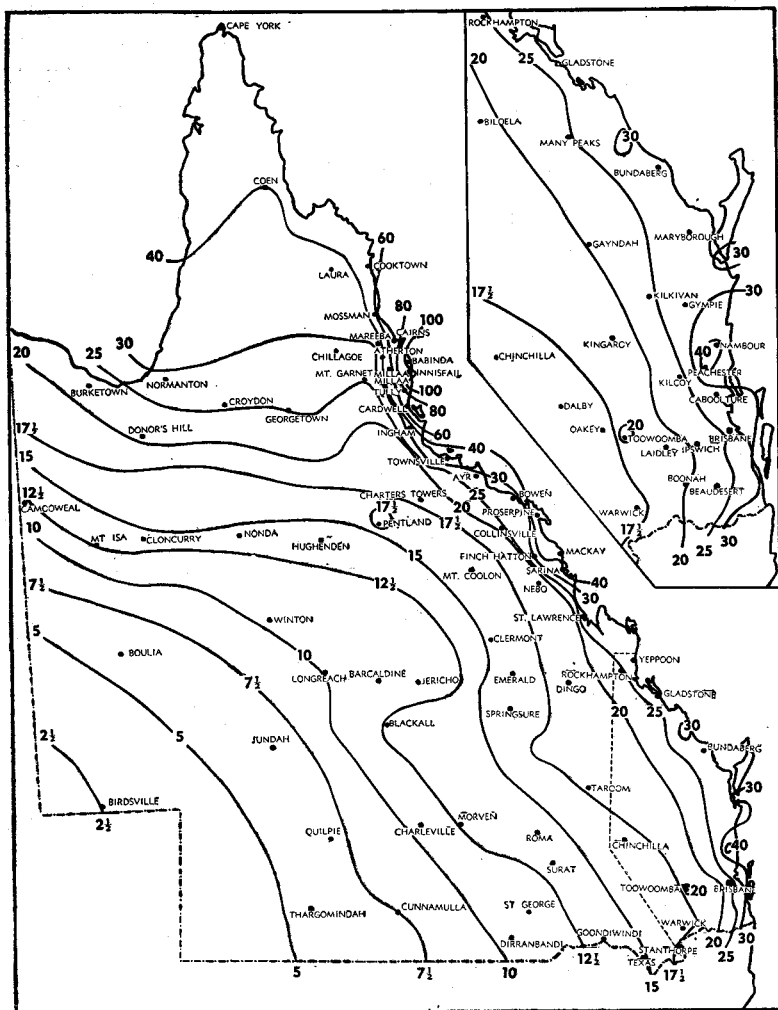
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

Variability of Rainfall.—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges. Maps illustrating variability of summer and winter rainfall appeared on pages 12 and 13 of the 1947 *Year Book*.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

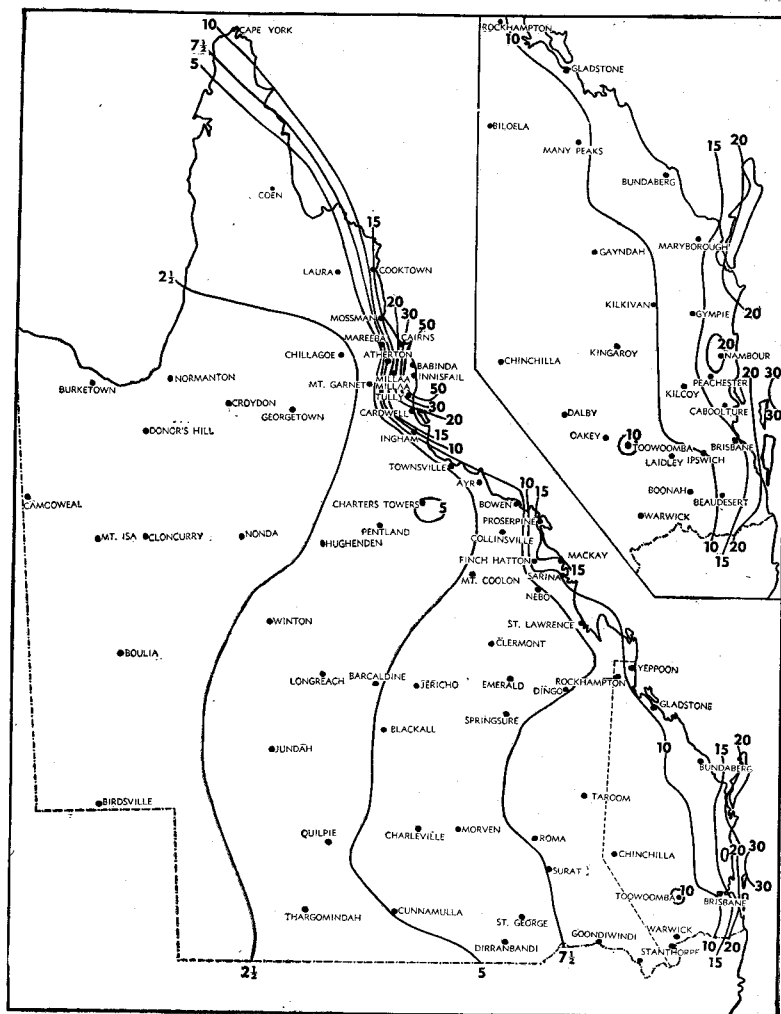
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on the maps show the numbers of inches of rain which most frequently fall in summer (October-March) and in winter (April-September). These are *modal* values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



for summer and winter, as the mode is unaffected by the size of abnormally high or low rainfalls which sometimes occur. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures. To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay is not practised to any extent, largely owing to a shortage of labour and machinery for this heavy work.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas,

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, has become more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, and 1945-46.

Further towards the western border of the State both rainfall and its reliability fall, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic

basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Apples .. ..	.. .. .	..	February, March
Arrowroot	August to October	8-10	June to August
Bananas .. ..	.. .. .	..	All year
Barley	Green Fodder—March to July	..	..
	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	October to December	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits ..	.. .. .	..	December to March
Grapes .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to March

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued.*

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland : August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast : April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial ; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ..	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed ..	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize ..	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	Tableland— Nov., December	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	September to January	3	January to March
Navy Beans (Dry)	December, January	3-4	March to May
Oats ..	March to May	4-7	October, November
Onions ..	April, May	5-6	October, November
Papaws ..	.. ..	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts ..	October to December	5	March, April
Pineapples ..	September to January	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes ..	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins ..	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum ..	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar Cane ..	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes ..	Sept. to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco ..	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— Tableland : July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
	Coast : May & June	3-4	September
Tomatoes ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: Jan. to Aug.	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to September
Wheat ..	May, June	4½-5½	October, November

7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

1953-54.—As in the preceding month, practically no rain fell in July, and the season developed as the driest winter for eight years. Good general rains late in August were too late for all of the large acreage prepared for winter grains to be sown. Fruit and vegetable production had been greatly reduced by almost four months of adverse conditions.

The August rains were followed by another dry month, and except on the Far North Coast further rain was needed by the end of September. There were some relief rains in southern districts during October, and variable storm rains during November, but generally it was a dry spring and the planting of summer-growing crops was restricted. However, the conditions favoured the harvesting of 10·2 million bushels of wheat and of a record cane crop yielding 1,220,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar.

December rainfall was less than half of normal, and by the end of that month good rains were generally and urgently required. These were received during January in most farming areas, but the falls were variable in grazing districts. However, heavy rains occurred over most of the State in February, establishing excellent conditions for the dairying industry and a good outlook in the beef cattle and sheep areas.

March was generally dry and hot, and good April rains were restricted to the Far North. The dry weather provided good harvesting conditions for summer crops, while in pastoral areas feed and water supplies were adequate. May and June were mainly dry months. Most agricultural and dairying districts received some rain early in June, allowing a start to be made with the sowing of winter cereals, but at the end of the month more was needed to complete planting.

1954-55.—Unseasonal cyclonic conditions in the middle of July brought flood rains to the south-eastern districts, where spring prospects were enhanced and the planting of a near record wheat area of about 700,000 acres completed. Generally good conditions were maintained throughout August and September. The outlook was particularly bright in all dairying districts, winter grain crops were growing well, and, excluding the north-west which was dry, conditions in pastoral areas were favourable.

Over-average October rains hindered the harvesting of sugar cane but further improved the generally good outlook which, except for the steady deterioration of conditions in the north-west, was well maintained throughout November. The wheat harvest of about 16½ million bushels had been exceeded only once, in 1952. But low rainfall and high temperatures during December caused dairy production to decline, and restricted the plantings and retarded the growth of summer-growing crops. Practically all areas needed good rains by the end of the month.

January rains were best in the inland pastoral districts. All sheep areas received good falls, but adequate relief for the dry agricultural districts had to await the practically State-wide heavy rains which fell during February. Dairy pastures were revived and the prospects for summer-growing crops greatly improved, while for some beef cattle areas the outlook was the best for a number of years. The crushing of cane was completed early in February with a record production of 1,301,000 tons

of 94 net titre sugar, compared with the previous highest total of 1,220,000 tons for the preceding season.

The autumn was exceptionally wet, March, April, and May all recording over-average rains, and, with February, making four successive months of widespread and repeated floodings in most of the State's river systems. Excellent conditions were established in all pastoral and dairying districts, with bright winter prospects, but the results for farmers were mixed. Cane crops made vigorous growth in all sugar districts and sub-soil moisture reserves for winter grain crops were replenished, but there were losses in the field and harvesting delays for cotton, peanuts, maize, sorghum, and potato crops. Moreover, planting schedules for sugar cane and vegetables were disrupted, and the preparation of land for winter grains delayed. Farmers therefore welcomed a dry June, during which they were able practically to complete their plantings of wheat and other winter crops.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, grain), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl- and trochus-shell). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay. Bowen, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton have smaller oversea export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the southern, central, and northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, being chiefly goods manufactured in southern States. Information is given in the chapter on trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, minerals, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, sorghum, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, and tobacco. Among minerals, copper, lead, and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit, and meat are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10th December, 1859, the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May, 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May, 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10th December, 1859.

The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated. The present system of government, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23rd March, 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 16th March, 1953.*)

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation.—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. Harold Henry Collins.

Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Hon. Arthur Jones.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. William Matthew Moore.

Attorney-General.—Hon. William Power.

Secretary for Public Works and Housing.—Hon. Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. George Henry Devries.

Secretary for Mines and Immigration.—Hon. Colin George McCathie,^a

^a Appointed 22nd December, 1954; acting from 18th November, 1954.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 1st October, 1946, and is the sixteenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of all Governors, and the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall	.. .. .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	.. .. .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	.. .. .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	.. .. .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	.. .. .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	.. .. .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	.. .. .	June, 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	.. .. .	October, 1946

State Governments.—There have been thirty-five different Governments in Queensland since the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government being led by Sir R. G. W. Herbert who was appointed Colonial Secretary on the day of separation from New South Wales. Leaders of the various Governments, and the dates on which their Governments entered office, are as follows:—

<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 10-12-59	Sir J. R. Dickson	.. 1-10-98
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 1-2-66	Hon. A. Dawson	.. 1-12-99
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 20-7-66	Hon. R. Philp	.. 7-12-99
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 7-8-66	Sir A. Morgan	.. 17-9-03
Sir R. R. Mackenzie	.. 15-8-67	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 19-1-06
Sir C. Lilley	.. 25-11-68	Hon. R. Philp	.. 19-11-07
Sir A. H. Palmer	.. 3-5-70	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 18-2-08
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 8-1-74	Hon. D. F. Denham	.. 7-2-11
Hon. G. Thorn	.. 5-6-76	Hon. T. J. Ryan	.. 1-6-15
Hon. J. Douglas	.. 8-3-77	Hon. E. G. Theodore	.. 21-10-19
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 21-1-79	Hon. W. N. Gillies	.. 26-2-25
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 13-11-83	Hon. W. McCormack	.. 22-10-25
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 13-6-88	Hon. A. E. Moore	.. 21-5-29
Hon. B. D. Morehead	.. 30-11-88	Hon. W. Forgan Smith	.. 17-6-32
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 12-8-90	Hon. F. A. Cooper	.. 16-9-42
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 27-3-93	Hon. E. M. Hanlon	.. 7-3-46
Sir H. M. Nelson	.. 27-10-93	Hon. V. C. Gair	.. 17-1-52
Hon. T. J. Byrnes	.. 13-4-98		

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of primary votes being elected.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,164
Brisbane	Brisbane	Mann, Hon. J. H. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	9,717
Bulimba	Bulimba	Gardner, R. J. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	6½	13,161
Buranda	Buranda	Brown, R. K. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,341
Chermside	Chermside	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	23½	15,020
Clayfield	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B., D.S.O. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2	10,711
Coorparoo	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2½	12,550
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	Brosnan, M. T. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,463
Ithaca	Rosalie	Eastment, L. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,616
Kedron	Gordon Park ..	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	9½	16,492
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	Turner, J. A. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,934
Kurilpa	West End	Moore, T. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,373
Merthyr	New Farm	Moore, Hon. W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,340
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket	Morris, K. J. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	88	14,041
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	56	20,823
Norman	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	3	11,719
Nundah	Nundah	*Roberts, F. E. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	33	11,928
Sandgate	Sandgate	Robinson, H. F. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	19	15,522
Sherwood	Sherwood	Kerr, T. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	79	14,529
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,163
Toowong	Toowong	Munro, A. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	6	12,245
Windsor	Woolloowin ..	Rasey, T. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,734
Wynnum	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	35	14,349
Yeronga	Moorooka	Noble, Dr. H. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	4½	12,545
Total Metropolitan			385	299,480

* Independent from 26th August, 1953.

State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate for any electoral district.

From the election of 29th April, 1950, the Legislative Assembly was increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, from 62 to 75 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, each with a different quota of electors per district, namely, (i) the metropolitan (24 electoral districts; quota, 10,795); (ii) the south-eastern—the coastal and sub-coastal areas from the border northwards nearly to Mackay (28 districts; quota, 9,373); (iii) the northern—the north coastal, Atherton Tableland, and Peninsula areas (13 districts; quota, 7,696); and (iv) the western—the rest of the State (10 districts; quota, 4,613).

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 7th March, 1953, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In- formal Votes Cast.	Per- centage of In- formal Votes Cast.	
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com- munist.	Inde- pendent.	Other.			
(24 Electorates).										
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,701	89.5	6,239	..	..	457	..	1,598 ^b	407	4.7	
12,595	95.7	7,938	..	4,464	..	..	..	193	1.5	
9,750	94.3	6,117	..	3,523	..	..	..	110	1.1	
14,266	95.0	6,844	..	7,306	..	..	..	116	0.8	
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,802	94.0	4,970	..	6,722	..	..	..	110	0.9	
9,603	91.8	6,718	..	..	438	..	2,156 ^b	291	3.0	
10,122	95.3	6,513	..	3,361	141	..	..	107	1.1	
15,790	95.7	10,279	..	5,351	..	..	..	160	1.0	
10,362	94.8	6,314	..	3,883	..	..	..	165	1.6	
9,516	91.7	5,853	..	2,868	165	101	349 ^b	180	1.9	
9,709	93.9	6,110	..	3,470	..	..	..	129	1.3	
13,225	94.2	5,578	..	7,484	..	..	..	163	1.2	
19,483	93.6	12,203	..	6,635	386	..	..	259	1.3	
11,009	93.9	6,447	..	4,446	..	..	..	116	1.1	
11,276	94.5	6,882	..	4,232	..	..	..	162	1.4	
14,594	94.0	8,047	..	6,338	..	..	..	209	1.4	
13,692	94.2	6,552	..	6,830	..	..	141 ^c	169	1.2	
9,186	90.4	5,847	..	2,787	..	..	418 ^d	134	1.5	
11,505	94.0	4,234	..	7,135	..	..	..	136	1.2	
10,099	94.1	6,011	..	3,980	..	..	..	108	1.1	
13,479	93.9	9,261	..	4,066	..	..	..	152	1.1	
11,954	95.3	5,767	..	6,041	..	..	..	146	1.2	
261,718	93.9	150,724	..	100,922	1,587	101	4,662	3,722	1.4	

a Not contested. *b* Social Credit. *c* Liberal-Labour. *d* Independent Labour.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny	Oakey	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (<i>Country</i>) ..	3,140	9,386
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (<i>Country</i>) ..	3,020	9,569
Bremer	Booval	Donald, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	29½	10,697
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Walsh, Hon. E. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	22½	10,571
Callide	Monto	Jones, V. E. (<i>Country</i>)	10,440	9,965
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	8,020	10,066
Condamine	Dalby	Diplock, L. F. (<i>Labour</i>)	11,085	10,837
Cooroora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)	845	9,662
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	2,800	10,549
Darlington	Beaudesert	Plunkett, T. F. (<i>Country</i>)	1,085	10,814
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>Country</i>)	1,830	9,380
Fitzroy	Allenstown	Clark, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	235	9,217
Ipswich	Ipswich	Marsden, I. (<i>Labour</i>)	5	9,693
Isis	Childers	Pizzev, J. C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	4,540	9,721
Keppel	Rockhampton	Cooper, V. J. N. (<i>Labour</i>)	5,010	11,147
Landsborough	Landsborough	Nicklin, G. F. R. (<i>Country</i>)	1,080	10,484
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, G. W. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)	1,250	9,703
Marodian	Goomeri	Heading, J. A., C.M.G. (<i>Country</i>) ..	4,245	9,194
Maryborough	Maryborough	†Farrell, D. (<i>Labour</i>)	140	10,164
Murrumba	Redcliffe	Nicholson, D. E. (<i>Country</i>)	960	12,383
Nash	Gympie	Kehoe, G. B. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,160	10,653
North Toowoomba	East Toowoomba	Wood, L. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	3½	9,840
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Burrows, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	4,235	9,736
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	Larcombe, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	2½	9,374
Somerset	Brassall	Skinner, A. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	2,075	9,539
Southport	Southport	Gaven, E. J. (<i>Country</i>)	350	10,938
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	Duggan, Hon. J. E. (<i>Labour</i>)	4	9,923
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, O. O. (<i>Country</i>)	1,130	9,181
Total South-Eastern			68,742½	282,386
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin	Ayr	Coburn, A. (<i>Independent</i>)	1,470	7,890
Cairns	Cairns	Crowley, T. M. (<i>Labour</i>)	79	8,545
Cook	Cairns	Adair, H. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	54,250	8,783
Haughton	Townsville	McCarthy, Hon. C. G. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,395	8,153
Hinchinbrook	Ingham	Jesson, C. G. (<i>Labour</i>)	4,575	8,383
Mackay	Mackay	Graham, F. D. (<i>Labour</i>)	5	7,619
Mirani	Sarina	Evans, E. (<i>Country</i>)	2,220	7,964
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Byrne, P. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,310	7,755
Mulgrave	Gordonvale	English, C. B. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,330	7,928
Mundingburra	West Townsville	Aikens, T. (N. Q. <i>Labour</i>)	1,065	8,840
Tablelands	Mareeba	Collins, Hon. H. H. (<i>Labour</i>)	36,820	8,603
Townsville	Townsville	Keyatta, G. (<i>Labour</i>)	3½	7,103
Whitsunday	Mackay	Roberts, L. H. S. (<i>Country</i>)	6,185	8,392
Total Northern			110,707½	105,958

† Deceased. At by-election, 28th November, 1953, H. J. Davies (*Labour*) elected.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Per-centage of Total Enrol-ment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(28 Electorates).									
8,919	95.0	..	5,240	..	..	3,601	..	78	0.9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,994	94.5	6,513	..	2,865	..	549	..	67	0.7
9,655	96.9	3,386	5,988	..	..	..	..	281	2.9
9,270	92.1	5,625	3,537	..	..	..	..	108	1.2
10,102	93.2	5,074	4,975	..	..	..	..	53	0.5
9,139	94.6	2,713	6,359	..	..	..	..	67	0.7
9,830	93.2	3,808	5,944	..	..	..	..	78	0.8
10,089	93.3	2,998	6,507	..	270	..	..	314	3.1
8,846	94.3	..	5,954	..	..	2,791	..	101	1.1
8,753	95.0	6,023	..	2,490	157	..	..	78	0.9
9,045	93.3	8,090	..	..	463	..	..	492	5.4
9,192	94.6	3,743	5,326	..	..	..	..	123	1.3
10,665	95.7	5,850	4,001	..	..	703	..	111	1.0
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,256	95.4	3,032	..	6,177	..	..	..	47	0.5
8,581	93.3	2,754	5,748	..	..	..	..	79	0.9
9,913	97.5	5,429	..	..	92	4,178	..	214	2.2
11,454	92.5	4,801	6,564	..	..	..	..	89	0.8
10,031	94.2	5,583	..	4,373 ^e	..	..	..	75	0.7
9,217	93.7	5,649	..	3,486	..	..	..	82	0.9
9,280	95.3	6,241	2,970 ^e	..	..	..	..	69	0.7
8,913	95.1	5,457	..	3,141	..	227	..	88	1.0
8,953	93.9	4,522	4,353	..	..	..	..	78	0.9
10,194	93.2	4,031	6,089	..	..	..	..	74	0.7
9,280	93.5	6,086	..	3,123	..	..	..	71	0.8
8,787	95.7	3,069	5,651	..	..	..	..	67	0.8
237,358	94.3	110,482	85,206	25,655	982	12,049	..	2,984	1.3
(13 Electorates).									
7,581	96.1	3,137	..	..	..	4,337	..	107	1.4
7,741	90.6	4,546	2,389	..	292	..	406 ^f	108	1.4
7,886	89.8	4,135	3,658	..	..	..	..	93	1.2
7,850	96.3	4,617	1,661	..	..	..	1,526 ^g	46	0.6
7,716	92.0	4,494	..	1,549	..	1,534	..	139	1.8
7,154	93.9	4,586	..	2,520	..	..	..	48	0.7
7,552	94.8	3,146	4,332	..	..	..	..	74	1.0
7,294	94.1	4,867	2,142	..	227	..	..	58	0.8
7,368	92.9	3,716	3,553	..	..	..	..	99	1.3
8,378	94.8	2,303	..	1,647	..	..	4,372 ^g	56	0.7
7,866	91.4	5,165	2,412	..	217	..	..	72	0.9
6,566	92.4	3,786	..	1,713	200	..	782 ^g	85	1.3
7,896	94.1	3,510	3,878	..	443	..	..	65	0.8
98,848	93.3	52,008	24,025	7,429	1,379	5,871	7,086	1,050	1.1

a Not contested.*e* Joint Liberal-Country Party.*f* Independent Labour Protestant People's Party. *g* North Queensland Labour Party.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne	Mitchell	Taylor, J. R. (<i>Labour</i>)	29,310	5,020
Barcoo	Blackall	Davis, E. W. (<i>Labour</i>)	56,380	4,790
Belyando	Emerald	Foley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	48,920	4,842
Carpentaria	Cloncurry	Smith, A. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	98,040	5,918
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers ..	Jones, Hon. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,305	4,509
Flinders	Hughenden	† Riordan, Hon. E. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	70,390	4,693
Gregory	Longreach	Devries, Hon. G. H. (<i>Labour</i>)	91,140	4,562
Mackenzie	Clermont	Whyte, P. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	24,700	4,919
Roma	Roma	Dohring, A. (<i>Labour</i>)	12,180	5,293
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	58,300	5,209
Total Western			490,665	49,755
Total for State			670,500	737,579

† Deceased. At by-election, 12th March, 1955, Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde (*Labour*) elected.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1953 Election were as follows:—Labour, 42; Country, 13; Liberal, 7; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 8 Labour, 2 Country Party, and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1955-56 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. J. H. Mann.

Chairman of Committees.—J. Clark.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees.—F. D. Graham, G. Keyatta, J. C. A. Pizzey, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O., and J. A. Turner.

Leader of Opposition.—G. F. R. Nicklin.

Members' Pensions.—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1st January, 1949. It provides for contributions from all Members of £2 per week, to be subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age, must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. Rates of annuity vary from £5 to £7 per week according to length of service, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—*continued*.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.	
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.			
(10 Electorates).										
4,288	85.4	2,600	1,650	..	..	..	..	38	0.9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,982	84.2	3,093	1,842	..	..	..	..	47	0.9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,434	90.1	2,420	1,978	..	..	..	..	36	0.8
4,983	94.1	2,555	2,393	..	..	..	..	35	0.7
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,687	88.4	10,668	7,863	..	..	..	..	156	0.8
616,611	93.8	323,882	117,094	134,006	3,948	18,021	11,748	7,912	1.3	

a Not contested.

two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. The number of Members of the House of Representatives (divided among the States in proportion to population) was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and Queensland's number from 10 to 18.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are given on the next page.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 11th January, 1956.*)

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C. (*V.*).
Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir A. W. Fadden, K.C.M.G. (*Q.*).
Vice-President of Executive Council; and Defence Production.—Rt. Hon.
 Sir Eric J. Harrison, K.C.V.O. (*N.S.W.*).
Labour and National Service, and Immigration.—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (*V.*).
Trade.—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (*V.*).
External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (*V.*).
Defence.—Hon. Sir P. A. M. McBride, K.C.M.G. (*S.A.*).
Navy.—Senator Hon. N. O'Sullivan (*Q.*).
Attorney-General.—Senator Hon. J. A. Spicer, Q.C. (*V.*).
National Development.—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (*N.S.W.*).
Air, and Civil Aviation.—Hon. A. G. Townley (*T.*).
Territories.—Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (*W.A.*).
Repatriation.—Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (*Q.*).
Supply.—Hon. H. Beale, Q.C. (*N.S.W.*).
Primary Industry.—Hon. W. McMahon (*N.S.W.*).
Shipping and Transport.—Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge (*W.A.*).
Health.—Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E. (*Q.*).
Postmaster-General.—Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (*Q.*).
Customs and Excise.—Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C. (*N.S.W.*).
Interior, and Works.—Hon. A. Fairhall (*N.S.W.*).
Army.—Hon. J. O. Cramer (*N.S.W.*).^a
Social Services.—Hon. H. S. Robertson (*N.S.W.*).^a

^a As from 28th February, 1956.

Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.—The following statements show the names and parties of Queensland members of the Commonwealth Parliament. The last general election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 10th December, 1955. At the same time five Senators were elected to replace those whose term was due to expire on 30th June, 1956.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1959.

Elected—9th May, 1953.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Byrne, C. B. (*Labour*).

Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).

Maher, E. B. (*Country*).

Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).

Term—To 30th June, 1962.

Elected—10th December, 1955.

Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).

Cooper, Hon. W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).

Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

O'Sullivan, Hon. N. (*Liberal*).

Rankin, A. J. M. (*Liberal*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election—10th December, 1955.

Metropolitan.

Bowman	..	McColm, M. L. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Brisbane	..	Lawson, Hon. G. (<i>Labour</i>).
Griffith	..	Coutts, W. C. (<i>Labour</i>).
Lilley	..	Wight, B. McD. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Petrie	..	Hulme, A. S. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Ryan	..	Drury, E. N. (<i>Liberal</i>).

Southern.

Darling Downs	..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Fisher	..	Adermann, C. F. (<i>Country</i>).
McPherson	..	Fadden, Rt. Hon. Sir A. W., K.C.M.G. (<i>Country</i>).
Maranoa	..	Brimblecombe, W. J. (<i>Country</i>).
Moreton	..	Killen, D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Oxley	..	Cameron, Hon. D. A., O.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Wide Bay	..	Brand, W. A. (<i>Country</i>).

Central and Northern.

Capricornia	..	Pearce, H. G. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Dawson	..	Davidson, Hon. C. W., O.B.E. (<i>Country</i>).
Herbert	..	Edmonds, W. F. (<i>Labour</i>).
Kennedy	..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (<i>Labour</i>).
Leichhardt	..	Bruce, Hon. H. A. (<i>Labour</i>).

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the Senate were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.							House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	258,994	282,572
Liberal	..	..	..	..	..	..	196,214	..
Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	113,116	..
Liberal-Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,885	370,529
Communist	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,851	28,272
Non-party	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,726	..
Total Valid Votes							615,786	681,373
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,719	28,883
Total Votes Cast							629,505 ^a	710,256

^a Divisions of Darling Downs and Fisher uncontested.

Details of the voting at the 1955 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	44,215	McColm, M. L. .. Chalmers, H. M. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	22,500 18,646
Brisbane <i>(Brisbane)</i>	46,373	Lawson, G. Cairns, K. M. .. Jones, C.	Labour .. Liberal .. Communist ..	21,619 18,001 1,269
Capricornia .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	38,455	Pearce, H. G. .. Maxwell, C. A. .. Browne, E. W. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	19,617 15,804 1,026
Darling Downs .. <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	42,193	Swartz, R. W. C. ..	Liberal ..	<i>a</i>
Dawson <i>(Mackay)</i>	37,409	Davidson, C. W. .. Dalton, S. J. ..	Country .. Labour ..	21,324 13,541
Fisher <i>(Gympie)</i>	42,742	Adermann, C. F. ..	Country ..	<i>a</i>
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	44,402	Coutts, W. C. .. Berry, D. R. ..	Labour .. Liberal ..	20,936 19,896
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	41,076	Edmonds, W. F. .. White, A. G. .. Bishop, F. W. ..	Labour .. Lib.-Country .. Communist ..	18,825 15,885 2,416
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	33,844	Riordan, W. J. F. .. Donnelly, T. J. ..	Labour .. Country ..	17,366 12,457
Leichhardt .. <i>(Cairns)</i>	41,411	Bruce, H. A. .. Gilmore, T. V. .. Falls, W. F. ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	18,512 17,844 759
Lilley <i>(Albion, Bris.)</i>	43,727	Wight, B. McD. .. Melloy, J.	Liberal .. Labour ..	23,186 16,742
McPherson .. <i>(Southport)</i>	44,249	Fadden, A. W. .. Clarke, D. J. .. Green, T. H. ..	Country .. Labour .. Non-party ..	24,269 11,942 4,555
Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i>	38,472	Brimblecombe, W. J. Russell, C. W. .. Bauers, P. C. ..	Country .. Non-party .. Non-party ..	15,363 15,066 4,035

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
10TH DECEMBER, 1955—continued.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Moreton .. (<i>Mount Gravatt, Brisbane</i>)	43,616	Killen, D. J. .. Edwards, A. N. .. Julius, M. N. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	20,908 18,788 713
Oxley (<i>Ipswich</i>)	41,785	Cameron, D. A. .. Thomas, N. .. Dwyer, J. P. .. Welsby, M. E. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Non-party .. Communist ..	23,472 14,468 1,070 668
Petrie (<i>Albion, Bris.</i>)	44,047	Hulme, A. S. .. Curran, N. J. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	23,328 17,740
Ryan (<i>Paddington, Brisbane</i>)	44,893	Drury, E. N. .. Buchan, N. L. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	25,306 16,341
Wide Bay .. (<i>Maryborough</i>)	41,845	Brand, W. A. .. Tallon, M. D. ..	Country .. Labour ..	21,859 17,724

a Elected unopposed.

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. J. Cahill (<i>Labour</i>)	March, 1956
Victoria ..	Hon. H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	May, 1955
Queensland ..	Hon. V. C. Gair (<i>Labour</i>)	May, 1956
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1956
W. Australia ..	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke (<i>Labour</i>)	April, 1956
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>)	February, 1955

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years unless the Assembly consists entirely of equal numbers of members of two parties in which case the term is three years, and there is special provision for government by the party which received the majority of popular votes.

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the table on the next page. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Particulars.			Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members^a—										
Upper House	..	No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House	..	No.	123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
Annual Salary^a—										
Upper House	..	£	1750 ^b	500	1440 ^c	..	1463 ^e	1340 ^f	1305 ^g	..
Lower House	..	£	1750 ^b	1875	1440 ^c	1688 ^d	1463 ^e	1340 ^f	1330 ^g	..
Total Cost—										
Executive	..	£1,000	187	135	97	76	46	54	73	668
Parliament	..	£1,000	1,886	510	322	377	244	244	103	3,686
Total	..	£1,000	2,073	645	419	453	290	298	176	4,354
Cost per Head—										
Executive	..	s. d.	0 5	0 10	0 10	1 2	1 2	1 9	4 9	1 6
Parliament	..	s. d.	4 3	3 0	2 8	5 10	6 3	7 9	6 8	8 3
Total	..	s. d.	4 8	3 10	3 6	7 0	7 5	9 6	11 5	9 9

^a At 30th June, 1954.

^b Plus tax-free allowances for expenses incurred in duties as a member as follows:—Senators, £550 per annum; Members of House of Representatives, £400 to £900 per annum, according to size of electorate.

^c Plus £100 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^d Plus marginal allowance of £100 for metropolitan electorates and ranging from £165 to £270 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^e Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

^f Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth, and reimbursement of expenses ranging from £200 per annum for metropolitan electorates to £400 per annum for north-western electorates.

^g Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

In addition to the salaries and allowances specified above, members of Parliament receive allowances and privileges regarding postage, telephone, and travelling expenses, details of which vary in the different States.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past, local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of 1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

The Local Government Act, 1878, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act, 1879*, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act, 1880*, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act, 1890*, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish, and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930, and, in June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act, 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. From June, 1949, there were 12 Cities, 10 Towns, and 112 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act, 1936*, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925. Brisbane is the only Australian capital city which is not divided for local government purposes.

Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting is wholly by secret postal ballot in 56 Local Authorities, and partly by postal ballot in 15. In the remainder, voting is by secret ballot at polling booths. The clerk of the Local Authority is responsible for keeping the roll, and he is, by virtue of his office, the returning officer. Voting is compulsory, and elections are held in April every three years.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected for each of 24 wards which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council, and, excluding the chairman, the number of councillors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve. Some Local Authorities are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire shire is treated as one electoral area. In elections the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority area.

One Queensland Local Authority had no council at the end of 1955. It was the Town of Thursday Island, which was being administered by the Department of Local Government.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts*, 1886 to 1932, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(d) *Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1949, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 21), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

Under the *Commonwealth Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts*, 1885 to 1898, *Amendment Act* of 1900, Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into eighteen Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court, acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act*, 1916, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act*, 1863, fifteen Pastoral Districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 44 to 47, and the maps on pages 378 and 379, show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947 the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. (See page 136.)

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,322,752 in 1954.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1947 to 1954, the population of Queensland increased by 19·1 per cent. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 27·3 per cent.; South Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 20·1; Victoria, 19·4; and New South Wales, 14·7. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, but during the next seven years, up to the 1954 Census, migration made a substantial contribution to the increase.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses from 1911 to 1954, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954 Censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Queensland—					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	853,040	1,016,534
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	253,375	301,725
Total ..	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259
N. S. Wales ..	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529
Victoria ..	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
South Australia ..	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094
W. Australia ..	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771
Tasmania ..	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752
N. Territory ..	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469
A. C. Territory ..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315
Australia ..	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530

n Not available.

At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

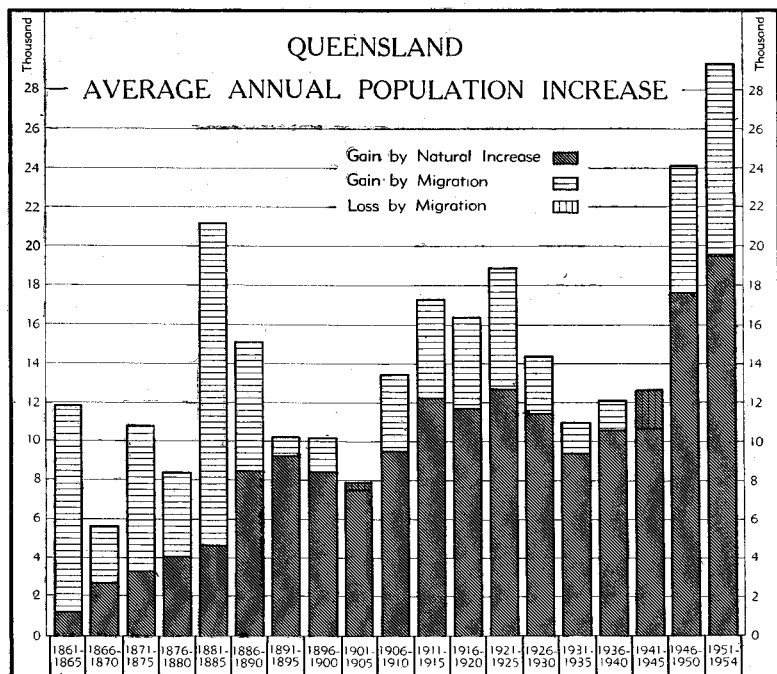
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9·5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14·7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last five years. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1949.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1949 ^a ..	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638
1950 ^a ..	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081
1951 ^a ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719
1952 ^a ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896
1953 ^a ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231
1954 ..	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055

^a Revised in accordance with final results of 1954 Census.



Australian States.—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1953-54 and the calendar year 1954, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Population at—		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1954. c
	30th June, 1954. a	31st Dec., 1954. b	Year Ended 30th June, 1954.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1954.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,423,529	3,462,313	3,405,414	3,428,488	101·1
Victoria ..	2,452,341	2,480,877	2,422,839	2,453,458	100·8
Queensland ..	1,318,259	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	105·3
South Australia	797,094	808,243	785,981	796,361	102·7
Western Australia	639,771	649,415	630,705	640,140	106·8
Tasmania ..	308,752	319,511	309,416	311,128	103·6
N. Territory ..	16,469	16,140	15,930	16,214	166·4
A. C. Territory ..	30,315	31,144	29,595	30,383	115·2
Australia ..	8,986,530	9,090,395	8,900,344	8,989,227	102·4

a Census.

b Estimated.

c Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. However, Queensland still has an excess of over 5 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of about 7 and 4 males respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early surplus of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1951. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the fifth the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ^a	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ^a	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ^a	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. ^b						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia ^a	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951. ^c						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia ^a	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

^c Adjusted in accordance with final results of the 1954 Census.

The table on the previous page brings out the following features:—

(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the significant factor in long-term population movements) exceeded the level of the 1920s.

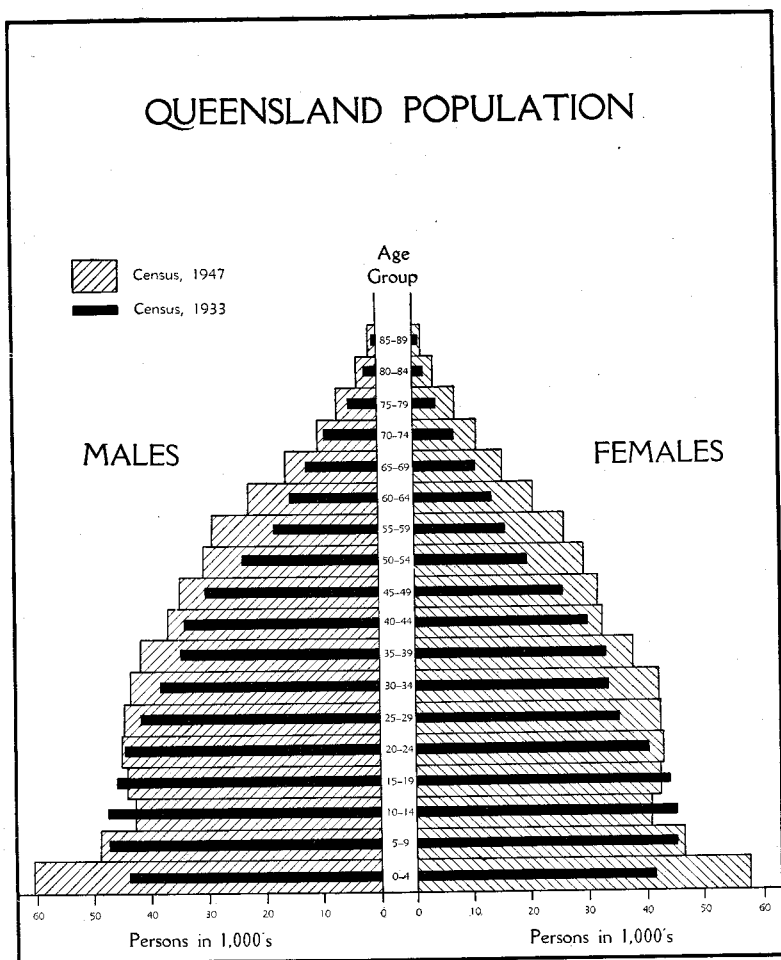
(ii) *Migration*.—The table includes two post-war periods of heavy gains by migration from overseas, and between them three periods of negligible gains. In the first post-war period, Australia gained over one-third of its population increase by migration. In the second post-war period, the increase in population by migration reached the very high annual average of nearly 10 persons per 1,000 population for Australia as a whole, compared with $7\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 in the period following the 1914-1918 War. In the intervening three six-year periods, the gain to Australia by immigration from overseas was very small, but there were marked movements of population between the States. Between 1928 and 1939, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia gained population, while the other three States suffered net losses, by migration. During the war years from 1940 to 1945, New South Wales and Victoria gained population by migration, while there were large losses from Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland.

General Characteristics of the Population.—As at the time of preparation of this chapter full details of ages, birthplaces, religions, conjugal condition, and dependent children were not available for the population at the latest Census, figures on the following pages are from the 1947 Census.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population of Brisbane and Queensland at the 1947 Census is shown below, and the diagram on the next page compares the Queensland distribution in 1933 and 1947.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4	20,150	19,492	39,642	60,600	58,282	118,882
5-9	14,717	14,084	28,801	48,840	46,579	95,419
10-14.. ..	12,730	12,489	25,219	42,469	41,030	83,499
15-19.. ..	14,185	15,287	29,472	44,029	42,735	86,764
20-29.. ..	32,434	34,378	66,812	89,484	85,934	175,418
30-39.. ..	29,979	31,495	61,474	85,472	80,693	166,165
40-49.. ..	24,758	26,522	51,280	71,776	64,731	136,507
50-59.. ..	22,209	24,508	46,717	59,491	55,496	114,987
60-69.. ..	14,161	16,126	30,287	38,620	36,207	74,827
70-79.. ..	6,391	8,376	14,767	17,645	18,273	35,918
80 & Over ..	1,993	2,683	4,676	5,294	5,583	10,877
Not Stated ..	1,395	1,488	2,883	3,751	3,401	7,152
Total	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415



The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons in the age group. The pattern formed by the length of the columns for 1933 is approximately reflected in the 1947 columns three age groups higher, but the correspondence is not exact because of the gap of 14 years, not 15 years, between the two Censuses, and the effect of interstate and oversea migration.

The effect of the increase in the birth rate since 1933 is apparent in the lengths of the two lowest sets of columns, which show that, in 1947, there were more children in each of the two youngest age groups than were required to replace those 5 years older than themselves. In 1933, there were not nearly enough children under 5 years to replace those who were then from 5 to 9 years of age.

The most striking change in the age structure of the population between 1933 and 1947 was a decrease in the number of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years and (to a less extent) from 15 to 19 years. These decreases were the result of the low birth rates which reached a minimum in 1933. The effect of the decrease in the 15 to 19 years group has been felt in the shortage of young people available for employment during recent years, and the smallness of the 10 to 14 years group is now aggravating this effect. Persons at all other ages showed increased numbers compared with the 1933 Census, particularly very young children and elderly people—the former because of the increased birth rates of recent years, and the latter because of improved longevity and the ageing of persons who arrived in the State as migrants in earlier years.

Birthplaces.—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1947 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 99·6 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1947 were British subjects, compared with 98·6 per cent. in 1933.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia ..	169,493	184,114	353,607	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe	24,063	21,815	45,878	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia	675	424	1,099	2,097	828	2,925
Africa	181	172	353	426	317	743
America	599	304	903	1,169	614	1,783
Other ^a	91	99	190	305	244	549
Total	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

Certain Countries (included above).

Australia ..	168,413	183,182	351,595	502,575	489,603	992,178
British Isles ..	20,999	20,012	41,011	44,644	38,010	82,654
Italy	517	262	779	5,386	3,155	8,541
New Zealand ..	1,004	851	1,855	2,247	1,658	3,905
Germany	564	425	989	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece	472	192	664	1,304	521	1,825
Russia	421	345	766	749	548	1,297
Denmark	190	108	298	628	340	968
U.S.A.	390	167	557	653	308	961
India and Ceylon	202	134	336	714	245	959
China	235	114	349	708	197	905
Malta	63	13	76	616	246	862
Canada	172	102	274	380	216	596
South Africa ..	145	136	281	339	246	585
Yugoslavia ..	33	9	42	306	101	407

^a Polynesia and at sea.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They have risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947. The percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in 1947. From 1933 to 1947, the Australian-born population increased by 204,460, while oversea-born decreased by 45,579. The principal contribution to the decline of the oversea-born population was the decrease of nearly 38,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries decreased by approximately 5,000, the largest numerical decreases being recorded for Germany, Denmark, and Sweden in that order. Persons born in Italy and Greece showed small increases in numbers in 1947 compared with 1933.

Religions.—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated at the Census of 1947. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 who gave no answer in 1947.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Religion.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian—						
Church of England	69,117	73,197	142,314	199,661	188,960	388,621
Catholic ^a ..	42,606	48,413	91,019	126,495	125,457	251,952
Methodist ..	20,926	23,183	44,109	61,654	62,668	124,322
Presbyterian ..	20,699	22,314	43,013	61,293	60,311	121,604
Lutheran ..	1,193	1,243	2,436	11,222	10,022	21,244
Baptist ..	3,747	4,305	8,052	7,931	8,468	16,399
Congregational ..	1,585	1,902	3,487	4,100	4,446	8,546
Salvation Army	865	1,071	1,936	2,711	3,023	5,734
Church of Christ	903	1,050	1,953	2,710	3,007	5,717
Other ..	6,163	6,565	12,728	15,846	15,342	31,188
Total Christian ..	167,804	183,243	351,047	493,623	481,704	975,327
Non-Christian ..	561	480	1,041	1,223	692	1,915
Indefinite ..	573	557	1,130	1,605	1,354	2,959
No Religion ..	1,385	604	1,989	3,021	1,083	4,104
No Reply ..	24,779	22,044	46,823	67,999	54,111	122,110
Total ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1947 Census. As at the 1933 Census, there were also in 1947 nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in country districts or out of the State. High marriage rates during the war years of the early 1940s, and low rates of the depression years of the early 1930s, resulted in smaller proportions of unmarried persons over 15 years of age in 1947 than in 1933 (see 1947 *Year Book*, page 39, for proportions at 1933 Census).

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

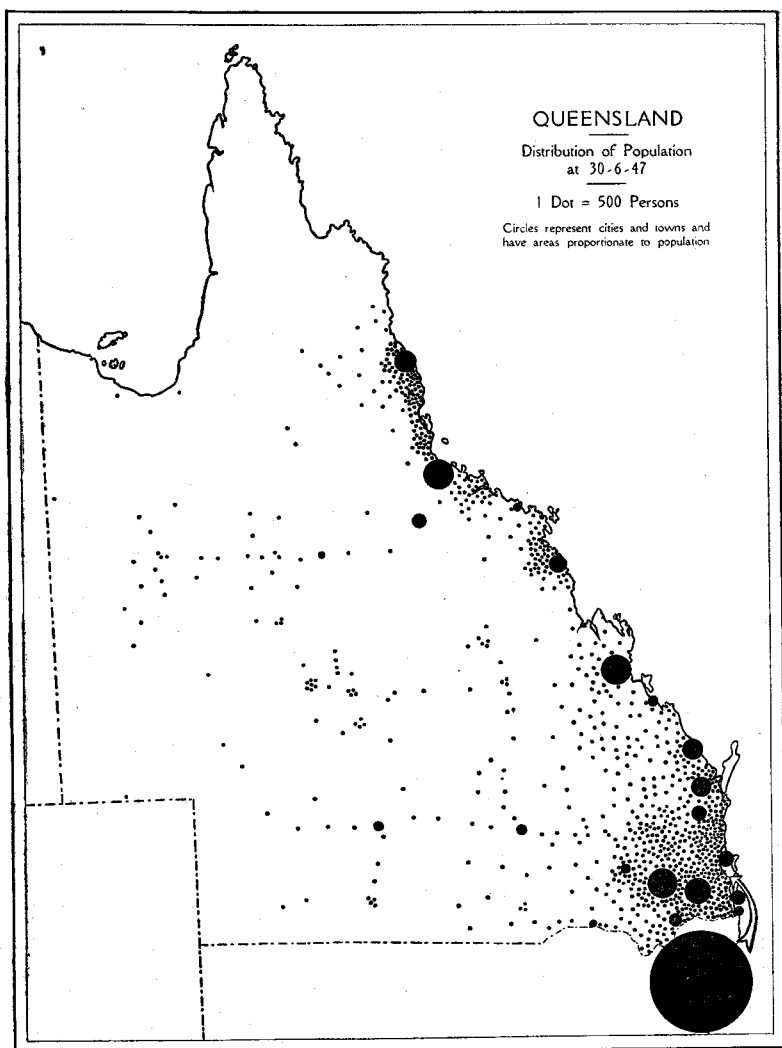
Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	47,597	46,065	93,662	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	48,866	46,283	95,149	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	96,463	92,348	188,811	301,208	249,687	550,895
Married	90,895	93,682	184,577	245,682	245,273	490,955
Widowed	5,929	18,608	24,537	15,715	39,800	55,515
Divorced	1,312	1,669	2,981	2,838	2,775	5,613
Not Stated ..	503	621	1,124	2,028	1,409	3,437
Total	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
<i>Percentages^a—</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	33.24	28.89	30.97	36.10	26.50	31.43
Married	61.83	58.46	60.07	59.41	62.63	60.97
Widowed	4.04	11.61	7.99	3.80	10.16	6.90
Divorced	0.89	1.04	0.97	0.69	0.71	0.70

^a Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

Dependent Children.—The following table is given as providing some information as to the family composition of the population. But it must be remembered that children over 16 years of age are excluded, and the figures show guardianship, not necessarily paternity or maternity.

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	20,863	2,502	23,365	54,945	5,773	60,718
2	14,511	980	15,491	42,204	2,489	44,693
3	6,542	313	6,855	22,030	999	23,029
4	2,590	119	2,709	10,205	416	10,621
5	1,009	42	1,051	4,443	178	4,621
6	409	7	416	2,045	40	2,085
7	128	3	131	765	20	785
8	50	1	51	298	8	306
9	20	..	20	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	4	..	4	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	46,126	3,967	50,093	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	88,887	6,158	95,045	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	1.93	1.55	1.90	2.12	1.69	2.09



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 42 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1954 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. "Not incorporated" and migratory population, shown on page 47, has been distributed among the statistical divisions. Data were available to enable the population of "not incorporated" areas to be allotted to its correct division, but migratory population was distributed *pro rata*.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1947. <i>a</i>	Census, 1954.	Mean Population, 1954.
Moreton	547,665	677,284	673,624
Maryborough	112,351	123,199	122,902
Downs	116,267	132,367	132,048
Roma	15,590	18,669	18,624
South Western	11,593	14,767	14,731
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>803,466</i>	<i>966,286</i>	<i>961,929</i>
Rockhampton	78,794	88,396	88,184
Central Western	20,780	22,476	22,422
Far Western	4,919	5,364	5,351
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>104,493</i>	<i>116,236</i>	<i>115,957</i>
Mackay	37,402	43,044	42,940
Townsville	66,967	75,870	75,687
Cairns	73,726	90,992	90,773
Peninsula	5,340	6,515	6,499
North Western	15,021	19,316	19,270
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>198,456</i>	<i>235,737</i>	<i>235,169</i>
Total Queensland ..	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,313,055

a Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population. Populations for 1947 are according to revised 1949 boundaries.

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. Populations are those recorded at the 1933, 1947, and 1954 Censuses. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1954. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949

and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown but no estimates are available for 1933. When this material was prepared, final 1954 Census figures were not available for males and females in separate local authority areas, so totals only are given for that Census.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1954.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,928	402,030	502,320
IPSWICH ..	45½	n	n	n	16,381	16,013	32,394	38,953
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	13,857
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	n	n	n	6,729	7,159	13,888	19,807
Albert ..	521	n	n	n	3,973	3,258	7,261	8,714
Beaudesert ..	1,151	n	n	n	4,747	4,221	8,968	9,543
Boonah ..	582	n	n	n	3,243	2,996	6,239	5,929
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	7,101
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	6,985
Gatton ..	617	n	n	n	3,511	2,908	6,419	7,137
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551	2,473
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,617
Landsborough ..	430½	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	7,765
Maroochy ..	448½	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	17,869
Moreton ..	694	n	n	n	4,689	3,982	8,671	8,525
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	6,309
Redland ..	135	n	n	n	2,729	2,482	5,211	7,365
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,171½</i>	<i>208,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>269,957</i>	<i>276,443</i>	<i>546,400</i>	<i>676,269</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	19,951
GYMPIE ..	7	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	9,964
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	17,952
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,974
Burrum ..	1,523	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,408
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,311
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,352
Gooburrum ..	483	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	4,131
Isis ..	679	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	4,243
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	3,923
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	8,059
Kolan ..	1,020	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,502
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,133	931	2,064	2,326
Murgon ..	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,911	1,821	3,732	4,175
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	3,938

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1954.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa	331	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,296
Perry	920	428	367	795	329	299	628	496
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,567
Widgee	1,129	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,282	3,552	7,834	8,139
Wondai	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,481	2,145	4,626	4,850
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	338	750	660
Woongarra ..	249½	1,805	1,432	3,237	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,704
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</i>	<i>55,071</i>	<i>49,249</i>	<i>104,320</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>122,921</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,785	18,409	35,194	43,149
WARWICK	11	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	9,151
DALBY	6	1,484	1,433	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	6,132
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,950
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,106
Cambooya	243	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,072	887	1,959	1,848
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,393	5,203	6,021
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	2,542
Crow's Nest ..	641	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,143	1,893	4,036	3,733
Glengallan ..	673½	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	4,639
Inglewood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,441
Jondaryan	746	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,773	2,484	5,257	5,416
Millmerran ..	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,473
Murilla	2,291½	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	3,090
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599	3,731
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,070	6,716	6,538
Rosenthal	767½	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	1,631
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	8,335
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	3,149
Wagamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,968
Wambo	2,219½	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	6,976
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,873½</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>132,069</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	4,248
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	5,527
Bendemere	1,543½	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526	1,602
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,407	1,194	2,601	3,117
Bungil	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117	2,481
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385	1,652
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,833½</i>	<i>9,219</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,627</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	4,517
Bulloo	23,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	672
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	3,015
Paroo	13,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	4,143
Quilpie	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	2,387
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>7,081</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>12,225</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,734</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1954.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Rockhampton Division.

ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	40,670
GLADSTONE ..	13½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,636	2,558	5,244	6,944
Banana	6,091	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	8,391
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,537
Calliope	2,434	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	3,734
Duarina	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	1,905
Fitzroy	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,015	1,758	3,773	3,554
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,327	3,125	6,452	7,031
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,706
Monto	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,458
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,060
Taroom	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	2,381
Theodore ^a	79	397	279	676	296	234	530	725
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,892</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,654</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,538</i>	<i>88,096</i>

Central Western Division.

Aramac	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,714
Barcaldine ..	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,200
Baulhinia ..	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,633
Belyando	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,635	1,382	3,067	3,104
Blackall	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,780
Emerald	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,644
Ilfacombe ..	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	544
Jericho	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,600
Longreach ..	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,343
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	818
Tambo	3,930	551	397	948	528	354	882	1,045
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,589</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,425</i>

Far Western Division.

Barcoo	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	1,010
Boulia	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	764
Diamantina ..	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	239
Isisford	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	807
Winton	20,835	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,532
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,075</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,352</i>

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

Mackay Division.

MACKAY	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,792	13,486	14,762
Mirani	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	5,056
Nebo	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	447
Pioneer	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	14,314
Proserpine ..	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	4,578
Sarina	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,790
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,543</i>	<i>17,535</i>	<i>37,078</i>	<i>42,947</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1954.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,888	7,561	6,961
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	40,471
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,531	3,276	3,571
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	15,208
Dalrymple ..	27,583	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	1,914
Thuringowa ..	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327	2,627
Wangaratta ..	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,739	2,068	4,807	4,947
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>40,119½</i>	<i>31,490</i>	<i>27,664</i>	<i>59,154</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,699</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	21,020
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	5,401
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	5,045
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	3,100
Eacham	444	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	3,881
Herberton	2,481	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	4,150
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,157	4,055	9,212	11,381
Johnstone	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,950	5,315	12,265	14,980
Mareeba	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	7,595
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	13,477
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>42,906</i>	<i>29,049</i>	<i>71,955</i>	<i>40,065</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>73,030</i>	<i>90,030</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	2,062
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,545
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,021½</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>3,607</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,772
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380	422
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250	248
Carpentaria ..	25,850	418	278	696	400	210	610	566
Cloncurry	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	10,514
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	161
Etheridge	15,280	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	815
Flinders	16,762	1,023	580	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,521
McKinlay	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,647
Richmond ^b ..	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,586
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,478</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,182</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>19,252</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,088	1,138	424	1,562	2,298	2,273	4,571	4,260
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	2,971
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>497,217</i>	<i>450,317</i>	<i>947,534</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>

^a Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

^b Previously Wyangarie; name changed 28th July, 1954.

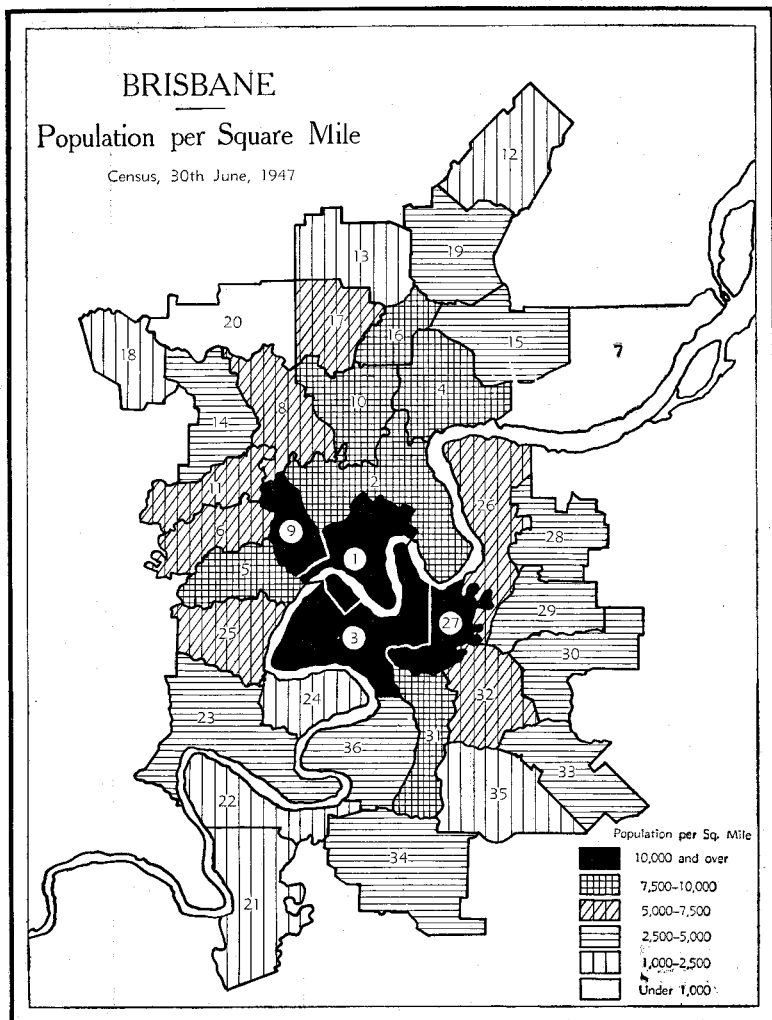
ⁿ Not available.

Principal Towns and Townships.—The following are the 1933 and 1947 Census population figures for towns and townships with 750 or more persons in 1947. The 1944 figures shown in the 1948 and earlier *Year Books* included persons living near to, but outside, town boundaries.

	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.
Atherton ..	1,555	1,989	Kingaroy ..	2,330	3,893
Ayr ..	4,792	4,626	Laidley ..	1,582	1,309
Babinda ..	1,818	1,730	Longreach ..	3,274	3,282
Barcaldine ..	2,042	1,682	Lowood ..	693	759
Beaudesert ..	1,390	1,548	Mackay ..	10,665	13,486
Beenleigh ..	752	975	Mackay North ..	1,211	2,149
Biggenden ..	518	801	Mareeba ..	2,470	2,504
Biloela ..	429	940	Maroochydore ..	460	1,581
Blackall ..	1,780	1,747	Maryborough ..	11,415	14,395
Boonah ..	1,246	1,323	Miles ..	531	899
Bowen ..	2,619	3,276	Millmerran ..	502	761
Brisbane ..	299,748	402,030	Mitchell ..	1,358	1,193
Bundaberg ..	11,466	15,926	Monto ..	837	1,503
Burleigh Heads	556	1,048	Mossman ..	1,285	1,022
Caboolture ..	894	1,133	Mount Isa ..	3,241	3,504
Cairns ..	11,993	16,644	Mount Morgan ..	3,262	3,942
Caloundra ..	271	1,718	Murgon ..	1,091	1,463
Charleville ..	3,205	3,460	Nambour ..	2,251	3,262
Charters Towers	6,978	7,561	Nanango ..	1,025	1,431
Childers ..	1,324	1,229	Oakey ..	1,119	1,432
Chinchilla ..	1,278	1,754	Pialba ..	459	777
Clermont ..	1,406	1,491	Pittsworth ..	1,113	1,252
Cloncurry ..	1,584	1,584	Pomona ..	688	783
Collinsville ..	1,134	1,786	Proserpine ..	2,177	1,797
Coolangatta ..	1,828	4,053	Ravenshoe ..	410	758
Cooroy ..	893	977	Redcliffe ..	2,008	8,871
Crow's Nest	841	858	Richmond ..	906	775
Cunnamulla ..	1,676	1,694	Rockhampton ..	29,369	34,988
Dalby ..	2,967	4,385	Roma ..	3,369	3,894
Edmonton ..	705	906	Rosewood ..	1,338	1,548
Emerald ..	1,266	1,336	St. George ..	1,200	1,249
Esk ..	851	781	Sarina ..	1,747	1,729
Gatton ..	1,089	1,581	South Johnstone	912	918
Gayndah ..	970	1,039	Southport ..	4,218	8,430
Gladstone ..	3,039	5,244	Stanthorpe ..	2,158	2,380
Goodna ..	1,042	1,159	Tewantin ..	541	846
Goondiwindi ..	1,931	2,467	Texas ..	756	858
Gordonvale ..	2,086	2,239	Thursday Island	1,041	944
Gympie ..	7,749	8,413	Toogoolawah ..	932	797
Halifax ..	524	755	Toowoomba ..	26,423	35,194 ^a
Herberton ..	869	900	Townsville ..	25,876	34,109
Home Hill ..	2,215	2,198	Tully ..	2,688	2,068
Howard ..	962	1,042	Urangan ..	220	761
Hughenden ..	1,823	1,745	Wallangarra ..	387	768
Ingham ..	2,687	3,036	Warwick ..	6,664	7,129
Inglewood ..	631	800	Winton ..	1,551	1,351
Innisfail ..	4,164	4,506	Wondai ..	975	973
Ipswich ..	22,498	32,394 ^a	Woombye ..	762	816
Kilcoy ..	862	1,014	Yeppoon ..	1,598	2,115
Killarney ..	825	846			

^a On the basis of the 1949 extended city area.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The city proper and suburban settlement, including the bayside suburbs of Sandgate and Wynnum, have been divided into community areas for civic planning, and they cover an area of $83\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, less than one-quarter of the total area. The table which follows on the next page shows the area of each of these communities, and the population and number of inhabitants per square mile of each as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1947. The diagram on this page illustrates the density of settlement in the developed part of the city and suburbs. The table on the next page identifies the areas.



BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City	1-80	10,978	10,413	21,391	11,884
2. North City	3-24	12,856	15,127	27,983	8,637
3. South City	2-75	14,551	16,512	31,063	11,296
<i>Total</i>	<i>7-79</i>	<i>38,385</i>	<i>42,052</i>	<i>80,437</i>	<i>10,326</i>
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot	2-21	7,689	9,176	16,865	7,631
5. Fernberg	1-44	5,197	5,700	10,897	7,567
6. Ithaca	1-44	4,279	4,488	8,767	6,088
7. Meeandah	4-14	947	929	1,876	453
8. Newmarket	1-58	5,136	5,539	10,675	6,756
9. Normanby	1-01	6,725	7,073	13,798	13,661
10. Windsor	1-87	6,903	7,778	14,681	7,851
<i>Total</i>	<i>13-69</i>	<i>36,876</i>	<i>40,683</i>	<i>77,559</i>	<i>5,665</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove	1-37	3,948	4,445	8,393	6,126
12. Banyo	2-51	1,604	1,460	3,064	1,221
13. Chermside	2-19	2,241	2,194	4,435	2,025
14. Enoggera	1-91	3,056	3,001	6,057	3,171
15. Hendra	2-29	3,071	3,159	6,230	2,721
16. Kalinga	1-02	3,662	4,321	7,983	7,826
17. Kedron	1-67	5,022	5,188	10,210	6,114
18. Mitchelton	1-58	1,692	1,686	3,378	2,138
19. Nundah	2-42	5,367	5,867	11,234	4,642
20. Stafford	2-37	419	413	832	351
<i>Total</i>	<i>19-33</i>	<i>30,082</i>	<i>31,734</i>	<i>61,816</i>	<i>3,198</i>
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
21. Corinda	2-64	3,042	3,281	6,323	2,395
22. Graceville	1-71	1,982	2,219	4,201	2,457
23. Indooroopilly	3-39	4,175	4,390	8,565	2,527
24. St. Lucia	1-32	1,020	1,081	2,101	1,592
25. Toowong	1-79	4,297	5,354	9,651	5,392
<i>Total</i>	<i>10-85</i>	<i>14,516</i>	<i>16,325</i>	<i>30,841</i>	<i>2,842</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
26. Balmoral	2-49	6,866	7,002	13,868	5,569
27. East Brisbane	1-13	5,898	6,540	12,438	11,007
28. Morningside	1-74	2,453	2,466	4,919	2,827
<i>Total</i>	<i>5-36</i>	<i>15,217</i>	<i>16,008</i>	<i>31,225</i>	<i>5,826</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
29. Camp Hill	1-66	3,750	3,919	7,669	4,620
30. Chatsworth	2-02	3,469	3,778	7,247	3,588
31. Ekibin	1-53	5,668	6,037	11,705	7,650
32. Greenslopes	1-85	6,758	6,928	13,686	7,398
33. Holland Park	2-05	2,746	2,920	5,666	2,764
34. Moorooka	3-25	4,287	4,077	8,364	2,574
35. Tarragindi	2-46	1,296	1,311	2,607	1,060
36. Yeronga	2-13	4,077	4,491	8,568	4,023
<i>Total</i>	<i>16-95</i>	<i>32,051</i>	<i>33,461</i>	<i>65,512</i>	<i>3,865</i>

BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Bayside—</i>					
37. Sandgate	5.62	6,090	5,967	12,057	2,145
38. Wynnum	3.93	6,672	6,856	13,528	3,442
<i>Total</i>	9.55	12,762	12,823	25,585	2,679
<i>Rural—</i>					
39. Balance of Brisbane ..	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
<i>Total</i>	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
Total Brisbane	375.00 ^a	195,102	206,928	402,030	1,072

^a Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

The following table shows Brisbane's population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last ten years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.			Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.			Estimated Population.
1861	..	..	6,051	20.1	1945	..	..	393,580
1871	..	..	25,916	21.6	1946	..	..	399,530
1881	..	..	47,172	22.1	1947	..	..	404,640
1891	..	..	101,554	25.8	1948	..	..	414,500
1901	..	..	119,428	24.0	1949	..	..	429,530
1911	..	..	139,480	23.0	1950	..	..	444,650
1921	..	..	209,946	27.8	1951	..	..	453,660
1933	..	..	299,748	31.6	1952	..	..	469,000
1947	..	..	402,030	36.3	1953	..	..	488,000
1954	..	..	502,320	38.1	1954	..	..	504,600

3. BIRTHS.

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be *notified* in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or

place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

Births and birth rates for separate statistical divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

Birth rates are not entirely satisfactory for comparison of district fertilities, as they do not take into account the age and sex composition of the population. A further discussion of comparative fertility will be found in section 6 of this chapter.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1954.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1953.	1954.
Metropolitan ..	5,551	5,321	10,872	22·7	21·8
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	1,982	1,970	3,952	21·8	22·6
Maryborough ..	1,581	1,481	3,062	24·1	24·9
Downs ..	1,767	1,685	3,452	26·4	26·1
Roma ..	267	253	520	31·1	27·9
South Western ..	200	206	406	32·1	27·6
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>11,348</i>	<i>10,916</i>	<i>22,264</i>	<i>23·6</i>	<i>23·1</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,121	1,049	2,170	24·2	24·6
Central Western ..	336	297	633	26·2	28·2
Far Western ..	49	54	103	25·4	19·2
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,506</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>24·6</i>	<i>25·1</i>
Mackay ..	557	546	1,103	24·9	25·7
Townsville ..	904	821	1,725	23·5	22·8
Cairns ..	1,182	1,194	2,376	24·7	26·2
Peninsula ..	97	132	229	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	286	287	573	28·0	29·7
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,026</i>	<i>2,980</i>	<i>6,006</i>	<i>25·0</i>	<i>25·5</i>
Total Queensland..	15,880	15,296	31,176	23·9	23·7

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Excluding Metropolitan.

c Rate not significant as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

Reproduction Rates.—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1954 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1·67, and the net rate was 1·59. The net rate of 1·59 means that the number of female births in 1954 was 59 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

Crude birth rates and gross and net reproduction rates for Queensland are shown in the following table, compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. Rates have been revised as far as possible in accordance with final 1954 Census results.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1901	28·5	27·2	<i>n</i>	1·74	<i>n</i>	1·39
1911	27·6	27·2	<i>n</i>	1·71	<i>n</i>	1·42
1921	26·7	25·0	<i>n</i>	1·51	<i>n</i>	1·31
1931	19·3	18·2	<i>n</i>	1·14	<i>n</i>	1·04
1934	18·2	16·4	<i>n</i>	1·03	<i>n</i>	0·94
1939	20·0	17·6	1·28	1·08	1·16	0·99
1942	20·4	19·0	1·26	1·16	1·16	1·06
1949	24·0	22·9	1·56	1·46	1·47	1·38
1950	24·4	23·3	1·60	1·49	1·51	1·42
1951	24·2	23·0	1·62	1·49	1·53	1·41
1952	24·6	23·3	1·66	1·55	1·57	1·47
1953	23·9	22·9	1·63	1·56	1·54	1·48
1954	23·7	22·5	1·67	1·56	1·59	1·48

n Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. Thereafter a steady fall reduced the rate to its lowest level in 1934. Increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war and post-war years have restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s. With lower infantile mortality, this has put the net reproduction rate as high as in the first decade of the century.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1954, 2,800, or 30·4 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1954, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex- nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	1,245	..	1,000	218	21	6	..	..
20-24 ..	4,298	..	1,944	1,446	580	225	70	33
25-29 ..	2,316	..	599	663	352	260	182	260
30-34 ..	895	..	201	221	95	91	55	232
35-39 ..	352	..	78	77	35	19	29	114
40 & over	106	..	18	24	14	10	6	34
Total	9,212	..	3,840	2,649	1,097	611	342	673

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,831	307	1,004	334	138	37	11	..
20-24 ..	9,000	467	1,958	1,795	1,862	1,385	848	685
25-29 ..	9,587	356	611	771	994	1,178	1,297	4,380
30-34 ..	6,259	224	202	255	281	313	357	4,627
35-39 ..	3,376	170	78	84	81	86	119	2,758
40 & over	1,123	61	18	29	25	24	21	945
Total	31,176	1,585	3,871	3,268	3,381	3,023	2,653	13,395

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1954 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. ^b	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue of Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years..	16,075	25,792	1.60	8,539	5,710	1,604	210	12	..
5 yrs. & under 10	8,100	25,259	3.12	542	1,942	2,961	1,744	653	258
10 yrs. & under 15	3,524	15,221	4.32	110	312	785	896	663	758
15 yrs. & under 20	1,283	7,373	5.75	19	40	143	221	243	617
20 yrs. & under 25	293	2,115	7.22	2	7	11	35	36	202
25 yrs. & over	32	316	9.88	..	..	1	1	1	29
Total ..	29,307	76,076	2.60	9,212	8,011	5,505	3,107	1,608	1,864

^a Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue of marriage" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1954.

Masculinity of Births.—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1954 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104·99; Victoria, 105·89; Queensland, 103·82; South Australia, 105·26; Western Australia, 104·41; and Tasmania, 101·77. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1954 was 1,585, the percentage of the total births being 5·08. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1954 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5·08; Western Australia, 4·46; New South Wales, 3·95; Tasmania, 3·80; Victoria, 3·46; and South Australia, 3·12. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7·11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births.—The *Legitimation Act*, 1899, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents upon the furnishing by the father of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, and his declaration that no legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born. In 1936 an amendment provided for the mother to legitimate the birth if the father had died without taking action under the original Act. A further amendment in 1938 enabled legitimation in cases where a legal impediment to the intermarriage of the parents existed at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1954 was 320. During the five years ended 1954 there were 1,440 legitimations, equivalent to 19·1 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1954 there were 302 pairs of twins born, 102 being twin males, 90 twin females, and 110 one of each sex. Twin births included 23 still born children, consisting of 14 males and 9 females. There were 4 sets of still born twins—1 of males, 2 of females, and 1 of a male and a female. The other 11 still born males were paired with 7 live males and 4 live females, and the other 4 still born females with 3 live females and 1 live male. There were also 4 sets of triplets, all live born. Two sets were all males and the other two were made up of two males and a female.

Still Births.—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary notification, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 60.

Infantile Mortality tables will be found on pages 59 and 60.

4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

The following table shows the number of marriages in Queensland since 1861.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1945	9,905	9.20
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1946	11,666	10.70
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1947	10,999	9.95
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1948	10,125	8.98
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1949	10,234	8.86
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1950	10,304	8.65
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1951	10,814	8.84
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1952	10,056	8.01
1941-1950 ..	10,614	9.74	1953	9,859	7.66
			1954	10,027	7.64

a Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with final results of 1954 Census. Rates in the left-hand section are averages of annual rates.

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1954. Of the 10,027 marriages celebrated, 751 bridegrooms and 3,406 brides were minors. Two brides were aged 14 years and 33 were 15 years, while 1 bridegroom was aged 16 years and 23 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 83 years of age, while the oldest bride was 82 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1954, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	317	2,334	..	..	..	..	317	2,334
20-24 ..	4,144	4,589	2	17	8	31	4,154	4,637
25-29 ..	2,887	1,287	15	30	56	110	2,958	1,427
30-34 ..	935	402	38	46	116	137	1,089	585
35-39 ..	357	184	46	73	106	106	509	363
40-44 ..	182	106	59	61	99	85	340	252
45-49 ..	115	49	44	65	67	60	226	174
50-54 ..	59	25	63	55	37	21	159	101
55-59 ..	20	19	51	39	16	6	87	64
60 and Over	33	15	137	69	18	6	188	90
Total ..	9,049	9,010	455	455	523	562	10,027	10,027

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. Among persons who had never been married before, the war and post-war years have seen a definite trend towards marriage at an earlier age, the decrease in average marriage age between 1939 and 1954 being about 17 months for single men and 14 months for single women. Widowers married in 1954 were on the average 4 years older than those married in 1939. While the average age of widows married decreased by 3½ years during the last war, in 1954 it was 16 months above the 1939 level. The average ages of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but have since risen again.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1945 ..	27.38	24.23	49.39	42.49	37.86	34.72	29.03	25.62
1946 ..	27.13	24.00	49.17	41.10	37.74	34.28	28.67	25.28
1947 ..	27.28	23.94	50.32	43.41	38.04	33.85	28.98	25.40
1948 ..	27.27	23.77	51.05	45.03	38.88	34.57	28.93	25.34
1949 ..	27.13	23.77	51.29	44.89	39.26	34.20	28.85	25.31
1950 ..	27.10	23.66	52.31	45.23	39.30	34.91	28.97	25.43
1951 ..	27.04	23.73	51.56	44.93	40.31	35.08	28.82	25.37
1952 ..	26.81	23.52	52.83	46.24	41.14	35.77	28.69	25.25
1953 ..	26.79	23.39	52.51	45.18	40.92	36.02	28.61	25.19
1954 ..	26.69	23.29	51.58	45.94	39.87	36.46	28.50	25.06

Religious Denominations.—The 10,027 marriages in 1954 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Roman Catholic, 2,583; Church of England, 2,560; Presbyterian, 1,967; Methodist, 1,586; Lutheran, 245; Baptist, 204; Congregational, 94; other religious denominations, 412; civil officers, 376.

5. DEATHS.

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurs. In cases where the death of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 11,344 deaths registered in Queensland during 1954. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 66, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 67. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 69 and 72.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1954^a.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. ^b	Rate of Infantile Mortality. ^c
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,600	2,185	4,785	206	9.6	19
Moreton ^d	800	550	1,350	87	7.7	22
Maryborough	606	416	1,022	83	8.3	27
Downs	627	446	1,073	71	8.1	21
Roma	87	48	135	12	7.2	23
South Western	82	35	117	15	7.9	37
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,802</i>	<i>3,680</i>	<i>8,482</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>21</i>
Rockhampton	447	332	779	63	8.8	29
Central Western	133	52	185	20	8.3	32
Far Western	29	10	39	5	7.3	49
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>30</i>
Mackay	205	119	324	18	7.5	16
Townsville	466	230	696	25	9.2	14
Cairns	413	231	644	60	7.1	25
Peninsula	44	25	69	15	^e	66
North Western	82	44	126	15	6.5	26
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>1,859</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>22</i>
Total Queensland ..	6,621	4,723	11,344	695	8.6	22

^a See section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.^b Deaths per 1,000 mean population.^c Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.^d Excluding Metropolitan.^e Not significant.

Death Rate.—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1954.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ^c ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ^c ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ^c ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ^c ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ^c ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ^c ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^c ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ^c ..	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1950	9.70	10.11	8.73	9.50	9.07	8.85	9.56
1951	9.74	10.30	9.07	9.81	9.11	8.90	9.71
1952	9.59	9.95	8.89	9.34	8.67	8.64	9.45
1953	9.36	9.45	8.55	8.97	8.17	8.33	9.09
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with final results of 1954 Census. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.^c Averages of annual rates.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 695 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1954, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 22.3. The number of infant deaths of males was 392, and of females 303, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 24.7 and 19.8 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 19.3 for males, 14.2 for females, and 16.8 for both sexes, the numbers of such deaths being 307 males and 217 females.

As shown in the next table, the infantile mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Tropical	27.0	26.8	23.2	32.5	24.6
Sub-tropical	24.1	25.3	25.5	22.6	21.5
Whole State	24.8	25.7	24.9	25.0	22.3

^a Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

In 1954, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 18.9; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 25.4; and for tropical cities, 24.7.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1954 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	90	31	121
Immaturity	141	47	188
Birth Injuries	82	26	108
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	53	14	67
Other Diseases peculiar to Early			
Infancy	62	27	89
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	19	5	24
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4			
weeks and over)	16	8	24
Other	45	29	74
Total	508	187	695

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. Records of still births have been kept in Queensland from 1942, and figures are shown in the next table for numbers of still born infants, together with rates per 1,000 births in conjunction with corresponding figures for infantile deaths, during the last ten years. Since 1942, there has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births very similar to the decrease shown by deaths of infants under one month of age and in the subsequent eleven months of life.

Masculinity (males per 100 females) is higher for still births than for all births. During the five years 1950 to 1954, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 124 for still births and 132 for infantile deaths.

STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. a	Masculinity. b	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1945 ..	409	301	710	136	25.9	23.4	5.6	54.9
1946 ..	365	293	658	125	23.8	21.8	6.8	52.4
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23.0	20.9	9.2	53.1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21.7	19.8	7.5	49.0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20.5	18.1	6.1	44.7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4

a Including still births of unstated sex.

b Males per 100 females.

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown below. The rates in all States have fallen by approximately one-third since the last war.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1954.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. b
1901-1905 ^c ..	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^c ..	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^c ..	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^c ..	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^c ..	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^c ..	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^c ..	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^c ..	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^c ..	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ^c ..	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1950 ..	27.06	20.09	24.77	24.04	27.13	23.75	24.49
1951 ..	26.29	22.61	25.66	24.51	28.73	26.64	25.24
1952 ..	24.50	22.29	24.94	23.09	24.91	21.73	23.79
1953 ..	24.64	21.15	24.98	20.65	23.83	22.88	23.30
1954 ..	25.29	19.30	22.29	21.29	22.54	23.94	22.47

a Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

c Average of five annual rates.

Maternal Mortality.—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births. Both in Queensland and in Australia as a whole, there has been a remarkable improvement in the rates, particularly during the last decade.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. ^a		Maternal Mortality Rate. ^b	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1950 ..	29,028	190,591	42	208	1.45	1.09
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1952 ..	30,953	201,650	32	190	1.03	0.94
1953 ..	30,782	202,235	22	126	0.71	0.62
1954 ..	31,176	202,256	30	139	0.96	0.69

^a Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.^b Rate per 1,000 live births.

Expectation of Life.—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male ..	1891–00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901–10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920–22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932–34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946–48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia—Female	1891–00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901–10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920–22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932–34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946–48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland—Male	1946–48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland—Female	1946–48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada	1950–52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1952	69.7	70.7	62.2	52.5	43.0	33.6	24.7	16.8
France	1950–51	66.5	68.7	60.5	50.9	41.7	32.7	24.2	16.6
Germany ^a ..	1949–51	66.0	69.1	60.9	51.4	42.2	33.2	24.5	16.9
Ireland	1945–47	61.4	64.9	57.4	48.3	39.8	31.3	23.1	15.7
Japan	1953	63.8	66.0	59.1	49.7	41.0	32.3	23.8	16.4
New Zealand ..	1950–52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1946–50	71.0	72.1	63.9	54.4	45.3	36.1	27.2	18.9
Scotland	1953	68.2	69.3	60.9	51.3	41.9	32.6	23.9	16.3
Thailand	1947–48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1949–51	68.2	69.3	60.9	51.3	42.0	32.9	24.5	17.1

^a West Berlin.

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 64 are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

Comparative Mortality.—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies considerably with age and sex. The method of "comparative mortality" is used by the Registrar-General of England for this purpose, and has been used in Queensland since 1938.

"Standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) are used for comparing districts, and also for comparing the sexes within districts, with the average mortality of the State as a whole, which is defined as 100. The S.M.R. for a district is the ratio of the number of deaths actually occurring, to the number which would have occurred if the average State rates of mortality for both sexes together had prevailed in each sex and age group. The effect on mortality of the different age and sex compositions of the district is thereby eliminated.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to the usual place of residence, but the population movements of the war years made this more difficult than usual, and resulted in a greater than normal degree of error in the fluctuations of the rates for individual districts.

As is well known, women throughout show a higher vitality than men. The country population also shows a considerably greater vitality than the urban, this difference being more marked for males than for females. These differences may be partly, but by no means wholly, accounted for by the tendency of chronic invalids to make their homes in the cities.

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. During the ten years 1944 to 1953, mortality rates significantly above the urban average were shown for both sexes by the tropical cities of Cairns and Charters Towers, and, for females only, by Mackay. Townsville, however, had mortality rates for both males and females significantly below average. In all the sub-tropical cities mortality was below average or not significantly above it, except in Gympie where the rate for males was above normal. The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

Amongst the rural population, both male and female mortality was very high in the Peninsula and North-Western district where there is a small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship. Mortality was also high for both sexes in Roma, South-Western, and Cairns districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1949 TO 1953.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	121	83	125	80	129	84	126	79	122	80
Ipswich ..	121	81	128	91	120	97	148	86	119	88
Bundaberg ..	145	85	124	97	137	81	107	86	129	71
Gympie ..	163	74	123	121	151	98	158	109	146	81
Maryborough ..	103	103	112	75	136	75	132	97	147	84
Toowoomba ..	117	84	118	83	110	92	114	102	129	86
Warwick ..	120	74	112	82	142	77	125	77	139	87
Rockhampton ..	134	84	153	88	131	91	143	91	148	82
Mackay ..	119	64	160	87	131	85	115	73	143	97
Charters Towers	187	83	157	69	167	84	257	93	203	134
Townsville ..	123	83	123	77	137	80	122	69	140	70
Cairns ..	157	86	135	104	121	77	125	85	152	92
All Urban ^a	124	83	127	82	129	85	129	82	128	82
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	97	77	106	71	99	69	102	71	101	76
Maryborough ..	97	74	94	76	90	64	92	73	82	76
Downs ..	95	83	103	81	107	75	115	78	98	83
Roma ..	109	83	157	65	128	92	114	106	140	78
South Western	154	77	140	122	114	118	147	96	124	97
Rockhampton	102	92	94	68	91	68	99	68	101	77
Central Western	118	81	110	95	121	86	99	94	113	71
Far Western ..	100	97	113	79	77	77	104	76	141	79
Mackay ..	105	70	92	63	86	51	79	75	106	91
Townsville ..	112	68	106	87	112	97	95	70	96	97
Cairns ..	127	83	124	92	126	89	113	87	117	96
Peninsula, N.W.	200	174	127	154	125	119	160	161	156	141
All Rural ^a	109	85	111	80	104	75	106	79	105	83
Whole State	118	84	120	81	118	82	119	81	118	82

^a The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 65, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has often been as low as the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities. The rural rates are lowest in the closely settled districts, where they are usually at least as low as the average for the urban areas.

Comparative Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The 1953 rate of 1.54 means that

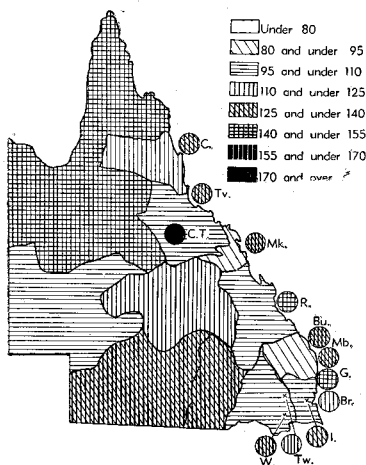
current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 54 per cent. larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Warwick, Cairns, and Gympie during the last five years have not been much below the rural average. The districts still being developed tend to show the highest rates.

A recent study of specific fertilities (i.e., births per 1,000 women of each age group) in the various districts showed that, in the cities, fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even

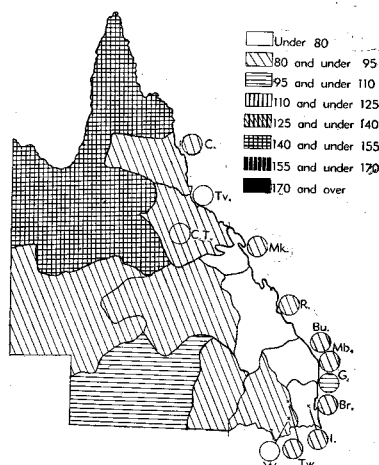
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



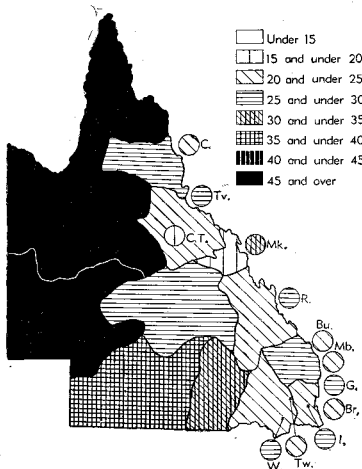
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



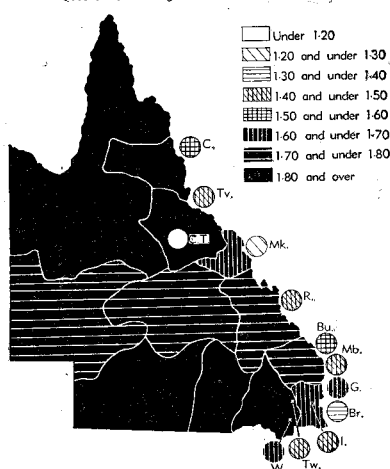
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1949-1953



Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 20 years was highest in the central and mid-western districts, while for women over 30 years it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the belt comprising the Maryborough, Downs, Roma, and South-Western Statistical Divisions. In general, it appears that, in the more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1949 TO 1953.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	21	23	27	24	21	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.35
Ipswich ..	35	26	27	22	26	1.12	1.37	1.54	1.41	1.56
Bundaberg ..	23	30	29	19	17	1.42	1.54	1.60	1.74	1.52
Gympie ..	17	30	8	33	38	1.69	1.62	1.73	1.66	1.39
Maryborough..	32	20	19	12	19	1.38	1.45	1.50	1.74	1.33
Toowoomba ..	21	27	19	22	18	1.41	1.46	1.46	1.54	1.44
Warwick ..	16	41	21	26	23	1.61	1.65	1.53	1.80	1.69
Rockhampton	22	25	25	27	29	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.45	1.47
Mackay ..	30	26	29	25	40	1.18	1.32	1.31	1.20	1.25
Charters Towers	15	16	22	8	33	1.22	1.17	1.24	1.15	1.16
Townsville ..	29	20	32	17	31	1.36	1.34	1.52	1.39	1.42
Cairns ..	21	23	24	16	37	1.49	1.60	1.52	1.66	1.44
All Urban <i>a</i>	23	24	26	23	23	1.32	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.38
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	20	20	21	28	21	1.57	1.61	1.59	1.69	1.58
Maryborough..	26	27	29	26	26	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.77
Downs ..	22	24	20	29	25	1.91	1.92	1.94	1.93	2.04
Roma ..	24	32	30	41	30	1.97	2.21	2.12	2.25	2.43
South Western	42	30	45	40	37	2.14	2.16	2.38	2.35	2.72
Rockhampton	25	26	19	23	24	1.62	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.78
Central Western	33	24	30	36	25	1.74	1.57	1.83	1.90	1.94
Far Western ..	76	59	39	34	37	1.27	1.66	1.66	1.83	2.22
Mackay ..	22	18	11	18	27	1.73	1.65	1.72	1.25	1.99
Townsville ..	18	13	29	21	24	1.62	1.65	1.82	2.00	1.94
Cairns ..	31	34	28	19	33	1.74	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.96
Peninsula, N.W.	68	50	42	48	47	2.21 ^c	2.13 ^c	2.23 ^c	2.31 ^c	2.41 ^c
All Rural <i>a</i>	27	26	25	28	27	1.74	1.77	1.80	1.87	1.89
Whole State	25	25	26	25	25	1.47	1.51	1.53	1.57	1.54

a The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

b Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

c The figure for the Peninsula and North-Western Divisions is unreliable, since the births include a number of half-caste births, while the mothers are not included with the potential mothers.

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1954 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								Total.
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.	
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	1	2	3	13	15	30	47	21	132
Other Tuberculosis ..	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	8
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	1	..	..	1	1	4	13	6	26
Dysentery, All Forms ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Meningococcal Infections ..	11	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	20
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5
Measles ..	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	7
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues	9	4	6	2	3	7	8	6	45
Benign and Unspecified Neo- plasms ..	20	12	22	50	126	236	443	649	1,558
Diabetes Mellitus ..	4	2	4	8	10	12	8	11	59
Anæmias ..	..	1	4	3	6	19	26	76	135
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	..	1	..	..	3	3	14	40	61
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	..	3	31	87	199	338	762	1,421
Rheumatic Fever ..	13	..	..	2	..	5	1	1	22
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	6
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	..	3	2	12	24	15	28	22	106
Other Diseases of Heart ..	..	..	8	20	111	329	669	1,494	2,631
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	1	1	3	10	5	18	75	267	380
Without Mention of Heart ..	..	..	..	2	13	42	80	253	390
Influenza ..	..	..	2	13	12	28	48	136	239
Pneumonia ..	4	2	3	1	2	7	10	45	74
Bronchitis ..	42	5	4	3	15	23	45	209	346
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	10	..	..	..	1	10	17	79	117
Appendicitis ..	2	..	2	4	14	22	22	36	102
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	5	5	..	5	4	8	3	2	32
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	8	..	2	3	5	7	13	31	69
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	35	1	4	1	2	6	14	12	75
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	..	..	4	6	12	14	6	42
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	9	5	13	44	54	39	51	60	275
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	86	111
	..	1	7	22	..	..	..	..	30

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1954—continued.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.									Total.
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.		
Congenital Malformations ..	141	8	3	1	6	2	..	1	162	
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	452	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	453
Senility, Ill-defined and Un- known Causes	9	..	4	1	3	10	15	182	224	
All Other Diseases	57	21	32	51	78	120	171	508	1,038	
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	28	52	65	34	28	28	25	19	279	
All Other Accidents	44	31	50	63	38	51	46	161	485 ^a	
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury .. ..	..	4	19	22	38	18	31	18	150
Homicide and Operations of War	3	1	6	2	3	4	1	1	21	
All Causes	922	171	279	431	714	1,324	2,301	5,201	11,344 ^a	

^a Including one death of unspecified age.

Death Rates from Principal Causes.—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table. From the beginning of 1950, comparisons with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness on account of the introduction of the latest (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the new revision introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its originating cause as stated by the medical attendant.

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Tuberculosis.. ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.11
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.14	1.19	1.19	1.19
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	1.00	1.09	1.07	1.08
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.27	2.25	2.29	2.37
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.26
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.21
Congenital Malforma- tions	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.34
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.58	0.64	0.63	0.58
All Other Causes ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	2.42	2.51	2.29	2.28
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.82	9.05	8.72	8.64

^a Deaths per 1,000 mean population.*n* Not available.

Prevention of Disease.—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and insistence on better sanitation methods. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised.

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Reports were received for 146,904 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1953. The table on page 69 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 70 and 71 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 72 gives the results of the principal diseases treated. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

The sub-tropical coastal division includes the Moreton, Maryborough, and part of Rockhampton Statistical Divisions; sub-tropical inland the Downs, Roma, South-Western, and portions of Central-Western and Far-Western Statistical Divisions; tropical coastal the Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Peninsula, and part of Rockhampton Statistical Divisions; and tropical inland the North-Western and portions of Central-Western and Far-Western Statistical Divisions.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 72, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 66 and 67). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	704	60	465	18	51	5	35	3
Other Tuberculosis ..	86	7	52	3	7	1	3	1
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	81	4	46	1	8	1	5	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	45	26	22	19	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	197	29	62	3	7	1	2	..
Whooping Cough ..	173	58	60	30	4	1	..	1
Meningococcal Infections	26	3	3	..	7	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	205	81	86	3	4	2	3	..
Measles ..	164	45	457	20	1	..	..	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	38	4	91	4	..	..	..	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,652	457	979	149	26	2	12	3
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,430	241	582	28	581	103	156	12
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms ..	1,583	213	350	34	31	2	8	..
Diabetes Mellitus ..	868	111	290	19	62	13	13	..
Anæmias ..	318	53	131	6	12	2	8	..
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,040	242	329	26	440	105	116	5
Non-meningococcal Menin-								
gitis ..	70	9	36	1	11	3	8	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	331	159	184	21	8	5	5	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart								
Disease ..	182	19	26	4	24	3	3	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener-								
ative Heart Disease ..	1,215	305	422	62	274	62	71	10
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1,057	364	526	50	169	70	90	12
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	376	55	111	5	99	9	22	..
Without Mention of Heart	678	218	327	44	84	11	21	1
Influenza ..	1,655	773	553	76	2	3	1	..
Pneumonia ..	2,385	870	1,177	196	71	23	39	4
Bronchitis ..	1,236	645	762	141	51	5	6	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo-								
denum ..	1,111	250	401	72	52	11	10	1
Appendicitis ..	2,130	969	896	141	10	2	6	3
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	1,834	394	704	69	34	10	18	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis,								
Enteritis, Colitis, except								
Diarrhœa of Newborn..	1,778	739	991	325	19	6	10	7
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	71	10	15	2	22	2	3	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	487	125	252	28	83	22	32	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	602	67	144	7	51	11	12	..
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	4,791	878	1,233	336	6	2	2	1
Congenital Malformations	556	43	58	4	45	7	17	..
Diseases of Early Infancy	227	67	81	20	20	2	10	3
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	5,513	2,300	3,245	477	70	54	51	11
All Other Diseases ..	33,524	10,290	12,968	2,213	320	72	103	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents..	1,169	393	587	43	66	6	21	1
All Other Accidents ..	8,381	3,533	4,864	1,019	185	44	65	7
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	165	29	62	4	14	4	10	..
Assaults ..	137	50	80	12	..	1	1	..
Total ..	81,271	25,188	34,710	5,735	3,031	688	998	104

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1953—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	32	31	97	115	147	188
Other Tuberculosis	27	12	10	9	3	11
Syphilis and its Sequelae	3	3	11	3	13	18
Dysentery, All Forms	30	2	4	6	9	4
Diphtheria	108	15	8	7	..	..
Whooping Cough	134	10	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal Infections	14	1	..	1	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	99	56	36	12	11	..
Measles	244	43	41	16	11	5
Typhus and Other Rickettsial	19	20	29	11	12	5
Other Infective and Parasitic	558	344	403	223	126	85
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Hæmato- poietic Tissues	32	29	30	69	173	358
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	78	54	83	94	72	87
Diabetes Mellitus	9	40	43	29	53	90
Anæmias	64	8	3	2	28	16
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	3	4	13	30	92	137
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	47	5	8	6	2	3
Rheumatic Fever	131	168	54	23	16	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	14	11	18	12	13
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	4	5	8	31	119	287
Other Diseases of Heart	12	9	13	26	72	197
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	6	24	44
Without Mention of Heart .. ..	..	3	11	38	50	110
Influenza	275	335	288	181	139	101
Pneumonia	880	334	241	282	289	270
Bronchitis	628	99	71	70	57	185
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	11	127	250	278	357
Appendicitis	297	676	623	302	167	86
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	315	140	216	231	217	510
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	1,014	168	207	168	121	128
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	3	6	17	20
Nephritis and Nephrosis	141	68	45	67	50	41
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	1	1	5	83
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	246	49	17	29	9	12
Diseases of Early Infancy	211	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	1,278	757	850	727	741	645
All Other Diseases	9,238	3,462	3,483	3,184	2,946	2,496
Motor Vehicle Accidents	145	386	590	255	153	115
All Other Accidents	2,543	2,457	2,892	1,732	1,393	930
Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	6	25	35	24	14
Assaults .. .. .	..	16	78	49	38	22
Total	18,862	9,840	10,674	8,344	7,690	7,679

a Including 1,529 whose

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.								Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
146	58	23	29	123	100	55	45	27	14	826	421	1,247
4	..	11	13	23	16	3	2	1	2	76	72	148
24	20	3	3	9	5	8	6	2	1	95	37	132
3	3	30	2	6	3	1	4	2	2	61	51	112
..	..	113	21	5	9	1	..	3	..	139	152	291
..	..	162	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	145	176	321
..	..	11	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	16	16	32
..	..	69	31	43	12	4	1	..	..	214	161	375
2	2	201	52	33	12	3	3	1	3	371	315	686
2	..	18	4	1	2	4	4	..	1	102	35	137
75	57	472	302	200	116	81	56	58	37	1,888	1,349	3,237
544	658	27	39	25	105	210	308	312	346	1,902	1,379	3,281
79	58	59	98	249	383	429	200	108	43	607	1,573	2,180
98	97	14	65	38	34	56	138	278	201	461	827	1,288
30	57	44	21	22	31	38	38	43	57	208	300	508
227	340	5	..	11	31	70	146	195	319	853	784	1,637
1	1	27	7	1	3	1	1	2	1	73	43	116
2	1	70	144	40	21	11	..	2	..	404	291	695
12	10	2	6	13	27	45	22	20	6	90	141	231
444	365	2	3	8	14	70	174	227	225	1,276	728	2,004
357	493	10	7	22	18	68	114	200	365	1,189	808	1,997
93	97	..	..	1	10	40	52	63	113	265	282	547
143	113	1	3	32	54	136	148	219	195	473	794	1,267
64	71	240	395	278	182	133	84	67	66	1,472	1,585	3,057
243	267	681	194	168	161	138	117	144	185	2,821	1,807	4,628
251	299	501	107	66	73	60	56	97	125	1,678	1,106	2,784
243	115	2	6	43	102	99	93	67	32	1,387	447	1,834
48	17	241	831	465	208	85	44	15	14	2,224	1,912	4,136
366	214	175	30	43	89	119	111	99	114	2,215	786	3,001
103	86	859	175	211	117	111	89	106	92	2,014	1,819	3,833
19	9	..	..	..	..	3	4	11	4	76	22	98
25	32	114	63	48	67	50	32	28	6	478	414	892
293	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	..	820
..	..	..	513	3,805	2,390	436	7	..	..	..	7,238	7,238
3	3	189	29	19	18	18	9	4	2	369	292	661
..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	184	395
597	748	1,072	709	701	616	557	427	393	563	6,414	5,121	11,535
2,320	1,806	7,447	3,866	4,305	4,377	3,533	2,571	1,984	1,438	29,135	29,860	58,995
63	30	74	84	89	55	47	33	39	25	1,745	447	2,192
687	418	1,542	678	352	387	350	348	347	565	13,171	4,626	17,797
18	11	..	10	24	32	25	17	10	5	136	124	260
12	5	2	7	21	12	8	2	1	2	223	56	279
7,641	6,991	14,697	8,558	11,547	9,894	7,107	5,507	5,175	5,169	78,323	68,581	146,904

ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1953.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	25	30	74	20	727	371
Other Tuberculosis	12	16	6	6	58	50
Syphilis and its Sequelæ	8	3	13	1	74	33
Dysentery, All Forms	49	45	..	..	12	6
Diphtheria	102	114	7	3	30	35
Whooping Cough	89	105	1	5	55	66
Meningococcal Infections	11	9	3	4	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	48	42	5	4	161	115
Measles	292	242	..	1	79	72
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	73	30	..	..	29	5
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,134	848	27	16	727	485
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues ..	232	169	528	324	1,142	886
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	278	944	23	18	306	611
Diabetes Mellitus	11	18	35	53	415	756
Anæmias	32	57	6	16	170	227
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	26	28	317	349	510	407
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	43	28	12	10	18	5
Rheumatic Fever	162	113	17	3	225	175
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	4	16	14	72	123
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease	53	23	281	136	942	569
Other Diseases of Heart	46	32	219	122	924	654
Hypertension— With Heart Disease	5	4	63	67	197	211
Without Mention of Heart	9	12	59	58	405	724
Influenza	1,252	1,307	..	6	220	272
Pneumonia	2,189	1,416	94	43	538	348
Bronchitis	919	699	47	16	712	391
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	288	82	55	19	1,044	346
Appendicitis	1,650	1,421	16	5	558	486
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,583	483	34	30	598	273
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn	1,529	1,366	24	18	461	435
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	21	7	52	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	123	96	79	60	276	258
Hyperplasia of Prostate	242	..	74	..	504	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,074	..	11	..	2,153
Congenital Malformations	147	94	41	28	181	170
Diseases of Early Infancy	138	115	18	17	55	52
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	2,605	1,970	114	72	3,695	3,079
All Other Diseases	15,909	16,415	306	199	12,920	13,246
Motor Vehicle Accidents	766	246	74	20	905	181
All Other Accidents	7,070	2,424	166	135	5,935	2,067
Self-inflicted Injuries	31	23	22	6	83	95
Assaults	89	21	1	1	133	34
Total	39,275	36,169	2,898	1,923	36,150	30,489

a Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

Notifiable Diseases.—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, some diseases having been discarded and others added from time to time.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Diarrhoea (Infantile)	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	167	443	424	461
Diphtheria ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	218	187	82
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	278	54	125
Hookworm ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	62	127	85	16
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	55	76	109	79
Leprosy ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	1	5	13	6
Malaria ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	24	27	11	25
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	44	37	33	52
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	106	165	198	134
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	9	3	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	17	23	46	18
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	372	299	274
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	594	832	904	717
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	15	36	8
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	53	55	39	34
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	577	665	812	701
Other ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	122	105	229
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,631	3,469	3,358	2,969

^a Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever.

^b Not notifiable.

^c Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

n Not available.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1865. Ipswich hospital was established in 1878, Toowoomba in 1890, and Charters Towers in 1954.

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1954, a total of 625 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

All these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep coming out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased

annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1954, there were 4,513 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1954, the rate was 3.42.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate. The 1953 rates were New South Wales, 3.84; Queensland, 3.53; South Australia, 3.27; Victoria, 3.26; Western Australia, 2.72; and Tasmania, 2.47.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher, and averaged 55 per cent. over the six years to 1952-53. In 1953-54 it was up to 61 per cent. of the admissions.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, while medical research has done much to cause an improvement in the proportion of recoveries.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1954, being 2,362 males and 2,151 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,678 being on its books at 30th June, 1954, when Toowoomba had 1,257 and Ipswich 578.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1954, contained 108 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1954, being 48 males and 60 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of

work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1954, there were 3,701 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £678,491, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1954, the credit balance of 5,613 accounts of Islanders was £181,615.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1954, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 147 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £74,967, and 249 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £44,715.

At 30th June, 1954, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Woorabinda (Rockhampton), and Bamaga (Cape York Peninsula), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. Realising that education and training is essential to the general advancement of aborigines, the Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive secondary schooling to enable them to graduate from the labouring classes. Promising students are attending Church schools throughout Queensland.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1954, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department, nor children of such exempted aboriginals who are likewise exempted. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1953-54 numbered 110, excluding the children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1954, there were 533 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Locality.	Aboriginals.		Torres Strait Islanders.	Total.	Children Attending Native Schools.	
	Full-bloods.	Half-bloods.			Boys.	Girls.
Government Settlements—						
Cape York ^a	283	20	150	453	55	53
Cherbourg	142	885	..	1,027	156	143
Palm Island	567	730	..	1,297	157 ^b	131 ^b
Woorabinda	375	435	..	810	100	101
Missions—						
Doomadgee (Brethren) ..	297	51	..	348	30	27
Edward River (C. of E.)	300	1	..	301	20	13
Lockhart River (C. of E.)	297	3	..	300	36	27
Mitchell River (C. of E.)	679	13	..	692	31	38
Yarrabah (C. of E.) ..	148	511	..	659	93	98
Hope Vale (Lutheran) ..	162	132	..	294	37	37
Aurukun (Pres.)	543	..	..	543	54	52
Mapoon (Pres.)	117	168	..	285	33	41
Mornington Island (Pres.)	333	40	..	373	60	57
Weipa (Pres.)	153	..	..	153	18	14
Hammond Island (R.C.)	..	106	..	106	15	13
Mona Mona (Seventh D.A.)	171	114	..	285	41	30
Normanton Reserve (A.I.M.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	12
Country Reserves^c	5,012	3,897	..	8,909	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. ..	..	..	5,000	5,000	358	359
Total	9,579	7,106	5,150	21,835	1,301	1,246

^a Including Bamaga, Red Island Point, and Cowal Creek.

^b Including St. Michaels (R.C.) Palm Island Convent.

^c Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being New South Wales, 2.0; Victoria, 0.5; Queensland, 19.5; South Australia, 4.6; Western Australia, 43.6; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 29.8.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. The

total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
------------------	------------------------	-----------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------

FULL-BLOODS.

1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	8,977^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b
1947 ..	953	208	9,100^b	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 ^b

HALF-BLOODS.

1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211^b	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 ^b

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

The estimated numbers of nomadic aboriginals included above for 1947 were—full-bloods, Queensland, 2,774; South Australia, 1,675; Western Australia, 15,405; and Northern Territory, 2,915; and half-bloods, South Australia, 826; and Western Australia, 1,322.

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

Civil Jurisdiction.—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme Court and Inferior Courts.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Nine Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. With but few exceptions the jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £75 or more is involved.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—The general Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury. A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1954, there were 343 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts, with the Police Depot and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years, the upper limit having been raised from 27 years in 1951. They undergo a period of intensive training of up to six months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. Members are retired on reaching the age of 60 years, unless recommended for earlier retirement for medical reasons.

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable.

A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1954 including 175 detectives, 9 women police, 35 probationaries, 67 cadets, and 24 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
<i>Police Officers a—</i>						
Metropolitan	No.	989	1,076	1,241	1,195	1,142
Country	No.	1,081	1,175	1,242	1,278	1,285
Total	No.	2,070	2,251	2,483	2,473	2,427
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Maintenance ^b	£	1,554,422	2,031,345	2,584,980	2,564,200	2,651,579
Buildings	£	59,216	62,361	68,170	76,041	81,330
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	56,500	50,450	40,500	37,500	42,100
Total	£	1,670,138	2,144,156	2,693,650	2,677,741	2,775,009

^a At end of year.

^b Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1953-54 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £153,647, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1954, was 2,292.

Conferences between the Commissioners of Police of all States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand are of value in police administration; and this aspect is supplemented by similar conferences of criminal investigation chiefs and technical experts of the various Police Departments. Australia is a member of the International Criminal Police Commission, and Queensland is associated with the other States and the Commonwealth in this matter.

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1953-54, 103,900 local and 8,043 interstate messages were handled.

In addition to its principal functions of the prevention and detection of crime, protection of life and property, and maintaining order, the Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1954, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year. <i>a</i>		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1944 ..	6	4	1,352	99	489	21	48
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49

a Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year were counted once only until 1947; thereafter, they have been counted separately for each confinement.

The numbers of prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1953, were New South Wales, 63; Victoria, 49; Queensland, 49 (at 30th June, 1954); South Australia, 51; Western Australia, 56; and Tasmania, 49.

Modern prison systems frame their policies in the belief that it is the function of the prison service to take positive measures towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners, rather than to be regarded as a purely punitive service, and the Queensland system accords with this view.

In the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

In addition to the "walled" prisons, the Department conducts three prison farms, always referred to as State Farms, two of which, Palen Creek and Numinbah, are situated south of Brisbane, and the other, Stone River, near Ingham in North Queensland. Dairying, pig-raising, cane-growing, and timber operations are the main activities.

The number of prisoners at the three State Farms at 30th June, 1954, was 89. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warder-overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1954 the Board made one such recommendation.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be ordered to be detained at the Farm Home for Boys at Westbrook, near Toowoomba, which is administered by the State Children Department.

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1953-54 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac-quitted.	Other ^a
Murder	11	1	9	..	3	..
Attempted Murder	7	1	6	..	1	1
Manslaughter	19	..	11	..	6	2
Offences against Females	55	..	35	..	11	9
Other Offences against the Person	153	7	125	..	24	11
Offences against Property	321	10	296	1	27	7
Other	22	2	20	..	4	..
Total	588	21	502	1	76	30

^a Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, &c.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	270	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	250	185	107	58	2,868
1949 ..	1,352	669	313	205	110	109	2,820
1950 ..	1,299	722	346	207	149 ^r	148	2,964 ^r
1951 ..	1,388	761	336	307	141	163	3,173
1952 ..	1,629	883	419	328	213	171	3,685
1953 ..	1,449	918	502	330	241	203	3,704

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.

1953 ..	43	38	39	43	39	66	42
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. The total number of persons charged in 1953-54 was 117 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, compared with an increase in the State's population over the same period of 30 per cent. Offences against property (robbery, stealing, &c.) increased by 140 per cent., while charges involving homicide and offences against females were each up by about one-third.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1944-45 ..	7	1	27	43	113	132	15	338
1945-46 ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	17	379
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	12	398
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	198	22	400
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54 ..	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609

Inferior Courts.—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprises three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1944-45	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	6,767	24,040
1945-46	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	5,724	27,838
1946-47	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482

The table on pages 84 and 85 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1953-54, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 86 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1953-54, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

For most types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Men charged with drunkenness were somewhat older on the average, the 30 to 39 years age group being most common for traffic offences due to drunkenness. For drunkenness as an offence against good order the average age was higher still, charges against men in their forties being almost as numerous as those against men in their thirties. More than half of the 1,379 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Almost half of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 30 to 39 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 50 to 59 and 40 to 49 years groups. The 10 males and 14 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected children.

INTERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Total Offences against the Person</i>	866	49	915
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	42	3	45
Offences against Females	93	..	93
Assaults	628	37	665
Other Offences against the Person	103	9	112
<i>Total Offences against Property</i>	3,050	283	3,333
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	230	3	233
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	122	2	124
Other Stealing	1,920	229	2,149
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving ..	278	20	298
Other Offences against Property	500	29	529
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i>	22,029	1,432	23,461
Drunkenness	19,978	1,279	21,257
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	669	75	744
Vagrancy	375	55	430
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	691	17	708
Other Offences against Good Order	316	6	322
<i>Total Other Offences</i>	17,809	964	18,773
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of			
Wives and Children	1,217	..	1,217
Offences against Gambling Laws	1,038	33	1,071
Offences against Liquor Laws	935	59	994
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	1,281	55	1,336
Offences against Revenue Laws	1,345	105	1,450
Offences against Wireless Laws	352	24	376
Offences against Health Laws	154	19	173
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	463	2	465
Other Offences against Traffic Laws	8,866	134	9,000
Offences against Railway Laws	95	1	96
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	777	340	1,117
Other Offences	1,286	192	1,478
<i>Total All Offences</i>	43,754	2,728	46,482

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Furnished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
168	21	37	1	29	..	276	16	120	..	236	11
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2
3	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	70	..
146	18	21	1	29	..	252	15	103	..	77	3
16	2	12	..	..	..	15	1	10	..	50	6
223	11	532	103	13	..	1,409	131	534	25	339	13
41	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	185	3
4	..	11	..	..	..	54	1	48	1	5	..
124	9	427	97	11	..	899	99	363	19	96	5
28	2	40	5	..	..	146	9	43	2	21	2
26	..	54	1	2	..	307	22	79	3	32	3
89	12	3,385	315	16,374	808	1,624	258	556	39	1	..
56	2	3,332	304	15,135	746	1,231	226	224	1	..	..
11	7	10	3	477	43	143	22	28	..	..	..
12	3	24	8	4	1	54	5	281	38	..	..
7	..	17	..	581	16	72	1	14	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	177	2	124	4	9	..	1	..
2,535	224	56	12	397	2	14,696	693	119	30	6	3
580	..	2	..	..	..	627	..	8	..	..	..
173	4	2	..	360	2	502	27	1	..	..	..
16	4	3	..	2	..	912	55	2	..	..	..
316	12	1	1	..	..	964	42	..	..	..	..
601	64	..	..	..	..	744	41	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	349	24	1	..	..	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	146	19	..	..	..	..
17	..	1	..	6	..	429	2	10	..	..	..
389	17	18	1	16	..	8,422	115	21	1	..	..
15	..	4	..	1	..	67	1	8	..	..	..
117	46	1	..	2	..	656	294	1	..	..	..
304	77	21	10	10	..	878	73	67	29	6	3
3,015	268	4,010	431	16,813	810	18,005	1,098	1,329	94	582	27

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total.
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER. ^a											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
10 to 19 ..	34	18	8	659	127	271	119	8	57	78	1,379
20 to 29 ..	129	35	27	801	251	3,613	739	112	150	229	6,086
30 to 39 ..	74	12	29	378	158	4,600	456	160	108	306	6,281
40 to 49 ..	32	7	12	188	86	4,458	312	112	64	273	5,544
50 to 59 ..	15	2	10	95	46	3,968	202	49	34	154	4,575
60 to 69 ..	10	6	4	30	19	1,818	95	16	7	55	2,060
70 & Over..	3	1	1	7	5	516	16	3	1	7	560
Not Stated	331	12	54	113	86	734	112	3	8,442	7,303	17,190
Total ..	628	93	145	2,272	778	19,978	2,051	463	8,863	8,415	43,686

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	12	22	9	31	18	1	6	2	13	7	5
20 to 29 ..	43	43	30	37	36	19	38	24	36	20	23
30 to 39 ..	25	15	32	18	23	24	24	35	26	27	24
40 to 49 ..	11	9	13	9	12	23	16	24	15	25	21
50 to 59 ..	5	3	11	4	7	21	10	11	8	14	17
60 to 69 ..	3	7	4	1	3	9	5	3	2	5	8
70 & Over..	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	89	7	9	9	..	1	29	144
20 to 29 ..	1	..	5	49	16	146	52	1	..	2	272
30 to 39 ..	2	..	4	36	13	367	41	1	3	6	473
40 to 49 ..	1	..	..	20	2	280	9	..	4	7	323
50 to 59 ..	2	..	..	17	..	291	13	..	1	13	337
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	10	..	119	7	..	..	1	137
70 & Over..	..	..	..	2	1	55	1	..	..	..	59
Not Stated	31	..	3	11	10	12	21	..	125	756	969
Total ..	37	..	12	234	49	1,279	153	2	134	828	2,728

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	40	18	1	7	..	11	40	8
20 to 29 ..	17	..	56	22	41	12	39	50	..	3	16
30 to 39 ..	33	..	44	16	33	29	31	50	33	8	27
40 to 49 ..	17	..	..	9	5	22	7	..	45	10	18
50 to 59 ..	33	..	..	8	..	23	10	..	11	18	19
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	4	..	9	5	..	..	1	3
70 & Over..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	3

^a Excluding 68 companies which are included among males in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 66 per cent. of all cases in 1953-54. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rate was recorded in the Cloncurry district, which also showed the highest prosecutions for drunkenness, followed by the Charleville and Longreach districts. Traffic prosecutions were also most frequent in the Cloncurry district, where they were almost twice as frequent as in the Metropolitan district which came next.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan	8,217	14.0	5,153	8.8	9,098	15.4	22,468	38.2
Cairns ..	2,506	29.0	592	6.9	1,248	14.5	4,346	50.4
Charleville ..	873	60.7	73	5.1	254	17.7	1,200	83.5
Cloncurry ..	1,067	80.4	221	16.6	417	31.4	1,705	128.4
Ipswich ..	442	5.9	330	4.4	300	4.1	1,072	14.4
Longreach ..	700	37.1	93	4.9	257	13.6	1,050	55.6
Mackay ..	732	16.4	343	7.7	490	10.9	1,565	35.0
Maryborough	1,009	7.6	654	4.9	682	5.2	2,345	17.7
Rockhampton	1,178	13.5	663	7.6	616	7.1	2,457	28.2
Roma ..	682	28.1	58	2.4	225	9.2	965	39.7
Toowoomba	1,470	11.5	564	4.4	951	7.4	2,985	23.3
Townsville ..	2,381	25.6	721	7.8	1,222	13.2	4,324	46.6
Total ..	21,257	16.2	9,465	7.3	15,760	12.1	46,482	35.6

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	1,596	1,710	1,990	2,203	2,261
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	62	42	51	41	33
Without Jury .. No.	937	1,036	793	918	1,006
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	67	95	170	314	248
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,018	1,128	980	1,143	1,251
For Defendant .. No.	48	45	34	130	36
Total Amount Awarded £	104,091	86,733	220,827	224,687	309,574

^a Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

^b Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act*, 1867, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 War, the annual amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was about three times the total awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level, but some recovery has occurred during recent years.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Cases Heard	No.	4,361	3,948	4,049	6,378 ^r	5,969
Amount Claimed ..	£	131,582	125,887	159,268	266,177 ^r	263,333
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	3,662	3,442	3,589	4,914 ^r	5,027
Amount Awarded ..	£	99,882	106,072	132,200	205,112 ^r	222,174

^r Revised since last issue.

Divorces and Judicial Separations.—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1954, 714 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 710; and nullity of marriage, 4. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 362 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 352.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 114; desertion, 241; insanity, 7; and other grounds, nil. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 96; desertion, 248; insanity, nil; and other grounds, 8.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1954 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
New South Wales	1,553	3,456	3,332	3,369	3,752	2,851
Victoria	805	1,604	1,730	1,616	2,128	1,539
Queensland ..	201 ^a	792	708	711	730	714
South Australia ..	243	666	642	585	638	600
Western Australia	244	724	683	585	539	533
Tasmania	80	152	194	217	210	238
Australia ^b ..	3,135	7,425	7,327	7,106	8,041	6,528

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States

during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorcees in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 to 1954.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	113.5
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	86.9
Queensland ..	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	66.7
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	90.4
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	119.7
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	99.7
Australia <i>b</i> ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	97.6

a Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1954 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1953 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorcees <i>a</i> , 1954.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.
	Hus-band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years	27	23	50	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	110	109	219	37.7	43.5	54	54
10 " " " 15 "	81	82	163	38.7	36.6	50	42
15 " " " 20 "	58	55	113	17.7	13.7	51	50
20 " " " 30 "	62	64	126	5.2	5.8	49	38
30 " " " 40 "	20	17	37	0.7	0.4	54	45
Over 40 Years	3	2	5			60	..
Total	362 ^b	352	714 ^b	100.0	100.0	51	45

a Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

b Including 1 for which duration was not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorcees was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorcees of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorcees, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, and was still high at 7·0 per cent. of the 1954 dissolutions. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was also high at 30·7 per cent. in 1954, although it was lower than its peak of 37·6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1953, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience, but in 1954 husbands again exceeded wives as petitioners.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Titles.—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

"Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under 'the old system', merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world."

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances. The Acts provide for bringing land under "the old system" under the Acts.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
---------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers	41,862	44,735	37,581	35,728	38,530
Mortgages	24,863	29,087	25,631	25,128	29,857
Releases from Mortgage ..	20,542	20,195	18,304	18,725	22,682
Other Dealings	14,655	15,531	16,275	16,659	16,930

UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances	17	16	16	11	20
Mortgages	5	5	3	1	9
Releases from Mortgage ..	1	2	3	1	8
Other Dealings	54	48	66	65	101

Liquor Licenses.—The regulation and control of liquor licenses and licensees under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1954*, is vested in a Licensing Commission consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Licenses of the following description may be granted under these Acts:—Licensed Victualler's, Wineseller's, Packet, Spirit Merchant's, Club, Booth, Bottler's, Railway Refreshment Room, and Billiard.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed. Provision was made for a petition for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years. Such poll can only be held after a petition has been signed by at least 10 per cent. of the electors of Queensland.

The Commission is empowered to accept surrenders of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses, and to cancel or forfeit such licenses, which then become the property of the Commission until sold by public tender and removed to new localities, where the convenience of the public and the requirements of the locality are considered by the Commission to warrant the establishment of licensed premises. Any premium received on the sale of such licenses is credited to a trust fund, from which compensation is paid to owners and licensees for cancellation or surrender of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses.

The Commission collects license fees from licensed victuallers and winesellers, and from licensees of clubs and booths, assessed on 4 per cent. of the purchase price of liquor for the previous year. One-sixteenth of the fees collected from licensed victuallers and winesellers is also paid into the trust fund from which compensation is paid.

Licensees are required to keep in stock, in reasonable quantities, all classes and kinds of liquor which are usually demanded by the public in the locality, but the licensee of an hotel owned by a registered brewer is not required to stock beers and other kinds of liquor similar to those brewed or made by the brewer-owner.

The Commission is empowered to forfeit licenses of premises improperly conducted, and to cancel licenses where premises do not comply with the prescribed standards. Where the Commission is satisfied that facilities provided in any locality for accommodation, meals, and essential amenities are inadequate, it may order the owner and licensee to provide these services or to provide the necessary additional accommodation or additional amenities required, and, in default of compliance with such order, it may suspend the license. The Commission is also empowered to issue orders requiring structural alterations and improvements to hotel premises, based upon recommendations made to it by police officers authorised to act as licensing inspectors, health inspectors, and its own inspectors stationed throughout Queensland. Extensive building operations are now in progress, based upon orders by the Commission.

During the war years the Commission set up an Accommodation Bureau to assist persons requiring accommodation, preference being given to those

travelling on war or essential service or for medical attention. This service has now been extended so as to provide a similar service to the general public seeking temporary accommodation. Hotel-keepers co-operate by notifying the Bureau of any vacancies they have, and by accepting reservations from the Bureau. Many business and scientific conferences are now held in Brisbane, and the facilities of the Bureau are being freely made use of by conference convenors.

During 1953-54 the cancellation of one licensed victualler's license became operative and 15 licenses were surrendered. Two of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities. In the same period the Commission granted 82 transfers of licenses, while five applications were refused and 30 withdrawn.

During 1953-54 fees amounted to £409,872 from licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses, and £39,769 from spirit merchants' licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £15,783. The total revenue from all sources was £476,911.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 47 at 30th June, 1954, of which 19 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 28 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner. The sale of liquor with meals in rail dining cars is also under the control of the Railway Commissioner. The Liquor Act exempts from control the sale of liquor on aircraft.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine- sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7
1948 ..	1,263	30	120	35	200	7
1949 ..	1,254	30	123	35	225	9
1950 ..	1,246	30	124	35	238	12
1951 ..	1,239	30	124	35	246	11
1952 ..	1,238	30	125	35	259	11
1953 ..	1,234	30	128	35	277	10
1954 ..	1,220	30	129	35	296	9

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

State Schools.—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by the Director-General of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1954 there were 1,242 State schools and 210 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 1,030 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 71 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 636 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 5,414 motion picture films available; while 84 private schools had projectors, with 425 motion picture films.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the

Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1948*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools.

(a) Primary schools—

- (i) State,
- (ii) Provisional,
- (iii) Correspondence,
- (iv) Special,
- (v) Rural,
- (vi) Intermediate.

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i) State High Schools,
- (ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,
- (iii) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iv) Industrial High School,
- (v) Domestic Science High School.

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training College.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships which are tenable at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1954 was 1,077 boys and 907 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 276 in 1954, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 243 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 15, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1954 were Roman Catholic, 22,506 boys and 23,417 girls; Church of England, 2,000 boys and 2,039 girls; other denominations, 1,026 boys and 1,718 girls; and undenominational schools, 52 boys and 50 girls.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1954, there were 36 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,300 boys and 1,245 girls. Average attendance during 1953-54 was 1,126 boys and 1,089 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £7,184,096 on State schools during 1953-54. This amounted to £5 10s. 6d. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £9,177,358 in 1953-54, or £7 1s. 2d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1954, 188. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1954 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,452	5,201	83,082	76,867	71,283	65,855
Provisional ..	32	39	509	466	405	364
Correspondence ..	1	75	3,084	3,119	1,597	1,756
Special ..	11	65	845	696	489	375
Rural ..	27	224	4,126	3,863	3,570	3,350
Intermediate ..	16 ^a	101	2,248	2,174	1,953	1,918
Total State..	1,523	5,705	93,894	87,185	79,297	73,618
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	145	60	133	52
Other ..	276	1,948	21,611	23,138	19,592	20,692
Total Private	276	1,948	21,756	23,198	19,725	20,744
Total Primary ..	1,799	7,653	115,650	110,383	99,022	94,362
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	30	578	4,849	4,469	4,087	3,749
High "Top" ..	21 ^a	124	619	632	538	546
Total State..	30	702	5,468	5,101	4,625	4,295
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	104	932	847	895	790
Other ..	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	3,973	4,086	3,854	3,780
Total Private	8	104	4,905	4,933	4,749	4,570
Total Secondary	38	806	10,373	10,034	9,374	8,865
Total All Schools..	1,837	8,459	126,023	120,417	108,396	103,227

^a Attached to State schools and excluded from the total.

^b Included with secondary schools.

^c Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 120 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1954 was 15,598, and in domestic science, 14,768.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1945	1,524	222	4,997 ^c	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	2,170
1946	1,541	235	5,275 ^c	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	2,416
1947	1,545	252	5,531 ^c	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293
1953	1,563	271	6,101	1,975	182,572	51,169	233,741	7,184
1954	1,553	284	6,407	2,052	191,648	54,792	246,440	8,285

a Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 932 in 1954.

b For year ended 30th June following.

c Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1954 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1954.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	7,782	7,607	15,389	..	..	..
6	14,270	13,478	27,748	..	..	..
7	15,664	14,997	30,661	..	..	..
8	13,089	12,454	25,543	..	..	..
9	13,332	12,924	26,256	..	..	..
10	12,097	11,851	23,948	..	..	..
11	11,042	10,680	21,722	1	..	1
12	10,991	10,517	21,508	5	11	16
13	9,494	8,813	18,307	303	361	664
14	3,335	3,001	6,336	3,245	3,361	6,606
15	479	361	840	3,673	3,664	7,337
16	196 ^a	146 ^a	342 ^a	1,870	1,530	3,400
17 .. ..	..	..	..	928	543	1,471
18 and Over	..	..	..	615	299	914
Total ..	111,771	106,829	218,600	10,640	9,769	20,409

a Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 94 per cent.; 14 years, 65 per cent.; 15 years, 42 per cent.; 16 years, 20 per cent.; and 17 years, 8 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 794 students enrolled at this institution during 1954, 237 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1954, with 572 teachers. Twenty-two of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 147 full-time and 403 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 68, and part-time, 21,852. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 735, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 8,999. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, mining, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1954 there were 7,048, including 3,486 apprentices, taking these courses.

Teachers' Training College.—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1954, 1,658 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1954 there were 622 correspondence students.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1954 included 960 evening students and 27 full-time day students.

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£17 per year during 1955) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £19 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

The next table shows the results for the last ten years of the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1945 ..	7,845	5,305	4,798	3,819	1,054	731
1946 ..	7,628	4,964	4,442	3,411	1,492	861
1947 ..	7,858	5,746	4,281	3,203	1,529	909
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	<i>a</i>	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	<i>a</i>	1,080	809
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	<i>a</i>	1,154	917
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	<i>a</i>	1,410	1,073

a From 1951, candidates were awarded passes in individual subjects and not in the examination as a whole.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act*, 1909, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education.

The progress of the University during the last ten years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Foundations & Bequests <i>d</i>	From All Sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1945	19	260	761	501	962	59,404	53,571	19,209	136,196
1946	19	253	1,487	693	927	106,976	82,787	24,112	219,885
1947	20	305	1,869	940	1,002	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Including grants from governmental authorities for special purposes.

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1954 these amounted to £26,197.

The governing body of the University is a Senate, which, under the provisions of the original Act, consisted of 20 members—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the

University Council (comprised of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others). The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under a 1941 amending Act.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the George Street and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings on the Domain and at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to occupy a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet post-war requirements.

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. Work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, the Geology Building in 1951, and the Physics Building early in 1956. A 90-ft. extension of the Main Building was occupied by the administration in August, 1953, and the tower of the Main Building by the Department of Architecture in May, 1956. Preliminary work has been commenced on the Biological Sciences Building.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the numbers of students, and the degrees, &c., conferred, during 1954.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &C., 1954.

Course.	New Students.			Total Students.			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts ..	160	109	269	589	349	938	44	32	..	..
Science ..	95	42	137	385	113	498	53	17	3	..
Engineering ..	82	..	82	329	2	331	52	..	41	..
Commerce ..	182	28	210	670	62	732	27	3	62	5
Agriculture ..	15	1	16	57	3	60	11	..	..	..
Law ..	26	2	28	115	5	120	6	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	18	2	20	111	11	122	38	..	..	..
Vet. Science ..	20	2	22	73	5	78	11	..	..	..
Medicine ..	78	10	88	433	58	491	68	8	..	..
Architecture ..	19	1	20	88	4	92	6	..	4	..
Education ..	57	23	80	388	76	464	1	..	41	14
Divinity ..	43	..	43	68	..	68	..	..	..	..
Music ..	..	3	3	2	6	8	..	..	..	..
Physical Educ'n	5	10	15	17	19	36	..	..	4	6
Physiotherapy	..	27	27	..	74	74	..	..	..	9
Total ..	800	260	1,060	3,325	787	4,112	317	60	155	34

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 24 (7 full-time, 17 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 126,973 works, is available at the University.

Residential colleges are being erected by the various religious denominations, with government assistance, on sites adjoining the University at St. Lucia. The University has made available the necessary land and the State Government is providing a £ for £ subsidy on all moneys expended on construction up to a maximum of £75,000 for each college. Men's colleges include Cromwell (Cong.) and King's (Meth.) Colleges, which at the end of 1955 were already occupied, Emmanuel (Pres.) and St. John's (C.E.) Colleges, under construction, and St. Leo's (R.C.) College, soon to be commenced. A site had also been allocated for the University Union College. Provision for women students is to be made at Women's (non-denominational) and Duchesne (R.C.) Colleges, the planning of both of which was well advanced. The whole college project will provide accommodation for between 600 and 700 students, and will involve a total expenditure of over £1m.

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

Libraries.—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act*, 1943. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 7 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research students. The Country Extension Service, also housed at the Public Library, lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 101,917 volumes and 22,587 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 17,824 volumes and 6,132 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and the Country Extension Service, 35,012 volumes.

Since 1948, courses in librarianship for library officers have been held at the Public Library, and in 1949 a short course in library science for school teachers was initiated.

Throughout Queensland there are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authorities and Schools of Arts. The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services as a function of local government. As a result, there are

now 32 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Atherton Public Library, the Ingham Municipal Library, and the libraries conducted by the Mulgrave and Johnstone Shire Councils at Gordonvale and Innisfail respectively. There are 18 libraries in Queensland free to adults and 22 free to children.

The Town of Charleville and the Shires of Booringa, Bulloo, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie, and Tambo have combined to form the South-Western Regional Library Service with Charleville as its centre.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, buildings, and equipment, with a maximum of £3,000 building subsidy to any library in any one year.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts, the Government subsidises the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates boxes of books to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Library Board, in addition, purchases books which it issues on loan to the Schools of Arts Association, and lends books to the Bush Book Club for circulation among its members.

The Libraries Act Amendment Act, 1949, provides for the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums and Art Galleries.—The Queensland Museum, Brisbane, was founded in 1855 and moved to its present building in 1901. Entirely maintained by the State Government, it comprises exhibited and reference collections of zoology, geology, and ethnology, which are principally, but not exclusively, Australian; there is, for example, the excellent series of ethnological material formed by Sir William McGregor in New Guinea.

The Queensland National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, and administered by a board of trustees, was opened on 29th March, 1895. It was moved to the present temporary site on Gregory Terrace in 1929. The first Director was appointed in 1950, in which year the interior of the Gallery was remodelled. More recently an Art Museum and a Print Room have been opened. The collections comprise English and Australian paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, sculpture, and a small collection of art objects. Numerous bequests and gifts have greatly added to the collections in recent years.

Science.—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health and Medical Branch of the Department of Health and Home Affairs derives its powers from *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, which are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services subject to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, and Secretary to the Director-General. The Branch is divided into a number of Divisions which are each under the control of a Director.

The Division of Public Health Supervision is composed of a Section of Communicable Disease Control, Food and Drugs, and Environmental Sanitation. The inspectorial staff of the division acts in an advisory capacity to the Local Authority health inspectors, and is responsible for the sections of the Health Acts dealing with food standards and purity. District inspectors are in charge of country districts at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus is provided free by most Local Authorities. B.C.G. vaccination of persons negative to the Mantoux test is provided by the Division of Tuberculosis.

Division of Tuberculosis.—The Chest Clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street, and a free X-ray service is available as part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. A mobile X-ray unit makes similar facilities available in country areas. Thoracic annexes have been opened at Cairns and Townsville. A specialist tuberculosis officer has been appointed to Thursday Island, and others are being appointed at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba.

Division of Industrial Medicine.—The services of this division are available both to industry and the trade union movement for the prevention of industrial hazards. This division is particularly interested in specific diseases caused by occupation, such as silicosis and lead and other poisoning, and also advises on problems of industrial physiology such as lighting, ventilation, and fatigue.

Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, car, train, and aeroplane being used as a means of transport, depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 111.)

Division of School Health Services.—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway.

Division of Mental Hygiene.—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. There is a psychiatric clinic situated at 274 George Street, Brisbane, as well as at the

Townsville, Brisbane, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba. (See also page 73.)

The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology provides a service for the hospitals and private practitioners of Queensland. It was here that Q Fever was first recognised as a specific disease. The laboratory co-operates with the Queensland Institute of Medical Research in investigating the unknown fevers of North Queensland.

The Government Chemical Laboratory performs all analytical tests for Government Departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research is the only research institute in the Commonwealth wholly supported by the Government. It was established by Act of Parliament for the purpose, among other things, of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the unknown fevers of that area.

The Queensland Health Education Council.—This Council is a body corporate constituted under *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*. It was established in 1945 for the purpose of acquiring, promoting, extending, and disseminating education concerning all matters relating to the health of Queensland generally, including health, safety, and well-being in industry and traffic. The Council's basic policy is directed towards a better understanding of personal and community hygiene, a reduction in communicable diseases, and the recognition of the early symptoms of disease to reduce hospital bed occupancy through early medical treatment.

Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor in Council, and represent organisations which give the Council a wide contact with public opinion and the community generally. These organisations include the Department of Health and Home Affairs, the University of Queensland, the Department of Public Instruction, the Institute of Medical Research, the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, the British Medical Association, the Red Cross Society, the Australian Dental Association, and the Country Women's Association, while other members are associated with various business sections of the community.

The original appointments to the Council comprised the members of the dissolved Queensland Cancer Trust, together with Health Department officers. The funds of the Cancer Trust, amounting to £11,500, were also taken over. The State Government originally made an annual grant of £2,000, but, with the rapid expansion of the Council's activities, this was increased by steps to £20,000 in 1954-55, in which year the Council's expenditure was £24,200.

The Council aims, through its activities, at making health education an established and important part of the State's preventive health services. Its activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, and displays at annual shows. During the year 1954-55, 55 newspapers and 8 magazines donated space

for the publishing of the Council's news articles, 19 radio stations donated time for the broadcasting of 5-minute sessions, there were 228 film screenings before an aggregate audience of 49,000 people, and 760,000 pamphlets, 47,000 booklets, and 8,000 posters were distributed.

The Council co-operates with the National Fitness Council, the Queensland Road Safety Council, and the Board of Adult Education, while close liaison with the Department of Health and Home Affairs keeps its activities in line with departmental objectives.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1953-54, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 127 public hospitals, 3 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 10 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 114 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1954, there were 63 private hospitals registered in the State, 22 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 33 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and the South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 36 branch clinics were in operation during 1953-54.

The 63 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1954, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for coloured persons. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 113).

Public Hospitals.—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. The Commonwealth, under the Hospital Benefits Agreement, pays 8s. per day to the State for all patients in the public and private sections of public hospitals, excepting pensioner patients enrolled in the Commonwealth's Pensioner Medical Service, for whom it pays 12s. per day. The Hospital Benefit of 8s. per day extends also to private hospitals.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961 ^b

^a Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

^b Excluding £1,624,187 expenditure from loans.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1952-53 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. ^a	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	261	394,509	117	11,181	14,382	14,879	19,168
Victoria ^b ..	110	187,930	79	6,648	7,610	9,593	12,905
Queensland	138	184,189	145	5,165	7,084	6,975	7,523
S. Australia	62	61,681	81	2,288	2,410	2,881	3,721
W. Australia	96	70,646	116	2,161	1,890	3,380	4,270
Tasmania ..	22	31,688	105	923	1,124	1,341	1,499
N. Territory	4	4,910	322	142	185	32	32
A. C. T. ..	1	4,303	155	96	140	232	260
Total ..	694	939,856	108	28,604	34,825	39,313	49,378

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits. ^b Year ended 31st March, 1953.

The table on pages 106-109 gives particulars for the year 1953-54 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each board.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing. d	Other. d	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i>	19	303	1,531	1,670	54,518	14,531	218,096	2,783
Brisbane and S.C.	14	274	1,365	1,552	48,873	13,094	191,220	2,580
Ipswich	5	29	166	118	5,645	1,437	26,876	203
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	44	550	433	19,540	3,364	55,818	673
Bundaberg	3	12	137	105	3,126	872	14,336	141
Central Burnett ..	3	3	41	40	2,243	259	1,571	56
Gympie	1	4	96	72	2,986	674	9,267	116
Isis	1	1	14	12	574	74	770	15
Maryborough ..	1	9	123	95	2,913	569	17,619	138
North Burnett ..	3	6	29	28	1,592	190	2,355	39
South Burnett ..	5	9	110	81	6,106	726	9,900	168
<i>Downs</i>	16	42	468	358	15,360	3,208	40,419	650
Chinchilla	1	3	24	20	1,191	181	784	39
Dalby	3	6	57	56	2,013	450	4,113	130
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	21	19	1,477	217	4,919	36
Inglewood	2	4	28	26	765	127	831	21
Miles	2	3	22	21	1,089	121	1,265	27
Stanthorpe	1	1	39	28	1,674	254	4,193	44
Tara	1	1	9	10	408	64	947	10
Toowoomba	4	20	204	147	4,768	1,363	20,181	262
Warwick	1	2	64	31	1,975	431	3,186	81
<i>Roma</i>	7	12	67	86	3,702	591	8,008	118
Balonne	3	4	21	30	1,248	182	4,890	31
Roma	4	8	46	56	2,454	409	3,118	87
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	11	54	61	2,416	485	8,269	88
Charleville	3	7	33	31	1,348	312	3,682	57
Cunnamulla	2	3	10	17	651	139	3,582	22
Quilpie	2	1	11	13	417	34	1,005	9
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	33	263	284	9,003	1,589	38,801	338
Banana	2	4	25	30	1,227	188	3,915	30
Gladstone	2	3	36	32	1,525	336	6,212	47
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	32	29	1,218	166	6,127	40
Rockhampton ..	5	23	170	193	5,033	899	22,547	221
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	13	115	128	5,039	672	16,078	152
Barcaldine	3	4	25	30	825	136	3,946	32
Blackall	3	2	27	24	1,062	128	2,608	31
Clermont	2	2	18	17	1,083	106	2,831	29
Emerald	1	1	12	12	521	74	1,650	15
Longreach	3	3	25	35	1,192	181	3,064	35
Springsure	1	1	8	10	356	47	1,979	10
<i>Far Western</i>	1	1	10	13	427	72	1,341	13
Winton	1	1	10	13	427	72	1,341	13
<i>Mackay</i>	1	14	79	70	3,189	285	11,080	156
Mackay	1	14	79	70	3,189	285	11,080	156

QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
2,863,596	102,047	56,787	39,464	3,061,894	2,426,550	633,058	3,059,608	47 9
2,636,717	93,030	56,787	39,061	2,825,595	2,221,104	604,322	2,825,426	47 2
226,879	9,017	..	403	236,299	205,446	28,736	234,182	55 5
740,755	71,069	9,074	3,512	824,410	737,126	90,990	828,116	60 0
171,546	11,909	3,048	343	186,846	163,012	24,793	187,805	63 3
68,683	2,776	..	120	71,579	70,183	1,508	71,691	68 9
111,424	14,549	1,871	1,401	129,245	112,265	16,957	129,222	53 2
19,238	1,231	..	40	20,509	19,407	810	20,217	72 9
163,636	21,241	3,950	1,074	189,901	154,829	37,409	192,238	61 6
50,911	1,511	205	167	52,794	49,017	1,986	51,003	67 11
155,317	17,852	..	367	173,536	168,413	7,527	175,940	55 1
630,950	53,693	1,304	5,220	691,167	641,227	54,865	696,092	54 1
36,619	3,150	..	30	39,799	40,037	715	40,752	55 10
84,391	10,040	..	3,774	98,205	95,417	3,572	98,989	40 2
31,618	6,036	..	167	37,821	33,380	4,542	37,922	51 7
26,447	1,146	..	103	27,696	26,550	550	27,100	68 6
41,526	2,144	..	48	43,718	42,093	1,701	43,794	86 3
50,223	6,719	..	87	57,029	52,892	4,166	57,058	65 5
18,894	900	17	5	19,816	18,566	1,228	19,794	101 11
268,075	12,146	1,287	477	281,985	250,979	34,594	285,573	52 7
73,157	11,412	..	529	85,098	81,313	3,797	85,110	54 11
141,580	11,842	957	3,708	158,087	137,930	15,924	153,854	63 9
52,239	2,650	957	3,184	59,030	46,262	10,140	56,402	80 5
89,341	9,192	..	524	99,057	91,668	5,784	97,452	57 9
119,305	7,128	832	286	127,551	111,017	14,895	125,912	68 9
66,876	4,450	823	121	72,270	60,406	8,028	68,434	58 4
30,516	2,045	9	84	32,654	29,514	5,235	34,749	71 1
21,913	633	..	81	22,627	21,097	1,632	22,729	128 7
448,592	20,470	5,649	687	475,398	414,295	74,167	488,462	67 2
41,157	2,275	1,263	30	44,725	36,848	7,971	44,819	67 10
48,936	4,168	699	142	53,945	48,422	7,848	56,270	56 11
46,312	1,130	399	78	47,919	40,229	7,828	48,057	54 3
312,187	12,897	3,288	437	328,809	288,796	50,520	339,316	71 8
259,687	10,335	1,600	3,513	275,135	229,591	37,256	266,847	82 11
71,436	1,953	532	2,519	76,440	61,226	10,242	71,468	106 1
47,003	1,711	..	324	49,038	45,596	2,489	48,085	79 5
32,293	1,067	..	101	33,461	30,377	3,073	33,450	58 6
32,871	653	..	91	33,615	28,997	1,957	30,954	107 0
57,167	3,958	1,068	472	62,665	45,198	18,074	63,272	70 7
18,917	993	..	6	19,916	18,197	1,421	19,618	98 1
24,364	1,328	..	119	25,811	25,483	1,895	27,378	110 1
24,364	1,328	..	119	25,811	25,483	1,895	27,378	110 1
129,130	1,297	2,931	240	133,598	112,590	21,743	134,333	39 7
129,130	1,297	2,931	240	133,598	112,590	21,743	134,333	39 7

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing. d	Other. d	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—cont'd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Townsville	9	51	375	319	13,088	2,307	43,790	561
Ayr	2	4	50	46	2,114	474	7,028	79
Bowen	3	6	60	58	2,239	352	11,400	71
Charters Towers ..	1	5	35	36	1,072	183	3,271	41
Townsville	3	36	230	179	7,663	1,298	22,091	370
Cairns	15	37	356	320	15,033	2,235	68,188	519
Atherton	4	4	78	53	3,427	450	16,385	111
Cairns	4	17	124	136	4,944	867	27,371	205
Innisfail	1	4	66	52	3,324	482	10,579	96
Mareeba	4	7	47	42	1,282	204	6,770	55
Mossman	1	2	21	16	857	87	3,665	23
Tully	1	3	20	21	1,199	145	3,418	29
Peninsula	3	6	74	89	1,529	249	6,604	152
Cook	1	1	5	6	400	17	1,751	8
Thursday Island ..	2	5	69	83	1,129	232	4,853	144
North Western ..	12	12	91	109	4,032	563	21,044	112
Cloncurry	2	4	16	22	926	103	2,148	26
Etheridge	2	..	2	7	86	..	1,084	1
Hughenden	1	2	13	11	548	87	1,696	10
McKinlay	1	1	6	7	270	27	957	8
Mount Isa	2	4	42	35	1,391	293	12,394	46
Normanton	3	..	5	16	473	17	1,789	12
Richmond	1	1	7	11	338	36	976	9
Total 54 Boards	130	579	4,033	3,940	146,876	30,151	537,536	6,315
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
Moreton	4	135	193	172	7,964	232	6,429	310
Mater Misericordiae	1	79	130	111	4,749	..	4,757	197
Mater Children's ..	1	54	52	29	3,181	..	1,672	79
Peel Island ^e	1	1	4	28	34	..	..	27
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	7	4	..	232	..	7
Downs	1	7	52	26	2,249	375	385	76
St. Vincent's	1	7	52	26	2,249	375	385	76
Rockhampton	1	1	4	3	..	105	..	3
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	3	..	105	..	3
Far Western	1	..	2	..	21	7	445	..
Birdsville	1	..	2	..	21	7	445	..
Townsville	1	1	7	8	77	..	..	64
Fantome Island ^e ..	1	1	7	8	77	..	..	64
Total Other	8	144	258	209	10,311	719	7,259	453
Total All Hospitals	138	723	4,291	4,149	157,187	30,870	544,795	6,768

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.

c Incomplete.

QUEENSLAND, 1953-54—continued.

Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
706,799	36,122	7,367	1,453	751,741	630,427	102,780	733,207	61 7
96,218	6,881	353	50	103,502	88,444	13,883	102,327	61 8
112,419	3,125	2,828	814	119,186	96,056	19,283	115,339	74 4
69,983	3,694	1,390	85	75,152	70,385	6,778	77,163	94 6
428,179	22,422	2,796	504	453,901	375,542	62,836	438,378	55 6
616,388	33,575	6,191	2,270	658,424	561,682	93,851	655,533	59 3
113,450	7,097	..	350	120,897	103,492	17,251	120,743	51 0
244,867	9,007	2,874	816	257,564	222,545	32,301	254,846	59 6
107,004	10,646	1,217	884	119,751	101,617	17,777	119,394	58 1
79,117	3,118	905	63	83,203	67,387	15,670	83,057	67 3
33,663	1,460	1,195	56	36,374	30,444	5,949	36,393	72 11
38,287	2,247	..	101	40,635	36,197	4,903	41,100	67 7
153,718	515	599	176	155,008	144,313	11,200	155,513	52 0
15,040	44	197	169	15,450	15,213	742	15,955	105 2
138,678	471	402	7	139,558	129,100	10,458	139,558	49 1
227,321	3,709	1,961	4,537	237,528	199,433	38,214	237,647	97 6
47,957	568	930	914	50,369	42,132	7,040	49,172	86 8
8,019	..	39	32	8,090	7,413	676	8,089	345 7
30,385	796	621	110	31,912	27,024	5,588	32,612	147 7
14,657	315	215	60	15,247	13,382	1,167	14,549	92 8
80,999	1,501	..	2,835	85,335	64,267	20,286	84,553	76 7
22,611	43	156	385	23,195	23,998	1,163	25,161	111 7
22,693	486	..	201	23,380	21,217	2,294	23,511	136 0
7,062,185	353,130	95,252	65,185	7,575,752	6,371,664	1,190,838	7,562,502	55 3
349,144	49,243	..	4,667	403,054	66,449 ^c	<i>n</i>	310,543	<i>n</i>
220,869	39,539	..	4,086	264,494	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	182,860	<i>n</i>
66,621	5,329	..	203	72,153	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	61,234	<i>n</i>
60,500	..	..	..	60,500	60,500	..	60,500	121 0
1,154	4,375	..	378	5,907	5,949	..	5,949	48 3
17,208	31,442	..	759	49,409	47,360	..	47,360	34 3
17,208	31,442	..	759	49,409	47,360	..	47,360	34 3
704	2,588	..	472	3,764	4,165	..	4,165	79 4
704	2,588	..	472	3,764	4,165	..	4,165	79 4
253	2	..	1,119	1,374	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,365	<i>n</i>
253	2	..	1,119	1,374	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,365	<i>n</i>
17,026	..	..	..	17,026	17,026	..	17,026	14 7
17,026	..	..	..	17,026	17,026	..	17,026	14 7
384,335	83,275	..	7,017	474,627	135,000 ^c	<i>n</i>	380,459	41 10
7,446,520	436,405	95,252	72,202	8,050,379	6506664 ^c	1190838 ^c	7,942,961	54 11

^d Wardsmen, previously classified as "Nursing", are now included with "Other".^e Hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease.^a Not available.

Mental Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30th June, 1954, there were three mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent.; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and have since remained at about that proportion.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos-pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi-ture.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1944-45	5	10	637	648	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46	5	11	609	685	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47	5	10	606	781	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 ^b	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025

a Excluding transfers between institutions.

b Including the Townsville hospital, which was closed in April, 1948.

6. AMBULANCES.

Ambulance services were established in 104 districts of the State at 30th June, 1954. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 94 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 10s. in the £. The Cairns Aerial Ambulance Service is subsidised at the rate of 15s. in the £.

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1954, there were 217 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 43 resident centres and 174 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 9 resident centres and 44 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 21 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	37	39	41	42	43
Sub-centres No.	163	166	168	173	174
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,781	2,603	2,721	2,877	2,749
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a No.	17,719	17,567	18,076	18,180	17,736
Expectant Mothers No.	939	756	732	827	783
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	382,227	361,977	367,748	372,326	362,008
New Cases Seen by					
Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,018	1,084	1,676	1,851	1,630
Attendances to See					
Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,461	1,554	2,584	3,052	2,788
New-born Babies					
Visited No.	23,658	24,191	25,801	25,298	25,284
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,705	2,667	1,593	939	913
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	3	3
Sub-centres No.	4	4	4	2	..
New Cases Seen .. No.	185	192	236	277	239
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	1,242	1,109	1,535	1,919	2,167
Total Expenditure .. £	113,961	136,013	176,350	255,892	255,893

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 4 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1953-54 total receipts were £18,218, including £6,050 government aid.

During the last war a large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres were established, and many of these, and others more recently commenced, continue to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has a modern child-minding centre at the City Hall.

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 56 institutions were available at 30th June, 1954, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Nine of the latter received government aid. The 5 refugees and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 29 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 19 of the others during 1953-54. State children in the 29 institutions at 30th June, 1954, were 680 boys and 393 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	642	311	1,073	398	325,746	429,784
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	329	59	282	348	5,088	117,948
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	161 ^a	..	5 ^a	2 ^a	469	14,401
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	5	475	..	165	35	70,183	73,122
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	24	993	2	741	744	113,575	197,318
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	33	1	167	104	65,202	117,510
Total	56	2,633	373	2,433	1,631	580,263	950,083

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1953-54 they supplied 39,129 beds for men and 8,059 for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,043	1,037	1,029	1,022	1,069
In Hospitals	50	49	11	16	36
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers ..	341	325	312	287	287
With Female Relatives ..	3,216	3,032	3,014	3,214	3,346
Sent to Employers	261	283	281	272	296
Released on Probation ..	122	163	179	166	175
Miscellaneous	18	16	51	45	10
Total	5,051	4,905	4,877	5,022	5,219

10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament. From 5th July, 1945, the rate per week was raised to 32s. 6d., from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d., from 21st October, 1948, to 42s. 6d., from 2nd November, 1950, to 50s., from 1st November, 1951, to 60s., from 2nd October, 1952, to 67s. 6d., from 29th October, 1953, to 70s., and from 27th October, 1955, to 80s.

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to an alien.

From 27th October, 1955, the maximum rate of pension was £4 per week (£208 per annum), and, from 14th October, 1954, the permissible income and property limits were as follows. An unmarried pensioner may have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £7 10s. per week. If his income exceeds £3 10s. per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £15 per week. If their income exceeds £7 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit, above which no pension is payable, is £1,750, or, in the case of a married couple, £3,500. These figures are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £200 but does not exceed £1,750, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property above £200 up to £1,750. For this purpose the value of the property of a married pensioner is deemed to be half the total

value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension due to property is made in addition to any reduction which may be necessary on account of income.

Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £4 per week irrespective of his means.

Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent homes may receive a maximum of £1 8s. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home.

Wives of invalid pensioners, or of age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week, subject to a means test. An allowance of 11s. 6d. per week is paid for one child under 16 of an invalid pensioner, or of a permanently incapacitated age pensioner.

Invalid pensioners may be given treatment and vocational training, at Commonwealth expense, to enable them to learn a craft or occupation and so become self-supporting. The cases selected are those in which the disability is remediable and there are reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation within three years.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who was eligible for an age or invalid pension at the time of death.

The following table shows details of age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1944-45	13,366	19,344	4,639	4,446	41,795	2,943,029	30.4	8.4
1945-46	13,715	21,093	5,176	4,631	44,615	3,661,205	31.9	9.0
1946-47	14,857	23,897	5,872	5,010	49,636	4,104,410	35.0	9.8
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36.1	10.4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	37.7	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.4	10.2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44.3	8.4

a At 30th June each year, excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

b Including amounts paid to benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners and to pensioner inmates of these establishments, and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

A comparison with the other States is given in the following table.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales ^c	62,230	102,476	21,215	14,396	200,317	34,042,096	47·7	10·3
Victoria	29,799	68,411	8,977	6,905	114,092	19,978,458	40·0	6·5
Queensland	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44·3	8·4
S. Aust. ^d	11,180	25,173	2,256	2,255	40,864	7,074,563	44·7	5·5
W. Aust.	9,950	17,298	2,192	1,909	31,349	5,374,974	42·6	6·4
Tasmania	4,425	8,481	1,325	1,280	15,511	2,793,850	41·8	8·4
Total ..	138,055	259,729	41,996	31,736	471,516	81,293,003 ^e	44·3	8·2

a See note *a* to previous table.*b* See note *b* to previous table.*c* Including Australian Capital Territory.*d* Including Northern Territory.*e* Including £12,226 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Among males over 65 years, the following percentages of the total were receiving pensions at 30th June, 1954:—New South Wales, 47.6; Western Australia, 44.7; Queensland, 41.3; Tasmania, 40.8; South Australia, 34.9; and Victoria, 33.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States except New South Wales. As a result, in frequency of pensions for females, the order of States was the same as for males, except that New South Wales which occupied highest place for males had second lowest for females. Female percentages were:—Western Australia, 47.7; Queensland, 47.4; Tasmania, 46.1; South Australia, 43.3; New South Wales, 43.0; and Victoria, 38.3.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added to the allowance, which was raised from its then level of £4 10s. to £5. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

The amount of allowance payable since 1st July, 1947, has been:—No other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Since 5th April, 1944, the amount payable has been increased by £5 for each additional child in the case of a multiple birth.

value of the property of a married pensioner is deemed to be half the total

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1949-50	28,822	28,652	459,130	16 0 6	994
1950-51	29,253	29,155	467,673	16 0 10	997
1951-52	30,781	30,737	489,751	15 18 8	999
1952-53	30,984	31,058	496,982	16 0 0	1,002
1953-54	31,166	30,889	496,802	16 1 8	991

a Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still births.

Allowances paid in the various States in 1953-54 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales ^a	72,380	1,173,058	6 10
Victoria	54,219	874,376	7 3
Queensland	30,889	496,802	7 8
South Australia ^b	18,749	301,146	7 6
Western Australia	15,803	253,442	8 0
Tasmania	7,726	125,400	8 1
Total	199,814 ^c	3,225,919 ^c	7 4

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Including 48 claims, amounting to £1,695, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>c</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ^a	24,699	35,286	12,395	72,380	73,202
Victoria	18,395	26,587	9,237	54,219	54,927
Queensland	9,406	14,624	6,859	30,889	31,255
South Australia ^b	5,822	9,532	3,395	18,749	18,964
Western Australia	4,755	8,009	3,039	15,803	15,978
Tasmania	2,278	3,629	1,819	7,726	7,836
Abroad	22	24	2	48	48
Total	65,377	97,691	36,746	199,814	202,210

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Tasmania (29.5 per cent.). In Western Australia, Queensland, and South Australia the proportion was 30 to 31 per cent., and in Victoria and New South Wales about 34 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (23.5 per cent.), followed by Queensland (22.2 per cent.).

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. From 20th June, 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s. per week.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1953-54. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales ^a	501,272	1,031,898	299	2.06	40 10 5	19,137,687
Victoria ..	339,022	699,220	285	2.06	40 12 6	13,164,948
Queensland ..	183,726	407,970	309	2.22	44 14 8	8,002,569
S. Australia ^b	117,644	245,973	302	2.09	41 7 3	4,577,489
W. Australia	93,117	202,098	316	2.17	43 8 7	3,882,899
Tasmania ..	45,246	101,540	329	2.24	45 7 0	1,988,637
Abroad ..	412	878	..	2.13	42 8 2	6,570
Total ..	1,280,439	2,689,577	299	2.10	41 12 3	50,760,799

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 27,397 endowed children in approved institutions.

^d Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 18th October, 1955. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £4 5s. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £3 7s. 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £3 7s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where

the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £3 7s. 6d. a week.

Permissible income and property limits were raised from 19th October, 1954, after which the following conditions operated. A pensioner may have an income of £3 10s. a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £3 10s. a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £1,750. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £200 up to £1,750. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £1,750.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1953-54.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales ^a	16,675	48	7,844	3 4 0	2,766,555	16 1
Victoria ..	9,827	40	3,853	3 2 8	1,567,098	12 11
Queensland	6,943	53	3,242	3 3 9	1,119,173	17 3
S. Australia ^b	3,157	39	1,339	3 2 5	506,269	12 8
W. Australia	2,753	43	1,106	3 2 0	435,154	13 10
Tasmania ..	1,371	44	716	3 2 6	230,289	14 11
Total ..	40,726	45	18,100	3 3 4	6,625,679^d	14 11

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 16 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent homes.

^d Including £1,141 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population. <i>b</i>	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10	1 4 1	29.3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37.1	1,353
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	40.7	1,473
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	42.5	1,609
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	44.5	1,819
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	47.7	2,030
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	50.4	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	51.9	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53.1	3,230
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10	54.9	3,530

a At 30th June each year.

b All rates have been revised in accordance with final results of 1954 Census.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	67,366	126,657	12,578,068	4 5 0	1 11 11
Victoria ..	54,213	100,397	10,600,721	4 7 5	1 13 4
Queensland ..	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10
S. Australia ^b ..	18,775	40,268	3,583,510	4 7 3	1 8 7
W. Australia ..	17,878	35,474	3,086,783	3 17 3	1 7 10
Tasmania ..	7,976	16,959	1,820,440	5 6 8	1 11 2
United Kingdom	1,426	2,997	406,598	4 17 0	3 8 0
Elsewhere ..	385	516	129,706	4 1 10	2 9 5
Total ..	192,203	371,463	36,797,045	4 6 9	1 11 5

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social and health services and war and service pensions in each State for the year 1953-54.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Item.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	34,042	19,978	12,017	7,075	5,375	2,794	81,293
Funeral Benefits ..	114	83	39	24	19	9	288
Child Endowment ..	19,138	13,165	8,003	4,577	3,883	1,989	50,761
Widows' Pensions ..	2,767	1,567	1,119	506	435	231	6,626
Maternity Allowances ..	1,173	874	497	301	254	125	3,226
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	2,078	1,040	894	223	200	108	4,543
Community Rehabilitation ..	89	156	46	75	53	10	429
<i>National Health Services.</i>							
Hospital Benefits ..	3,464	1,974	1,284	680	657	271	8,330
Medical Benefits ..	645	291	147	162	158	31	1,434
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	992	490	259	200	136	38	2,115
Medicines for Pensioners ..	504	200	136	88	63	20	1,011
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	3,152	2,499	934	715	635	206	8,219
Nutrition of Children ..	886	428	204	156	106	219	1,999
Mental Institution Benefits ..	210	157	63	37	18	10	495
Tuberculosis Campaign <i>d</i> ..	2,003	1,611	656	425	607	278	5,580
Miscellaneous ..	38	27	58	14	18	15	216
<i>Pensions.</i>							
War ..	12,578	10,601	4,591	3,584	3,087	1,820	36,797
Service ..	978	602	467	259	303	86	2,695
Total ..	84,851	55,743	31,414	19,101	16,007	8,260	216,057
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total per Head of Population ..	24 14 0	23 0 2	24 3 1	23 16 5	25 7 7	26 13 11	24 5 6

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Including amounts paid abroad and for administration.

d Including Tuberculosis Allowances and reimbursements to States.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.—For details, see Chapter 12.

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the Sub-Department of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

History.—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 84·4 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. Lands which remain unoccupied (9·1 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

Pastoral Leases.—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year rental

periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock-carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes. The lessee of any Pastoral Holding may apply for a new lease at any time during the last rental period (generally ten years) and so ascertain his future in advance of expiry of the current lease.

Grazing Selections.—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads, Grazing Farms, and Development Grazing Selections have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. There is a keen demand for land available at the present time for grazing selection, and the only way the Crown can obtain land for new grazing settlement is by resumptions which accrue from time to time from the large pastoral holdings or on the expiration of leases. At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.—These leases were opened in land reclaimed from prickly pear by the Cactoblastis and other insects. Conditions were imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first 5 years the land had to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear-destroying insects, and during this period no rent was payable. For the next 15 years rent became payable at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value; and, for each succeeding period of 7

years, the rent is determinable by the Land Court at a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period. The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See below.)

General Conditions.—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with an application for land is the first year's rent, but in the case of selection tenures one-fifth of the survey fee must also be paid with the application, the balance of the survey fee being payable by the successful applicant over the next four years. Payment of survey fee may also be imposed when land is opened under Preferential Pastoral Lease tenure.

In the case of competition for Pastoral Lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term. In the case of simultaneous applications for a Preferential Pastoral Lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on certain leases. When the land comprised in the expired lease of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if subdivision is made by the Crown.

The lessee of a Grazing Selection or Pastoral Holding whose land is situated in a declared Closer Settlement Area and whose lease has more than seven years to run may apply to have his holding reviewed; and if the land is suitable for subdivision into three or more blocks he may be granted new leases, under closer settlement tenures, over two of such blocks. The remainder would be used for new settlement.

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Charleville and St. George, and across the border into New South Wales. The peak of the invasion was reached about 1925, when approximately 60,000,000 acres in Queensland were affected, of which about 22,000,000 acres represented very densely infested lands. At this time it was estimated that the pest was spreading at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 acres annually.

In 1919 the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities

of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were dispatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia, where breeding stations were set up. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed.

The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled for pastoral, dairying, and general farming purposes.

4. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	23,391	23,707	24,049	24,326	24,515
Without Payment	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	4,271	3,951	3,609	3,331	3,142
Total Alienated	27,754	27,750	27,750	27,749	27,749
Pastoral Leases	242,637	243,540	244,114	249,215	250,984
Occupation Licenses	20,257	17,882	17,776	13,018	10,519
Grazing Farms and Homesteads	85,663	87,197	88,051	88,587	89,438
Perpetual Leases	7,063	7,046	7,048	6,567	7,022
Forest Grazing Leases	1,737	1,683	1,649	1,644	1,620
Under Mining Acts	481	500	529	537	554
Leases for Special Purposes	1,583	1,796	2,046	2,563	2,074
Total Leased	359,421	359,644	361,213	362,131	362,211
Total Occupied	387,175	387,394	388,963	389,880	389,960
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,545	3,593	3,625	3,641	3,663
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,701	18,749	18,797	19,058	19,000
Unoccupied and Unreserved	19,699	19,384	17,735	16,541	16,497
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

Land Tenures, Australia.—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown hereunder.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1953.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	51,838,987	13,985,045	116,722,602	15,490,486	198,037,120	33·24
Vic. ..	30,698,560	2,329,161	7,501,314	15,716,725	56,245,760	58·72
Q ^{land}	24,417,981	3,330,790	362,131,410	39,239,819	429,120,000	6·47
S.A. ..	13,884,764	682,291	140,639,176	88,038,569	243,244,800	5·99
W.A. ^a	24,385,777	12,850,764	206,566,189	380,786,070	624,588,800	5·96
Tas. ^a	6,262,004	338,289	2,607,838	7,569,869	16,778,000	39·34
N.T. ^a ..	455,322	..	180,019,666	154,641,812	335,116,800	0·14
A.C.T. ^b	65,857	41,224	323,092	170,627	600,800	17·82
Total	152,009,252	33,557,564	1,016,511,287	701,653,977	1,903,732,080	9·75

^a At 30th June, 1954.

^b Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

Land Revenue.—Land revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from taxation, and particulars of receipts by the Lands Department for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	425,597	437,469	509,172	653,339	680,511
Grazing ..	635,274	677,027	794,816	989,459	1,273,450
Perpetual Leases	90,321	135,396	114,354	159,160	176,596
Special ..	35,088	40,583	42,890	51,981	53,712
Total ..	1,186,280	1,290,475	1,461,232	1,853,939	2,184,269
Sales	76,616	120,560	84,010	81,834	75,288
Other—					
Surveys ..	12,696	18,044	21,797	31,443	28,547
Other ..	53,875	48,074	51,508	56,921	88,810
Total ..	66,571	66,118	73,305	88,364	117,357
Total Revenue	1,329,467	1,477,153	1,618,547	2,024,137	2,376,914

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is the State authority responsible for water conservation, irrigation, and domestic and stock water supplies in rural areas, and it also controls artesian and sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

Development of Water Resources.—The Land and Water Resources Development Act, 1943, set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State.

The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare and submit a plan for a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, replenishment, utilisation, and distribution of these waters, and is also required from time to time to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

Major Projects.—Investigations and construction are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, under the general control of the Burdekin River Authority, and involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. Stage 1 of the scheme is almost complete, Irrigation Areas having been established at Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, extending from about 24 to 63 miles from the river mouth, where a total of 128 irrigated tobacco farms have been allotted, about two-thirds of them to returned servicemen. Water is pumped from the river at central stations and delivered through channel systems which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. Gorge Weir, 79 miles from the river mouth, will provide water for approximately 200 farms, the number to be completed under Stage 1.

Work is in progress on the Mareeba-Dimbulah Project, construction of which was authorised in 1952. The essential preliminary works at Tinaroo Falls Dam are almost complete, including provision of accommodation and township facilities, procurement and installation of plant, foundation excavation, and production of aggregate. Channel construction is in progress, and investigations are proceeding on all aspects of the project.

Major schemes in the Dawson Valley and on the Nogoa River near Emerald are also under investigation. In the Dawson Valley, an Irrigation Area was established at Theodore in 1926-27, and an area of about 2,000 acres is irrigated from a central pumping station with a channel distribution system. Water is stored by three weirs. Construction of works to serve a further 2,400 acres near Theodore is in progress.

Investigations are proceeding on schemes for utilising water from the Border Rivers in Southern Queensland.

Weirs.—Thirty-seven weirs have been built on various streams in the State, and three more are at present proposed. These weirs assist in the regulation of the stream flow, and make available a limited quantity of water for irrigation, generally by individual pumping plants. Except for the settlements at Theodore and on the Burdekin, irrigation development in Queensland at present is practically all the result of the establishment of private pumping plants by individual farmers.

Following completion of the weir on the Balonne River, the St. George Irrigation Area has been established and construction of works to serve some 14,000 acres is in progress. Water will be pumped from the weir pool and delivered through a channel system.

Underground Supplies.—Considerable investigation has been undertaken in the testing of underground supplies in the Lockyer Creek and the Pioneer, Fitzroy, Burnett and other river basins.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1953-54, crops or pastures were irrigated on 5,773 holdings, or 13.5 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 124,343 acres, or 5.3 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 21,939 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 25.3 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1952-53.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1952-53.			1953-54.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	421,682	55,887	13.3	468,074	64,109	13.7
Vegetables ..	65,921	20,878	31.7	58,879	19,784	33.6
Fruit ..	40,088	3,186	7.9	42,863	4,011	9.4
Tobacco ..	4,339	3,438	79.2	4,065	3,626	89.2
Cotton ..	5,866	701	12.0	8,965	746	8.3
Other..	1,881,544	22,328	1.2	1,775,281	32,067	1.8
All Crops ..	2,419,440	106,418	4.4	2,358,127	124,343	5.3

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1953-54. Of the 21,939 acres of pasture irrigated during that year, 18,001 acres were in the Roma Division.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cot-ton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	79	13,350	1,341	..	12	21,833	36,615
Maryborough ..	11,190	1,924	1,639	43	89	4,752	19,637
Downs ..	..	192	65	1,288	..	1,553	3,098
Roma ..	..	24	19	..	..	..	43
South Western ..	..	10	31	..	..	30	71
Rockhampton ..	20	583	125	..	481	2,825	4,034
Central Western ..	..	9	21	..	..	7	37
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mackay ..	3,374	53	18	..	..	37	3,482
Townsville ..	49,203	3,026	614	362	159	650	54,014
Cairns ..	243	591	126	1,933	5	313	3,211
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	22	12	..	..	66	100
Total Queensland	64,109	19,784	4,011	3,626	746	32,067	124,343

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1953-54, on 2,585 holdings, 77,507 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,752 holdings, 59,211 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 115 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 571 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 321 irrigators on 8,993 acres.

A total of 19,980 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 70,003 acres and electric motors for 48,772 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

Artesian Water.—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <i>a</i>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,407	837
30th June, 1954 ..	1,403	935	2,338	211,000	3,415	1,600

a These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder.

b New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

The diagram on the next page shows the history of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that, although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle 1920s. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now less than two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937 the Government took in hand the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores, with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

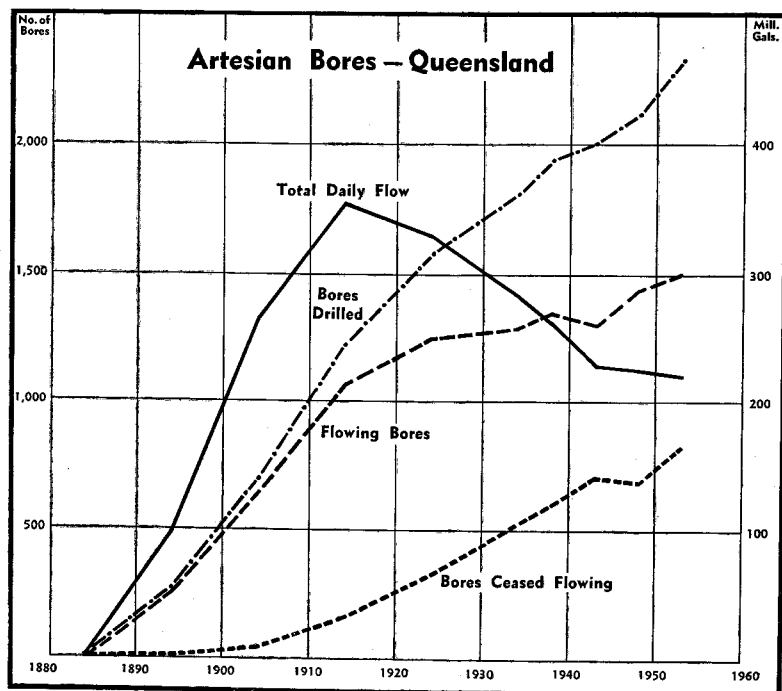
The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. After that time, bores were on the average not so deep, and the average depth of new bores put down since 1943

has been only 927 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century. However, the 5 bores made in 1953-54 were again deeper, averaging 1,600 feet.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made an interim report on 31st January, 1945, and its final report on 11th November, 1954.

The main results of the investigation were to clarify and to present a more detailed picture of the geological history of the Queensland portion of the Great Artesian Basin relating to the development of its pressure waters, and to show (i) that the basin is a true artesian system and functions as such, (ii) that the continued diminution of pressure and of flow has been due to the withdrawal of portion of the flow from elastic storage, and (iii) that ultimately a steady state will be reached when the amount of the recharge will equal what is being withdrawn from the basin.

Although any new bore will suffer a diminution of pressure over a long period, the rate of diminution may be expected gradually to decline and cease. If the bore is situated on comparatively high ground, the



residual pressure may be insufficient to raise water to the surface and the bore will cease to flow, but it will continue to supply water if pumped.

The total or partial closure of the valve on the outlet of a bore will retard the diminution of pressure both at the borehead and for several miles radially, resulting in the conservation of water which will be available at a later date. Where the construction of a bore permits its control with safety, it is sound policy to regulate the flow to actual seasonal requirements.

The age-old elastic storage of the water beds is still being drawn upon, more water being taken out each year than is being replaced. It was estimated in 1950 that if a strict conservation programme was not implemented, 3.8m. acre-feet would be withdrawn from elastic storage within the next 60 years. Under those conditions the total withdrawal from the aquifers in Queensland during the 60-year period was estimated at some 13.9m. acre-feet, of which 10.1m. acre-feet would be provided by the recharge of the basin. Spread over the whole of the Queensland portion of the basin, the total discharge would average three-fifths of an inch; of this more than two-fifths of an inch would be recharge, less than one-fifth of an inch being withdrawn from elastic storage.

The cost of facilities to provide alternative water supplies was estimated at £1,500,000 spread over 50 years. This with annual maintenance costs would be equivalent to an outlay of £2,321,000 in 1950. On a corresponding 1950 present value basis, restricting bore flows and improving bore drain distribution sufficiently to conserve the 3.8m. acre-feet which would otherwise be withdrawn from elastic storage would have cost £1,952,000. The difference in favour of restriction was considered insufficient to outweigh the many disadvantages of such a policy, particularly as conservation could not make more water permanently available as a flowing supply.

It was concluded that artesian diminution in Queensland constitutes a disability but in no way threatens the future of the pastoral industry.

Sub-artesian Bores.—All sub-artesian bores within the areas prescribed by *The Water Acts, 1926 to 1954*, are required to be registered. The first of these areas coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying inland from the Dividing Range, and the second covers the Pioneer River basin.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed areas, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the areas are not registered.

The depth of sub-artesian bores is much less than artesian bores, as sub-artesian bores are drilled only to the level of water in the sub-artesian basin and water is obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 30th June, 1954, in the Great Artesian Basin area, there were 2,583 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,312,000 feet, while there were 7,186 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,435,700 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores was 384 feet, compared with 1,461 feet for artesian bores.

6. FORESTRY.

The Sub-Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued. The following table gives particulars of operations for five years.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	4,101	4,283	4,501	4,597	4,667
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,128	3,114	3,099	3,254	3,223
National Parks	740	741	765	765	779
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	28	28	28	28	28
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	46	49	53	57	62
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	522	530	504	515	532
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	201,961	187,435	238,339	206,008	240,737
Sleepers Pieces	526	643	1,104	1,322	878
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	240	565	1,160	1,174	826
{ Lin. Ft.	151	91	134	98	83
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	155	67	48	21	42
{ Lin. Ft.	7	..	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	731	783	1,136	810	772
{ Pieces	337	445	557	451	430
Fencing Timber { Lin. Ft.	172	229	263	227	296
{ Pieces	88	44	143	147	53
Mining Timber { Lin. Ft.	367	220	325	622	338
Fuel Tons	82	79	75	53	62
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	271	202	163	131	120
Total Area Dealt with to Date	6,938	7,140	7,303	7,434	7,554
Receipts—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales of Timber	1,001	1,265	2,168	2,527	2,493
Other	12	16	33	19	20
Expenditure—					
Marketing of Timber ..	722	694	971	1,136	915
Reforestation ^a	870	1,112	1,512	1,246	1,096
National Parks	35	45	44	25	30
Administration, &c. ..	143	176	222	241	265
Access Roads ^b	78	102	171	149	124
Resumption of Timberlands	17	14	12	7	4
Purchase of Plant ..	16	35	79	21	61

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

^b Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department on Forestry Access Roads.

The work of the Sub-Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of 1953-54, approximately 62,000 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for over half the area planted. Other native species planted to a lesser extent are kauri pine, bunya pine, and Queensland maple. All four species produce timbers which compare favourably with the best of other countries. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rain forests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

Growth of hoop pine in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by age 25 years. Merchantable thinning is commenced at age 13 to 15 years and, with the exhaustion of the natural stands of hoop pine, the timber from these thinnings is becoming more and more important to the State.

Kauri pine, under suitable conditions, makes growth very little inferior to hoop pine, but has proved more exacting in its site requirements. It has one great advantage in that it possesses the ability of clearing itself of branches at spacings which permit rapid growth of the individual tree. This attribute ensures the production of a larger proportion of high quality wood.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 26 years in 1954, the average height of the slash pine was 80 feet and the average girth breast high was 40 inches for the 144 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 1,530 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,600 cubic feet per acre.

In recent years Honduras slash pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, it promises to become one of the important species in this work. Its

growth rate at this early stage is better than that of slash pine and its wood is reputedly superior for general purposes.

Planted to a lesser degree than slash pine are *Pinus patula* at Pechey, and *Pinus radiata* at Passchendaele and Pechey.

In all softwood plantations the object is the production of the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber. To achieve this planting, spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest, and to promote the growth of the best individuals by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species.

Research work is being carried out on the major practical problems associated with the reforestation programme. Nursery and early plantation procedures have been proven, and the determination of thinning schedules in advance of the requirements of the growing stands is the main task in hand. Tree breeding is another important phase of plantation work, and this has been directed at strain improvement in slash and hoop pine and at development of disease resistant strains in *Pinus radiata*. With the hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinetwoods in North Queensland, regeneration problems are still being studied. In addition, work is being done to determine the spacing requirements of the principal species, the control of regrowth of unwanted stems by use of hormones, and the control of mistletoe by the injection of 2-4-D.

All reforestation work is founded on a policy of complete protection.

Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or, where these are not available, by patrol. Telephones, or transceiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack on fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research. This research has a twofold purpose. On the one hand, it aims to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and, on the other, the production, in reforestation operations, of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Application of preservative measures against fungal and insect attack, conditioning of wood for use by correct seasoning practice, efficient methods of conversion from the log to useful products, the establishment

and maintenance of standard grading rules, the study of the physical properties and strength values of the wood produced in the State's forests, and the development of new methods of fabrication are current forest products research projects.

In its permanent camps, the Department has adopted the policy of establishing weatherproof barracks and hutments instead of tents, and provision of amenities for employees is a major Departmental consideration.

On National Parks, the Department's development policy has been based on the cardinal principle of preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest of the areas. Therefore stress has been laid on construction of walking tracks for access purposes. These, smooth-surfaced and on easy grades, provide a delightful way of seeing the parks, and their construction causes little damage.

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1954, was 2,076.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State, with planned regional development. In Queensland, a committee of the Bureau of Industry, consisting of four members, was appointed in August, 1944, to prepare recommendations on regional development. The committee reported in February, 1945, recommending that the State be divided into 25 regions. In December, 1945, the matter was referred back to the committee, to which four additional members were appointed, and its final proposals for the State to be divided into 18 regions were adopted.

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 from June, 1949—see page 31), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions.

For the names of the 18 regions finally adopted, their areas, total populations, and populations per square mile, see page 136 of the 1953 *Year Book*, and for a fuller account of the work of the committee which recommended the adoption and demarcation of the regions, see pages 131 and 132 of the 1949 *Year Book*.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The total volume of production of all kinds, which is the best measure of the wealth of the State, consists of the output of primary and secondary industries, and also the output of the no less important tertiary (or service) industries. The latter supply services such as transport and communications, trade facilities, and professional and administrative services, and are discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment. Primary and secondary industries are detailed in this chapter.

The net production of all industries—primary, secondary, and tertiary—in Queensland was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57·4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Production of primary industry was worth £39,000,000, or 29·7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12·9 per cent.

Primary industry and, to a lesser extent, secondary industry are fundamental to the wealth of the State. The net value of primary production is usually about twice as great as secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, dairy products, beef, and sugar. The remaining third is made up by coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which wheat, green fodder, maize, sorghum, hay, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas are usually the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with those of the southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1953-54, on 42,850 holdings, which had a total area of 361,520,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of live stock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,452	3,314,882	8,317	988	189	4,843
Maryborough ..	7,572	7,748,132	6,336	1,290	106	3,874
Downs ..	9,117	15,644,993	6,756	3,108	2,140	3,673
Roma ..	1,343	20,418,184	476	1,089	909	137
South Western	616	54,402,249	141	541	553	16
<i>Total South</i>	<i>29,100</i>	<i>101,528,440</i>	<i>22,026</i>	<i>7,016</i>	<i>3,897</i>	<i>12,543</i>
Rockhampton	3,970	21,922,779	2,604	1,688	152	1,532
Cent. Western	1,142	42,540,786	269	885	699	35
Far Western..	355	59,567,539	86	220	281	3
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,467</i>	<i>124,031,104</i>	<i>2,959</i>	<i>2,793</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>1,570</i>
Mackay ..	2,192	3,404,578	1,388	271	7	135
Townsville ..	1,441	20,070,367	465	436	7	117
Cairns ..	3,901	11,991,743	1,688	302	7	550
Peninsula ..	61	17,474,142	9	47	..	4
North Western	688	83,019,357	105	601	394	22
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,283</i>	<i>135,960,187</i>	<i>3,655</i>	<i>1,657</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>828</i>
Total Q'land	42,850	361,519,731	28,640	11,466	5,444	14,941

Sizes of Flocks and Herds.—In 1949-50, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31ST MARCH, 1950.

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.	
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.
Under 5	399	9	5,133	13	1,098	12
5 to 19			5,012	52		52
20 to 49			6,595	229		1,564
50 to 99	142	10	8,672	615	1,601	114
100 to 499 ..	465	129	3,710	524	3,583	844
500 to 999 ..	413	305	..	..	977	681
1,000 to 1,999 ..	629	913	..	..	830	1,664
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,320	4,378	..	..
5,000 to 9,999 ..	810	5,572	..	..
10,000 and Over ..	333	6,266	..	..	151	1,505
Total	4,511	17,582	29,122	1,433	9,804	4,872

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1953-54. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	283	91	263	103	1,208	1,095	1,021	710
Maryborough ..	1,470	252	665	596	520	217	203	64
Downs ..	..	3,249	390	1,192	..	..	72	385
Roma ..	..	121	1	23	..	..	..	2
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,753</i>	<i>3,713</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>1,914</i>	<i>1,728</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>1,296</i>	<i>1,161</i>
Rockhampton ..	100	197	57	513	120	61	44	100
Central Western ..	..	8	..	33	..	..	..	2
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>100</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>102</i>
Mackay ..	1,826	..	..	1	18	26	4	16
Townsville ..	628	..	2	3	72	30	64	262
Cairns ..	2,339	..	315	..	83	104	26	38
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,793</i>	..	<i>318</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>318</i>
Total Queensland	6,646	3,918	1,694	2,464	2,024	1,537	1,434	1,581

Machinery on Holdings.—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 129 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	62,011	61,982	62,049	61,640	60,219
Disc Cultivators ..	22,662	23,346	24,032	25,421	26,756
Rotary Hoes ..	3,200	3,561	4,182	4,555	4,665
Harrows (Leaves) ..	109,186	110,763	113,530	115,145	116,619
Scarifiers ..	31,890	31,316	31,473	30,943	29,578
Other Cultivators ..	20,906	21,264	21,786	22,198	22,744
Fertiliser Distributors ..	6,283	6,618	6,790	7,164	7,888
Grain Drills ..	8,341	8,775	9,279	10,088	10,448
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,022	7,971	7,856	7,908	7,707
Sugar Cane Planters ..	4,709	4,753	4,806	4,833	4,977
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	4,082	4,343	4,709	5,351	5,662
Reapers and Binders ..	1,548	1,551	1,535	1,482	1,536
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	24,464	24,774	24,785	25,281	25,364
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	1,068	1,182	1,392	1,919	2,069
Fruit Graders ..	828	867	874	908	968
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	43,105	44,228	45,048	46,071	47,324
Shearing Machines (Stands)	14,134	14,484	15,300	15,941	16,257
Tractors—Wheeled ..	20,616	24,406	26,953	29,579	32,535
Tractors—Crawler or Track	3,111	3,388	3,941	4,419	4,547
Stationary Engines ..	42,125	44,016	45,874	46,917	48,455
Electric Motors ..	5,715	6,967	7,725	8,730	10,069

Employment in Rural Industries.—The numbers of persons working on rural holdings are shown below. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 7, 8, and 10 of this chapter.)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.			Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.						
1950	..	..	43,160	5,147	20,171	68,478
1951	..	..	43,131	5,027	20,714	68,872
1952	..	..	43,196	5,112	19,640	67,948
1953	..	..	44,001	5,301	19,934	69,236
1954	..	..	43,579	5,907	20,718	70,204
FEMALES.						
1950	..	..	10,851	5,096	3,467	19,414
1951	..	..	10,238	6,095	3,822	20,155
1952	..	..	9,618	5,397	3,833	18,848
1953	..	..	10,435	5,772	3,737	19,944
1954	..	..	11,934	7,925	3,855	23,714
TOTAL.						
1950	..	..	54,011	10,243	23,638	87,892
1951	..	..	53,369	11,122	24,536	89,027
1952	..	..	52,814	10,509	23,473	86,796
1953	..	..	54,436	11,073	23,671	89,180
1954	..	..	55,513	13,832	24,573	93,918

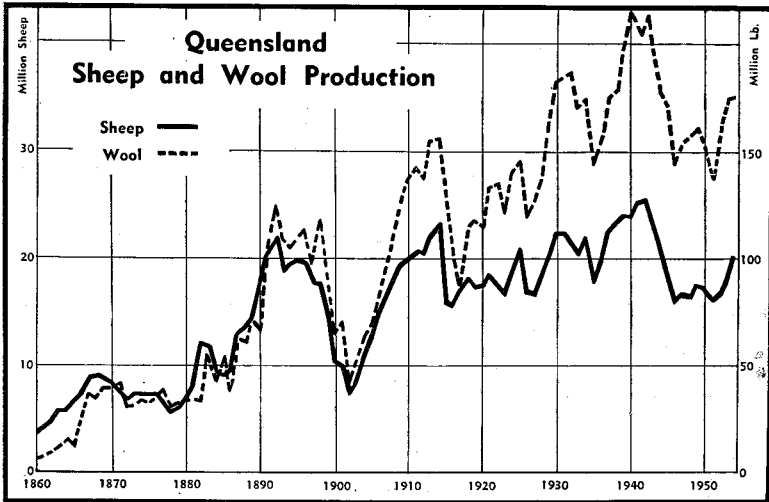
a Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £12,933,788 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1954. In addition, £17,558,350 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1954, 20,382 males and 737 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

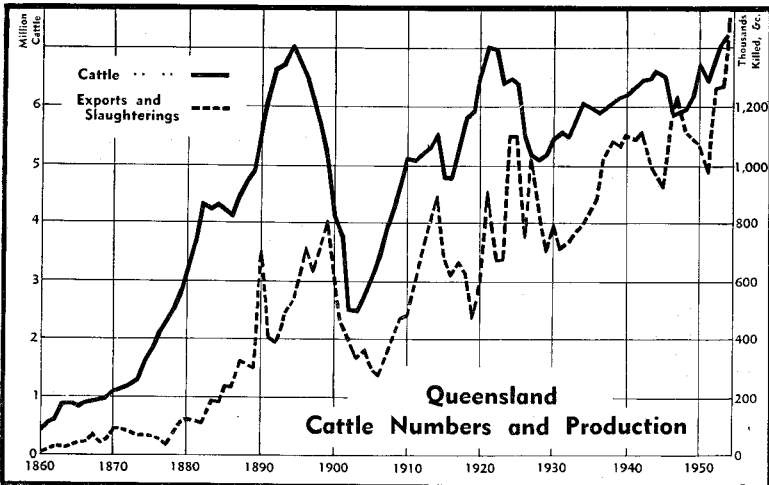
3. LIVE STOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west and south-east through the centre of Queensland, but not extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 142 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year ..	96,708	82,209	73,435	63,110	54,214
Other over 1 Yr.	196,063	192,931	195,247	196,171	199,168
Foals under 1 Yr.	14,453	13,466	13,477	13,899	13,496
Total Horses ..	307,224	288,606	282,159	273,180	266,878
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls ..	76,997	74,781	78,546	80,413	81,809
Cows and Heifers	2,468,323	2,411,910	2,554,369	2,567,229	2,615,068
Calves under 1 Yr.	985,603	856,351	912,170	1,070,851	1,061,363
Other ..	1,762,427	1,794,673	1,833,312	1,984,506	2,102,608
Total Beef Cattle	5,293,350	5,137,715	5,378,397	5,702,999	5,860,848
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls ..	27,369	26,876	28,474	28,143	27,940
Cows Milking ..	666,398	572,448	641,400	661,256	655,307
Cows Dry ..	261,732	250,174	226,583	253,607	247,221
Heifers ..	229,800	224,350	231,810	214,325	226,437
Calves under 1 Yr.	175,241	149,186	173,456	163,144	162,228
Other ^a ..	79,658	73,625	71,275	62,733	58,081
Total Dairy Cattle	1,440,198	1,296,659	1,372,998	1,383,208	1,377,214
Total All Cattle	6,733,548	6,434,374	6,751,395	7,086,207	7,238,062
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams ..	210,762	215,870	218,451	235,469	234,763
Breeding Ewes ..	7,353,567	7,041,578	7,265,554	7,494,134	7,948,152
Other Ewes ..	981,453	1,116,383	668,193	1,035,107	1,113,268
Lambs & Hoggets	3,201,102	1,666,018	3,037,632	3,009,746	3,647,437
Wethers ..	5,730,694	6,123,669	5,839,793	6,419,532	7,278,206
Total Sheep ..	17,477,578	16,163,518	17,029,623	18,193,988	20,221,826
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars ..	11,137	9,883	10,386	10,793	10,915
Breeding Sows ..	47,761	39,292	44,700	50,826	52,406
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	119,556	87,233	103,839	115,104	121,868
Baconers and Porkers ..	104,163	91,165	95,123	112,066	116,655
Backfatters ..	2,852	2,565	2,009	2,219	2,533
Stores ..	89,522	86,391	79,752	93,445	102,502
Total Pigs ..	374,991	316,529	335,809	384,453	406,879

^a Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

The beef cattle total increased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955, by 2·8 per cent. to its highest level for 32 years. Dairy cattle decreased in number during the twelve months by 0·4 per cent. to a point 196,000 below their 1943 peak, but there were 81,000 more dairy cattle than three years earlier at 31st March, 1952.

An increase in sheep numbers of 2,028,000, or 11·1 per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955, took their total to its highest point for ten years, but it was still only 79 per cent. of the number at 31st March, 1943.

Live Stock in Australian States.—Queensland's share in the total live stock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1954.

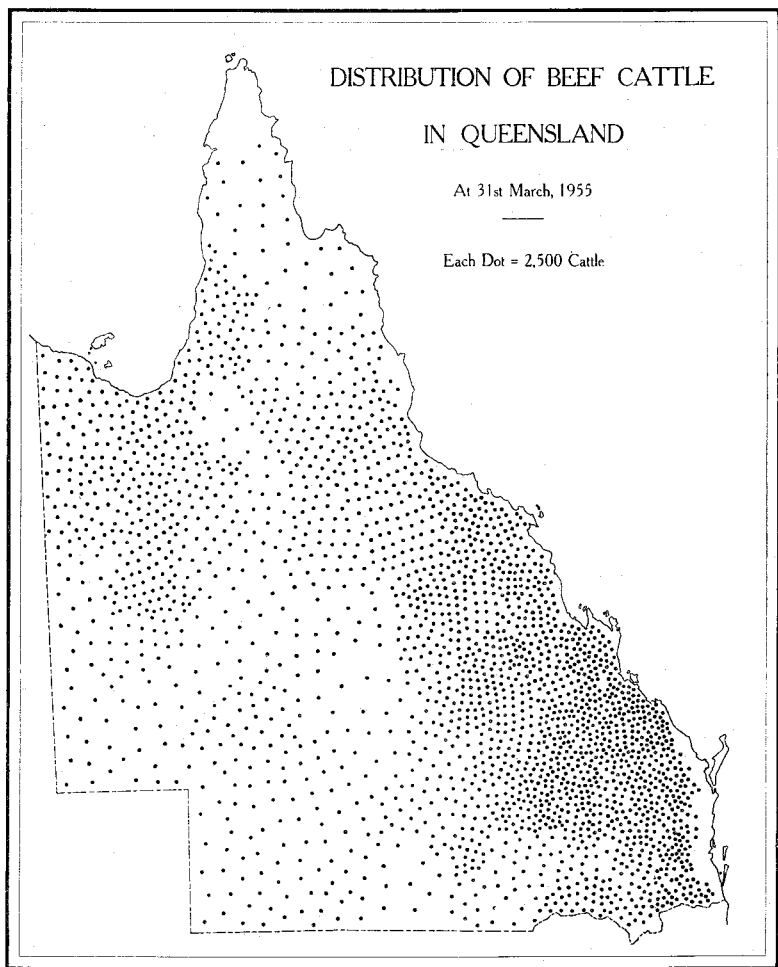
State or Territory.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
New South Wales ..	280	2,316	1,238	59,639	372
Victoria	141	817	1,553	21,438	232
Queensland	273	5,703	1,383	18,194	384
South Australia ..	52	230	261	11,838	61
Western Australia ..	49	600	230	13,087	101
Tasmania	17	121	174	2,465	46
N. Territory ^a ..	37	966	..	31	1
A. C. Territory ..	1	6	3	252	..
Total Australia ..	850	10,759	4,842	126,944	1,197
% Queensland of Total	32·1	53·0	28·6	14·3	32·1

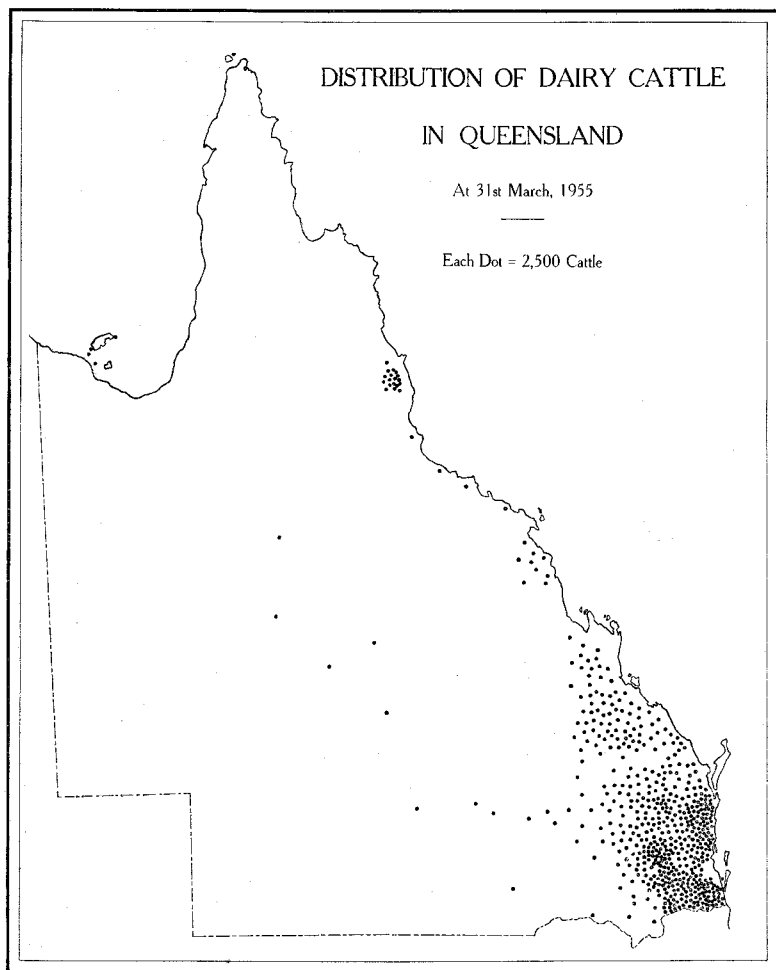
^a At 31st December, 1953.

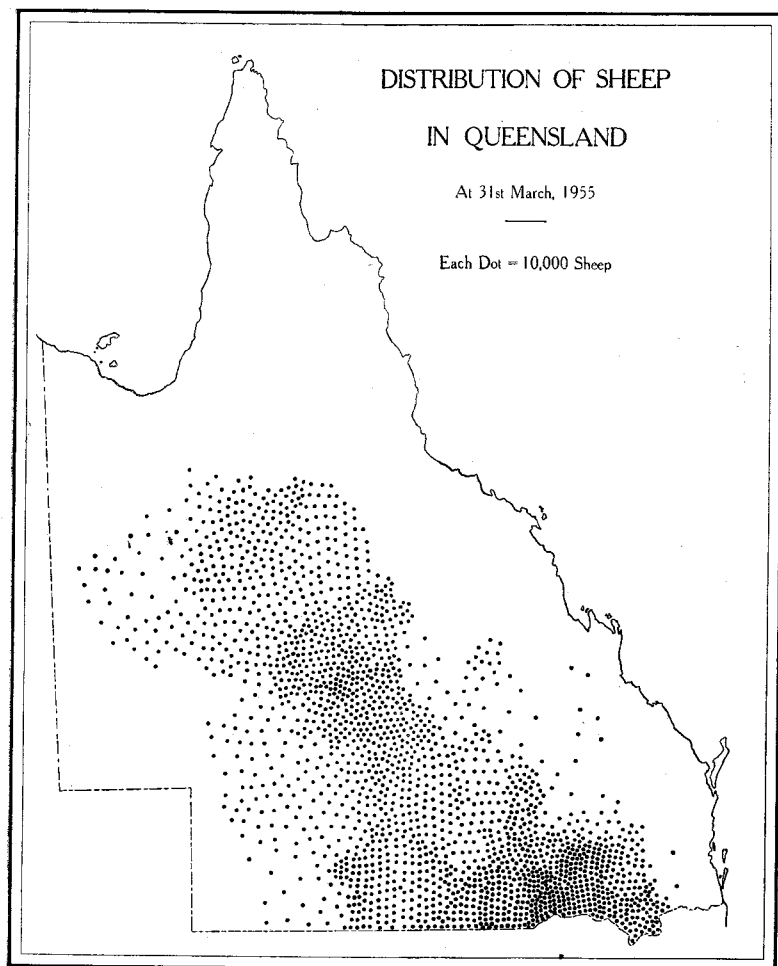
Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 144 to 147.

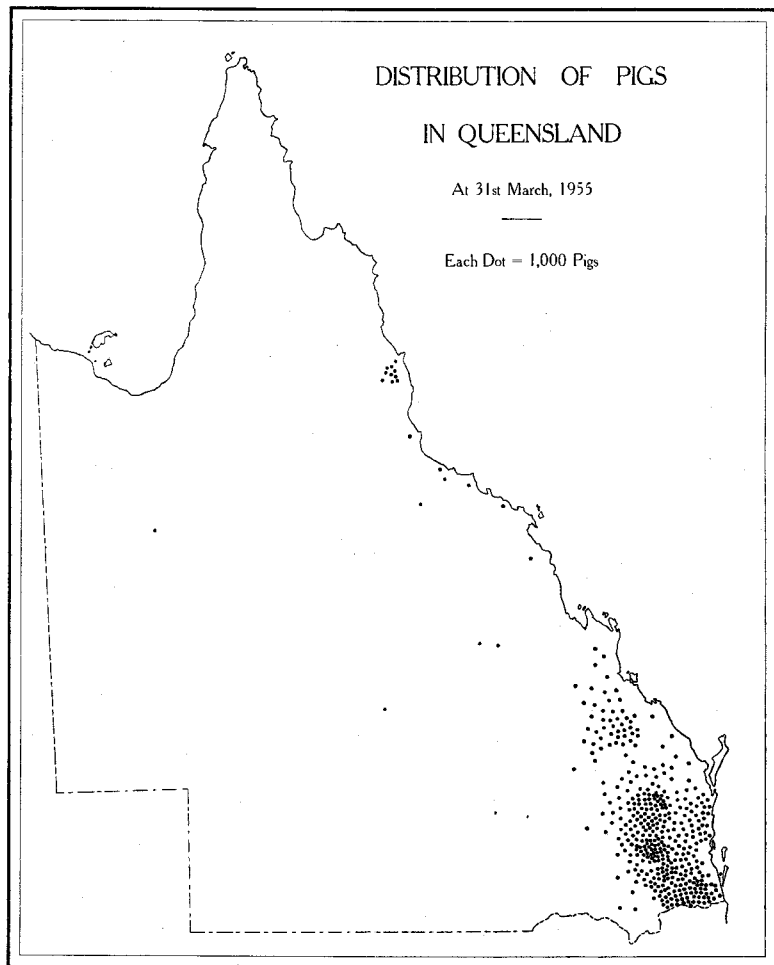
LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1954.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	33,773	149,837	413,566	13,629	113,998
Maryborough ..	31,883	383,053	373,670	4,966	107,061
Downs	36,359	496,001	289,736	3,126,491	97,670
Roma	15,824	412,208	16,235	3,444,687	1,653
South Western ..	14,914	324,976	3,591	3,941,671	241
Total South ..	132,753	1,766,075	1,096,798	10,531,444	320,623
Rockhampton ..	30,507	991,830	193,929	89,028	43,869
Central Western ..	21,835	638,054	8,740	3,714,435	2,136
Far Western ..	11,410	362,741	2,005	1,894,276	111
Total Central ..	63,752	1,992,625	204,674	5,697,739	46,116
Mackay	9,870	123,894	24,075	746	1,180
Townsville ..	15,652	464,360	6,152	1,907	5,324
Cairns	13,004	149,791	48,954	733	10,011
Peninsula	4,833	87,646	149	..	143
North Western ..	33,316	1,118,608	2,406	1,961,419	1,056
Total North ..	76,675	1,944,299	81,736	1,964,805	17,714
Total Queensland	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	18,193,988	384,453









Increase and Slaughtering.—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of live stock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1944-45..	957,109	6,872,199	3,110,739	45·3	1,906,691	509,057
1945-46..	798,892	6,430,750	3,103,636	48·3	1,434,278	456,879
1946-47..	1,112,746	5,990,869	2,152,802	35·9	1,238,894	429,176
1947-48..	1,146,668	6,540,702	3,730,189	57·0	1,047,958	402,143
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53·2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56·5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54·3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33·3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54·7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48·3	1,082,820	461,967

Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1954-55, totalling 292,214, compared with 350,579 in 1953-54 and 366,324 in 1952-53. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, were 1,335,479 in 1954-55, compared with 1,421,728 in 1953-54. The 1954-55 total was the lowest for seven years.

Meatworks.—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1953-54 there were 26 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1954. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Establishments No.	28	27	29	30	35
Workers ^a .. No.	6,230	6,373	5,879	6,716	7,304
Salaries and Wages					
Paid .. £1,000	3,028	3,656	3,820	5,229	5,992
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	838,714	899,021	755,893	991,513	1,058,066
Sheep .. No.	398,704	257,865	321,450	486,892	460,199
Lambs .. No.	88,347	58,862	67,195	81,729	91,544
Pigs .. No.	459,124	417,946	325,856	359,297	417,600
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	274,041	314,993	265,060	344,913	354,660
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	16,697	10,613	13,127	20,327	18,857
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,896	1,784	2,169	2,675	2,773
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	21,173	18,520	14,633	14,111	15,695
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	16,752	15,953	12,609	8,136	9,619
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. ^b	60,896	57,350	50,850	74,324	60,271
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	25,513	31,929	33,970	47,664	49,891

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

^b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1953-54, 81 horses were exported, 78 of which went to Hong Kong.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. ^a	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	22,327,491	231,721	93,854	586,433
Other British ..	3,781,307	393	118,137	124,551
Belgium ..	181,335	76,644	5,873	..
Egypt ..	813,024	1,533	..	1,428
France ..	17,698	265,811	..	2,335
Germany ..	157,266	32,599	..	3,827
Italy ..	86,384	58,695	..	23,047
Japan ..	231,230	114,141	..	2,525
U.S.A. ..	264,609	2,022	1,525	..
Other Countries ..	535,013	157,496	1,393	66,280
Total ..	28,395,357	941,055	220,782	810,426

^a Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, cattle worth £2,835,105 and pigs worth £334,979 left borderwise for other States in 1953-54. (There was a net import of sheep worth £2,233,699 from other States during that year.) In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1953-54 for interstate destination comprised 11,947 cattle, 705 calves, and 6,853 pigs.

4. WOOL.

Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 50,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. <i>a</i>			Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <i>b</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>c</i>
			No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1944-45	..	..	21,411,376	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46	..	..	19,955,644	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47	..	..	17,807,046	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48	..	..	16,832,805	153,564,000 ^d	28,057,000 ^d
1948-49	..	..	17,156,033	156,655,000 ^d	32,623,000 ^d
1949-50	..	..	17,182,290	162,256,000 ^d	46,878,000 ^d
1950-51	..	..	17,800,232	154,667,000 ^d	88,818,000 ^d
1951-52	..	..	17,522,337	138,767,000 ^d	47,190,000 ^d
1952-53	..	..	17,326,402	163,149,000 ^d	59,903,000 ^d
1953-54	..	..	18,611,841	174,414,000 ^d	61,125,000 ^d

a Year ended 30th June.

b Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

c Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

d Adjusted to conform with available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1953-54, 2,664,334 (14.3 per cent.) were lambs.

Australian Wool Production.—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool-producing State in the nineties. It then generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria until the end of the second world war, except during the first five years of the present century and from 1917 to 1920. New South Wales produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while

production in other States increased. However, in 1953-54, Queensland's production rose to reach again the level of the late war-time years, while that of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia declined. In that season, New South Wales provided more than two-fifths, Victoria more than one-sixth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia nearly one-eighth, and Western Australia one-ninth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 544,900,000 lb.; Victoria, 223,500,000 lb.; Queensland, 174,400,000 lb.; South Australia, 145,500,000 lb.; Western Australia, 134,400,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 20,100,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,245,500,000 lb.

Queensland Wool Districts.—The following table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see previous page). The figures in this table are as returned by sheep-owners and may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton	11,551	74,918	6.49	0.1	0.1
Maryborough ..	4,572	27,368	5.99	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,190,631	26,639,491	8.35	17.7	17.2
Roma	3,488,222	29,870,394	8.56	19.8	18.7
South Western ..	4,054,798	34,400,207	8.48	22.8	21.8
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>10,749,774</i>	<i>91,012,378</i>	<i>8.47</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>57.8</i>
Rockhampton ..	77,259	536,561	6.94	0.3	0.4
Central Western ..	3,917,705	30,144,931	7.69	20.0	21.0
Far Western ..	1,946,612	15,040,445	7.73	10.0	10.5
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>5,941,576</i>	<i>45,721,937</i>	<i>7.70</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Mackay	805	4,247	5.28	0.0	0.0
Townsville	1,933	14,666	7.59	0.0	0.0
Cairns	757	4,965	6.56	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	1,916,996	13,980,358	7.29	9.3	10.3
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>1,920,491</i>	<i>14,004,236</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Total Queensland..	18,611,841	150,738,551	8.10	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1954, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.^a

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	18,681	18,482	8,053	10,991	17,355
Canada	23	1,154	1,928	284	138	113
Czechoslovakia ..	2,968	781	266	416	528	2,186
France	32,671	26,462	21,932	20,795	20,918	29,195
Germany	13,485	9,493	7,046	6,700	7,459	12,146
Italy	4,906	9,256	10,817	12,810	11,101	18,714
Japan	11,092	10,891	14,128	25,376	43,482	28,294
Netherlands ..	5,581	2,628	1,123	474	260	1,088
Poland	2,160	7,967	4,184	1,988	854	4,193
Sweden	2,098	630	1,761	143	382	503
Turkey	111	882	332	1,598	1,258	3,330
United Kingdom ..	77,091	71,069	54,968	33,912	38,164	42,840
U.S.A.	4,974	26,380	41,125	30,702	12,258	18,003
U.S.S.R.	5	976	3,495	..	..	8,420
Other Countries ..	1,564	6,206	3,413	5,067	2,548	6,448
Total	187,113	193,456	185,000	148,318	150,341	192,828
VALUE (£1,000).						
Belgium	1,161	3,363	7,612	2,277	3,343	5,263
Canada	1	236	1,196	109	43	31
Czechoslovakia ..	150	247	181	191	240	1,017
France	1,388	5,754	11,092	6,680	7,143	9,644
Germany	700	2,543	3,773	2,505	2,969	4,472
Italy	254	2,334	5,931	4,531	4,277	7,276
Japan	604	2,950	8,046	10,392	17,642	11,638
Netherlands ..	280	698	606	156	89	353
Poland	112	3,116	2,451	1,007	356	1,792
Sweden	105	163	1,065	49	153	200
Turkey	6	302	251	633	545	1,144
United Kingdom ..	3,381	15,511	30,469	11,264	13,665	15,426
U.S.A.	290	7,321	26,403	12,005	4,612	6,459
U.S.S.R.	b	312	2,102	..	..	4,013
Other Countries ..	90	1,788	1,884	1,954	1,063	2,630
Total	8,522	46,638	103,062	53,753	56,140	71,358

^a Excluding noils and wool waste.^b £267.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1953-54, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 9,886,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (3,688,000 lb.), U.S.A. (1,818,000 lb.), France (1,337,000 lb.), Germany (842,000 lb.), and Belgium (459,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1954, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from

Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16.04	27.09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15.87	27.11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26.48	48.68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45.35	65.37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51.29	82.66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68.47	97.17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141.74	206.50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84.01	117.67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88.85	132.80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86.51	131.36

a Appraisals from 16th October, 1939, to 16th September, 1946.

Wool Processing.—In 1953-54 there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 3,255,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Establishments ..	No.	17	16	16	16	16
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	1,292	1,267	1,000	868	1,139
Salaries and Wages	£	442,703	553,071	504,764	505,306	652,325
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	577	593	588	561	597
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	21,157	25,695	12,303	12,537	17,299
Production—						
Scoured Wool <i>b</i>	1,000 Lb.	13,677	15,426	8,664	8,882	11,045
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,199,410	1,633,713	1,120,857	1,042,207	1,449,225
Blankets ..	Pairs	22,387	25,671	11,161	4,063	10,274

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

b Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1953-54 were worth £28,893,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £8,675,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Overseas Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 ^c	653,940	259,716 ^c	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 ^c	694,244	251,930 ^c	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 ^c	700,908	262,565 ^c	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069 ^c	693,413	269,339 ^c	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759 ^c	666,398	301,561 ^c	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785 ^c	572,448	286,987 ^c	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430 ^c	641,400	262,221 ^c	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555 ^c	661,256	284,974 ^c	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572

^a As at 31st March.^b Including all heifers one year and over.^c Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	288,468	72,623	252	182	26,991	..	696
Maryborough..	255,409	64,961	254	234	31,856	..	1,748
Downs ..	201,690	57,249	284	194	19,001	..	12,250
Roma ..	10,544	1,575	149	20	575	..	..
South Western	2,239	105	47	1	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>758,350</i>	<i>196,513</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>78,423</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>14,694</i>
Rockhampton	127,711	26,493	207	90	11,565	..	418
Cent. Western	5,081	238	47	10	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,116	38	34	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>133,908</i>	<i>26,769</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>11,565</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>418</i>
Mackay ..	15,835	2,081	131	46	520	..	..
Townsville ..	3,711	425	115	5	..	..	..
Cairns ..	32,915	8,774	267	16	3,119	..	..
Peninsula ..	90	7	75	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,421	53	37	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>53,972</i>	<i>11,340</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>3,639</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	946,230	234,622	248	799	93,627	..	15,112

^a Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142, at 31st March, 1954.^b Year ended 31st March, 1954, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.^c Year ended 30th June, 1954.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1953-54, Maryborough Statistical Division produced one-third of the State's total production and Moreton Division well over one-quarter. Downs Division produced one-fifth, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Four-fifths of the cheese production came from the Downs.

Dairying in Australian States.—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c d</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	874,190	282,187	323	70,233	7,191	26,600
Victoria ..	987,345	474,358	480	144,247	58,211	15,779
Queensland ..	946,230	249,712	264	94,426	15,112	23,867
S. Australia ..	164,230	85,014	518	17,610	26,010	6,774
W. Australia ..	134,129	49,996	373	14,069	2,707	7,712
Tasmania ..	102,523	51,058	498	16,875	657	2,126
A. C. Territory ..	2,351	743	316	12	..	..
Total^e ..	3,210,998	1,193,068	372	357,472	109,888	82,858

a At 31st March, 1954.

b Year ended 30th June, 1954.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1954, latter for year ended 31st March, 1954.

d Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight.

e Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

Dairy Farms and Factories.—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Dairy Farmers ^a No.	29,122	28,205	28,512	28,663	28,640
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,319	1,040	810	935	799
on Farms { £	147,354	118,029	119,626	164,526	144,700
Dairy Factories No.	95	93	91	89	91
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	859,067	960,179	1,057,460	1,196,076	1,405,248
Plant .. £	991,255	1,125,344	1,307,936	1,460,871	1,788,948
Workers ^b .. No.	1,657	1,655	1,502	1,614	1,623
Salaries and Wages £	711,429	822,779	921,443	1,085,975	1,143,410
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	107,959	106,281	62,385	109,777	93,627
^c £	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	20,273	19,439	10,528	21,143	15,112
^c £	1,479,258	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939

a Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

b Average for whole year.

c Values include subsidy. For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 154.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1954, 929 commercial poultry farmers kept 772,000 fowls, of which 692,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 609,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1953-54 amounted to 6,754,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,804,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 9,558,000 dozen amounted to about 88 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6·0 in October, 1939, falling to 3·8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4·9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

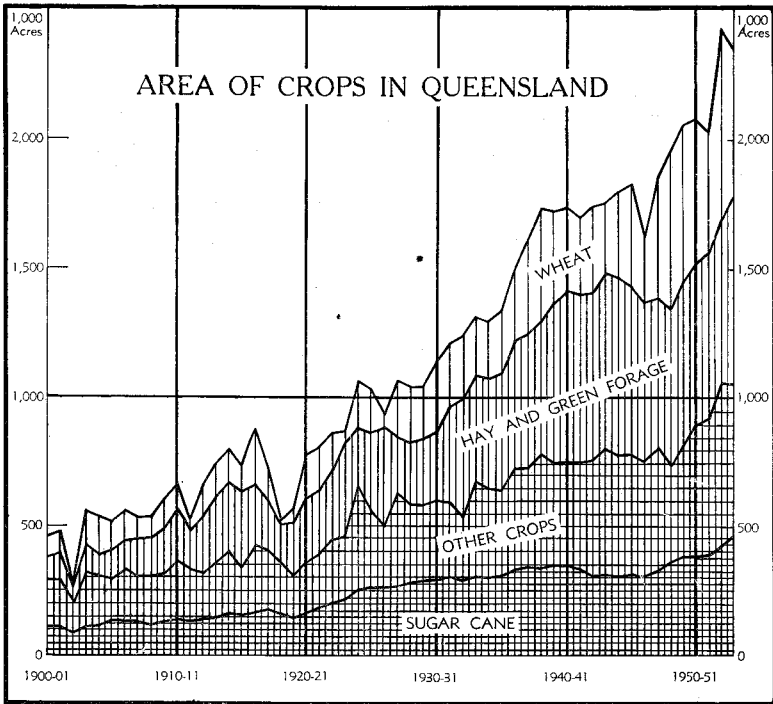
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1954, were 58,000 ducks, 15,000 turkeys, and 6,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1953-54, returns were received from 840 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 2,888,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 97 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 2,166,000 lb. and an average of 87 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 43,000 lb. was produced in 1953-54. The value of the products of the industry in 1953-54 was estimated at £143,000.

6. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 158 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland



over the last half century. The total area under all crops is nearly five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has almost doubled. In 1953-54, Queensland had 1.8 acres of crops per head of population, compared with 2.4 acres for Australia as a whole.

The increase in the area of wheat has been an important part of the rise in Queensland's crop acreage during the last twenty years. A major part of the increase during this period has been due to the expansion of wheat-growing on the northern and western Downs.

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage has been a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and sorghum; orchard and plantation fruit crops, among which bananas are decreasing and pine-apples increasing; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

Sugar cane, the most stable element in Queensland agriculture, made its greatest increase in the decade following the first World War.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1900-01.	1939-40.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a	..	Acres	72,651	262,181	273,370	274,757	332,703
Maize	..	Acres	127,974	176,844	111,181	108,230	114,735
Sorghum	..	Acres	^c	4,397	169,558	190,619	181,819
Wheat	..	Acres	79,304	362,044	454,543	724,495	579,969
Green Forage	..	Acres	41,445	550,716	604,190	572,212	663,097
Hay	..	Acres	42,497	59,970	43,308	65,408	68,957
Cotton	..	Acres	..	41,212	4,480	5,866	8,965
Peanuts	..	Acres	^c	12,337	13,312	18,920	36,617
Potatoes	..	Acres	11,060	12,446	11,465	11,641	9,382
Pumpkins	..	Acres	14,232	28,097	26,373	28,016	25,231
Tobacco	..	Acres	665	3,653	5,038	4,339	4,065
Bananas ^b	..	Acres	6,215	6,345	4,036	3,662	4,531
Pineapples ^b	..	Acres	939	5,451	5,549	6,258	7,105
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane	..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	5,005	6,842	8,751
Maize	..	1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,439	2,650	3,042
Sorghum	..	1,000 Bush.	^c	62	2,652	3,239	4,040
Wheat	..	1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	6,632	18,662	10,180
Hay	..	Tons	78,758	102,750	79,489 ^d	134,622 ^d	138,273 ^d
Cotton	..	1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	1,406	2,184	5,132
Peanuts	..	1,000 Lb.	^c	13,020	10,160	18,901	40,020
Potatoes	..	Tons	20,014	28,306	33,001	35,051	32,628
Pumpkins	..	Tons	43,740	75,164	53,130	69,464	65,858
Tobacco	..	1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	4,667	3,431	4,015
Bananas	..	100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	4,469	3,848	5,328
Pineapples	..	100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	17,859	22,092	29,884
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane	..	Tons	11.68	23.03	18.31	24.90	26.30
Maize	..	Bush.	19.20	18.91	21.94	24.49	26.51
Sorghum	..	Bush.	^c	14.12	15.64	16.99	22.22
Wheat	..	Bush.	15.06	18.77	14.59	25.76	17.55
Hay	..	Tons	1.85	1.71	1.84	2.06	2.01
Cotton	..	Lb.	..	425	314	372	572
Peanuts	..	Lb.	^c	1,055	763	999	1,093
Potatoes	..	Tons	1.81	2.27	2.88	3.01	3.48
Pumpkins	..	Tons	3.07	2.68	2.01	2.48	2.61
Tobacco	..	Lb.	679	573	926	791	988
Bananas	..	Bush.	140	100	111	105	118
Pineapples	..	Doz.	452	437	322	353	421

^a Area cut for crushing each year.^b Area bearing only.^c Not collected separately.^d Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

Agriculture in Australian States.—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Acres	7,787	..	332,703	..	..	..	340,490
Maize .. Acres	58,556	5,613	114,735	..	21	64	178,989
Sorghum .. Acres	7,053	..	181,819	..	..	..	188,872
Wheat 1,000 Acres	3,357	2,389	580	1,528	2,885	10	10,749
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	762	56	663	365	508	186	2,540
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	450	807	69	262	219	123	1,930
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	8,965	..	..	..	8,965
Peanuts .. Acres	1,525	..	36,617	..	42	..	38,184
Potatoes .. Acres	16,513	52,745	9,382	7,023	8,068	34,524	128,255
Pumpkins ^b Acres	4,322	1,864	12,412	483	995	84	20,160
Tobacco .. Acres	501	2,198	4,065	..	1,434	..	8,198
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	263	..	8,751	..	..	..	9,014
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,738	298	3,042	..	c	2	5,080
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	129	..	4,040	..	..	..	4,169
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	63,681	53,698	10,180	30,409	39,700	263	197,931
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	639	1,361	138	369	294	241	3,042
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	5,132	..	..	..	5,132
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	1,609	..	40,020	..	22	..	41,651
Potatoes .. Tons	58,046	213,714	32,628	45,044	53,708	144,300	547,440
Pumpkins ^b Tons	15,610	9,987	28,477	2,705	2,903	384	60,066
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	588	1,984	4,015	..	914	..	7,501
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	33.81	..	26.30	..	..	..	26.47
Maize .. Bush.	29.67	53.10	26.51	..	12.86	29.59	28.38
Sorghum .. Bush.	18.29	..	22.22	..	..	..	22.07
Wheat .. Bush.	18.97	22.47	17.55	19.90	13.76	27.17	18.41
Hay .. Tons	1.42	1.69	2.01	1.41	1.34	1.96	1.58
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	572	..	..	..	572
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,055	..	1,093	..	524	..	1,091
Potatoes .. Tons	3.52	4.05	3.48	6.41	6.77	4.18	4.27
Pumpkins ^b Tons	3.61	5.36	2.29	5.60	2.92	4.57	2.98
Tobacco .. Lb.	1,173	903	988	..	637	..	929

^a Area cut for crushing.

^b Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.

^c 270 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1953-54 has been estimated at £73,490,969. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1953-54 was approximately £65,851,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>			
Cut for Crushing	332,703	8,751,063 tons	37,381,494
Cut for Plants	12,846	289,319 tons	1,194,647
Standover, &c.	120,929	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	579,969	10,180,368 bush.	7,224,856
Maize	114,735	3,041,607 bush.	2,037,187
Barley (2-row)	48,039	988,305 bush.	} 529,759
Barley (6-row)	8,037	150,534 bush.	
Oats	13,480	199,026 bush.	83,757
Rice	50	400 bush.	420
Rye	388	3,912 bush.	2,543
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	4,104	29,427 bush.	25,617
Millet, Panicum, &c.	39,382	556,401 bush.	430,549
Sorghum	181,819	4,039,779 bush.	1,953,527
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	626	91,745 lb.	11,468
Sudan Grass	4,735	1,546,608 lb.	55,236
Permanent Pasture	a	82,237 lb.	11,308
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats	303,692	..	1,670,306
Sorghum	54,194	..	406,455
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,649	..	18,783
Other Green Forage	301,562	..	1,422,165
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	51,626	113,640 tons	2,386,440
Oaten	3,868	4,534 tons	95,214
Wheaten	6,279	8,785 tons	87,850
Other	7,184 ^b	13,138 tons	142,395
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	348	2,852 tons	17,112
Broom Millet (Brush)	160	775 cwt.	5,570
Coffee	1	315 lb.	47
Cotton	8,965	5,132,145 lb.	316,268
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	3,546	19,021 bush.	38,042
Ginger	29	267,513 lb.	3,344
Linseed	3,647	15,492 bush.	23,647
Peanuts	36,617	40,020,438 lb.	2,076,060
Potatoes	9,382	32,628 tons	1,141,980
Pumpkins	25,231	65,858 tons	527,969
Sunflower Seed	4,311	64,812 bush.	46,295

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54—*continued*.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	2,088	6,535 tons	69,685
Tobacco	4,065	4,015,000 lb.	2,041,347
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	817	..	50,068
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	351	54,521 bush.	81,313
Mandarins	1,177	143,718 bush.	247,914
Oranges	2,952	325,469 bush.	354,390
Other	92	18,349 bush.	19,954
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	5,090	499,699 bush.	901,620
Apricots	251	18,587 bush.	60,948
Custard Apples	224	21,625 bush.	32,025
Figs	28	4,666 bush.	4,065
Mangoes	502	53,632 bush.	25,720
Nuts	124	70,891 lb.	5,251
Peaches	1,233	81,980 bush.	139,949
Pears	318	33,804 bush.	46,058
Plums	1,028	71,470 bush.	127,191
Other	38	2,790 bush.	7,257
Grapes	2,608	5,737,453 lb.	288,376
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	4,531	532,810 bush.	978,491
Papaws	912	330,627 bush.	242,686
Passion Fruit	94	6,849 bush.	24,592
Pineapples	7,105	2,988,420 doz.	2,255,062
Strawberries	143	501,478 lb.	50,731
Other	12	..	3,248
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	14,050	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French	4,604	506,930 bush.	1,166,452
Beans, Navy	2,457	22,795 bush.	40,366
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,768	435,759 doz.	371,722
Carrots	346	1,337 tons	117,767
Cucumbers	797	114,817 bush.	108,291
Lettuces	251	187,969 bush.	88,502
Onions	2,497	11,957 tons	508,280
Peas, Green	863	45,777 bush.	76,867
Tomatoes	5,058	671,300 bush.	1,359,370
Turnips	357	1,040 tons	22,196
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,416	4,887 tons	97,295
Other	1,747	..	107,610
Total	2,358,127	..	73,490,969

a Harvested from 1,201 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 1,494 acres of permanent pasture, from which 1,824 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons, and for 1939-40, which was virtually the last pre-war season, are given on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	17,360	17,795	17,922	28,932	37,381
Maize	607	1,468	1,756	2,143	1,905	2,037
Wheat	1,344	8,371	6,285	5,396	15,401	7,225
Other Cereals ..	89	415	417	503	2,260	617
Green Forage ..	1,220	1,725	2,037	2,974	2,509	3,518
Hay	568	1,117	1,241	2,229	1,972	2,712
Cotton	301	26	54	127	107	316
Peanuts	115	407	290	418	843	2,076
Potatoes	311	690	556	962	1,077	1,142
Pumpkins	316	542	685	1,021	443	528
Tobacco	193	767	940	1,423	1,385	2,041
Tomatoes	276	806	1,056	1,189	1,663	1,359
Apples	108	637	589	844	502	902
Bananas	374	519	711	901	879	978
Citrus Fruits ..	161	424	538	692	678	704
Grapes	87	165	260	287	336	288
Pineapples	467	1,293	1,587	1,540	2,461	2,255
Other Fruits ..	208	486	530	720	783	770
Other Agriculture	942	3,695	5,094	5,921	6,988	6,642
Total ..	18,116	40,913	42,421	47,212	71,124	73,491

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 164).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton	97	687	395	1,788	90	..	287
Maryborough ..	249	1,089	56	937	576	31	21
Downs	9,437	523	..	..	48	1,512	93
Roma	191	1	..	..	5	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>9,974</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>2,725</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>402</i>
Rockhampton ..	202	107	19	175	4,311	11	38
Central Western ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>4,315</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>38</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	..	7	4	3	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	9	8	50	88	412	215
Cairns .. ..	..	624	48	33	7	2,049	12
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
North Western ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>231</i>
Total Queensland	10,180	3,042	533	2,988	5,132	4,015	671

Sugar.—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

The industry is based on "Central Mills", of which 31 operated during the 1953 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1954 was 1,301,000 tons, produced from 9,864,000 tons of cane cut from 368,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82
1949 ..	381,329	272,812	6,518,042	896,413	23·89	3·29	7·27
1950 ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25·38	3·34	7·61
1951 ..	388,348	273,370	5,005,172	704,341	18·31	2·58	7·11
1952 ..	419,834	274,757	6,841,536	934,614	24·90	3·40	7·32
1953 ..	466,478	332,703	8,751,063	1,220,383	26·30	3·67	7·17

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1953.

Cairns ..	156,676	128,716	3,379,968 ^c	464,934	26·26	} 4·13	{ 7·13
Townsville ..	55,813	31,346	1,242,335 ^c	196,265	39·63		
Mackay ..	161,289	108,799	2,467,243	354,165	22·68		
Maryborough	83,552	57,170	1,511,836	185,887	26·44		
Moreton ..	9,148	6,672	149,681	19,132	22·43		
						3·26	6·97
						3·25	8·13
						2·87	7·82

a Excluding fodder crops.*b* 94 per cent. net titre.*c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,315,716 tons; and Townsville, 1,306,587 tons.*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,254,387 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1953-54, 97·3 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 2·7 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 466,500 acres in 1953-54. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1953-54 it was 15,100 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1953-54 yielded, per acre harvested, 26·30 tons of cane or 3·67 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 33·81 tons of cane or 4·37 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. Thus, in 1953-54, the yield per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 19 per cent. higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 14 per cent. lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1953-54 were:—Queensland, 2.62 tons, and New South Wales, 2.25 tons, compared with 2.23 and 1.01 tons respectively in the previous year.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1953-54 was £5,896,841. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Total. <i>a</i>
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,402	15,826	5,090	5,897	11,148	17,750	67,185
Bananas .. Acres	16,842	..	4,531	..	368	..	21,741
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	25,949	6,020	4,572	5,015	3,995	..	45,551
Grapes .. Acres	16,021	43,513	2,608	57,858	7,978	..	127,978
Pineapples .. Acres	262	..	7,105	..	..	..	7,367
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,765	2,339	500	1,380	1,170	5,304	12,469
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,748	..	533	..	42	..	3,323
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,915	898	542	1,506	584	..	7,445
Grapes .. Tons	66,814	240,410	2,561	202,557	16,286	..	528,628
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	70	..	2,988	..	..	..	3,058
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	88,869	96,032	28,813	80,989	26,786	23,539	345,109
Non-bearing .. Acres	20,020	15,608	14,050	10,890	3,958	1,279	65,819
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	19,608	14,729	5,897	10,394	3,682	5,570	59,903

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops, and were worth £2,255,000 and £978,000 respectively in 1953-54. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to about one-third of that acreage. This has been due to epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (331,000 bushels in 1953-54) and custard apples (21,600 bushels in 1953-54) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £602,000 in 1953-54, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Gayndah, Cardwell, and Rockhampton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £288,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1953-54, 59,007 gallons of wine were made from 469,050 lb. of grapes, while 5,268,403 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1953-54 the State produced 499,699 bushels of apples, 81,980 bushels of peaches, 71,470 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total quantity of these five fruits produced was only 90 per cent. of that in the record 1943-44 season, but its value was 132 per cent. higher at £1,275,766.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level, and by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. Each of the next four years showed some recovery, figures for the 1953 season being 8,965 acres and 5.1 million lb. of seed cotton.

Since 1924 the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Marketing Board, which operates ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane) and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations, see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 71 per cent. of the 1953 crop.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 190,619 acres in 1952-53. In 1953-54, 181,819 acres yielded 4,039,779 bushels of grain valued at £1,954,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About half of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, with most of the balance in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 54,194 acres were planted in 1953-54, from which fodder valued at £406,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1953-54 Queensland produced 54 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1953-54 was 4,065 acres, producing 4,015,000 lb. of dried leaf. One-half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and over one-third from the Texas district, south of the Downs. Ten per cent. of the total was from the Ayr district, and small quantities were produced near Ingham and Bundaberg.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1953-54, 36,617 acres yielded 40,020,438 lb., valued at £2,076,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293

acres in 1933. Since 1935 the area under this crop has varied from about 10,000 to 20,000 acres annually, excepting in a few adverse seasons. It is cultivated on the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as “Queensland arrowroot”. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1953-54, the area was 348 acres and the production 2,852 tons, worth £17,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, was worth £7,225,000 in 1953-54. Maize was worth £2,037,000 in 1953-54 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers.—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vege- tables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES).						
1949-50	246,611	15,294	16,834	36,867	1,730	317,336
1950-51	249,505	16,548	17,625	37,045	2,891	323,614
1951-52	250,247	17,602	18,623	38,451	2,811	327,734
1952-53	282,823	18,784	19,826	46,398	5,433	373,264
1953-54	317,038	17,860	23,439	56,864	10,637	425,838
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
1949-50	124,814	13,500	8,117	31,478	1,964	179,873
1950-51	154,214	10,276	7,888	31,906	3,190	207,474
1951-52	163,975	12,647	8,193	37,251	3,499	225,565
1952-53	207,100	14,793	9,316	44,578	7,290	283,077
1953-54	273,171	15,151	12,695	52,100	12,484	365,601
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
1949-50	1,022,987	103,272	118,130	20,854	841	1,266,084
1950-51	1,002,730	112,553	127,280	23,989	1,191	1,267,743
1951-52	946,313	116,986	130,273	30,339	2,718	1,226,629
1952-53	1,076,010	115,481	136,667	30,068	3,144	1,361,370
1953-54	1,237,493	115,833	169,778	34,128	4,329	1,561,561
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
1949-50	4.7	7.6	7.5	1.4	1.6	4.6
1950-51	4.6	7.4	7.7	1.5	1.5	4.6
1951-52	4.4	7.4	7.4	1.8	2.2	4.4
1952-53	4.5	6.9	7.4	1.6	1.9	4.4
1953-54	4.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	4.5

7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,221,000 in 1953-54, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 War. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped tropical fisheries, and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. In 1953-54 the quantity of edible fish caught was 6 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, but the value (£529,764) was three times as great. Crabs and prawns, which were not important before the war, were worth £110,369. Oysters obtained were less than one-third of the 1938-39 quantity, but their value (£12,577) was four-fifths of the pre-war level. Among the tropical fisheries the quantity of pearl-shell had fallen by 61 per cent., but its value (£215,373) was twice as great, while the quantity of trochus-shell was over four times, and its value (£259,073) nearly eleven times, as great as in 1938-39. Whaling, on a quota basis, is carried on in South Queensland waters. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	4,520	3,972	4,027	4,688	4,360
Crabs 1,000	332	330	303	360	310
Lobsters Cwt.	..	..	..	17	74
Prawns .. 1,000 Lb.	297	378	375	500	700
Oysters Sacks	3,523	1,716	2,460	2,694	1,835
Dugong No.	115	..	..	..	..
Whales No.	..	..	..	..	700 ^a
Pearl-shell .. Tons	1,191	697	446	495	431
Trochus-shell .. Tons	559	1,278	1,159	995	1,360
VALUE.					
Fish £	443,306	467,795	518,579	595,515	529,764
Crabs £	21,244	23,655	28,525	30,415	26,869
Lobsters .. .. £	..	..	..	194	935
Prawns £	30,661	40,192	47,000	65,000	83,500
Oysters £	20,601	10,510	15,050	16,256	12,577
Dugong £	1,050	..	..	..	..
Whales .. .. £	..	..	..	..	92,539
Pearl-shell .. £	423,079	292,740	253,420	250,643	215,373
Trochus-shell .. £	50,548	227,625	232,932	145,993	259,073
Total £	990,489	1,062,517	1,095,506	1,104,016	1,220,630

^a For the season May to September, 1953.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1954 to £13,181.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1953-54 are shown in the next table. In 1953-54, 87 boats, employing 1,034 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES^a, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	3,950	63	87	4,100
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,374,021	9,600	373,100	1,756,721
Men Employed No.	8,684	132	1,034	9,850

^a Excluding whaling.

8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value of mineral output to a record level of £26.6m. in 1954.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland.

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ^a ..	147,248	88,249	78,580	84,642	71,818	98,754
Silver ^a ..	3,885,963	2,940,641	2,764,755	3,435,261	2,906,314	3,409,439
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ^a ..	5,798	5,246	4,727	6,236	21,409	27,748
Tin ..	867	600	340	330	292	730
Lead ^a ..	45,292	39,173	33,076	39,395	36,168	40,715
Zinc ..	29,092	25,800	21,743	23,683	19,944	19,615
Rutile, &c. ^b ..	..	14,710	22,278	24,104	27,918	32,136
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,320,799	2,473,775	2,742,236	2,516,812	2,760,810
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ^c ..	1,428,598	1,367,124	1,237,464	1,375,465	1,159,072	1,539,058
Silver ..	325,000	981,973	1,096,375	1,323,235	1,105,931	1,294,261
Copper ..	289,927	962,307	1,205,597	1,902,267	6,589,365	8,771,738
Tin ..	200,652	383,313	307,229	336,671	222,485	538,015
Lead ..	685,856	5,032,679	6,520,962	6,564,910	3,511,906	4,919,641
Zinc ..	415,571	3,757,368	4,550,686	4,471,637	1,817,123	1,912,208
Rutile, &c. ^b ..	..	250,955	401,301	652,146	969,983	890,836
Coal ..	1,167,844	3,562,541	4,490,154	5,905,377	5,822,110	6,418,388
Other ..	43,514	50,934	390,607	607,883	347,405	312,380
Total ..	4,556,962	16,349,194	20,200,375	23,139,591	21,545,380	26,596,525

^a Including the metal content of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products. In the table on page 173, production from these mines is included in terms of metal content of concentrates.

^b Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 172).

^c Including gold premium—1951, £20,129; 1952, £64,219; 1953, £46,491; 1954, £886.

The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. By 1868 the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872 copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1m.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1954 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943 to concentrate on copper, but for the years 1950 to 1954 the State's average silver production was back to 80 per cent. of the pre-war quantity.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold. After the war, the diversion of Mount Isa to lead and zinc production while a new copper treatment plant, opened early in 1953, was being installed, reduced the State's copper output to below the pre-war level, but the 1954 production of 27,743 tons, about three-quarters of which came from Mount Isa, was the highest on record.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border around Stanthorpe.

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1954 the combined value of these metals was six times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940 annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1954 it was 2,760,810 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Callide, Bowen, and Maryborough.

and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland. These minerals are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes.

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which has not operated since 1948) and the Venus mill (which is operating under a lease from the Mines Department) resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,183 samples were submitted during 1954, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 6 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1954.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1954 was 8,101, or 6.1 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 9,435. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945 ..	1,196	1,040	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395
1948 ..	1,692	1,486	897	2,438	671	274	7,458
1949 ..	1,833	1,597	1,005	2,398	704	303	7,840
1950 ..	2,064	1,481	1,057	2,436	801	357	8,196
1951 ..	2,239	1,027	1,118	2,385	799	445 ^a	8,913
1952 ..	2,167	1,891	1,261	2,485	805	437 ^a	9,046
1953 ..	2,444	2,208	1,164	2,461	1,199	359 ^a	9,835
1954 ..	2,272	2,210	1,186	2,423	1,045	299 ^a	9,435

^a As collected direct from quarries. Earlier figures in this column are as collected by the Mines Department from quarries gazetted under mining regulations.

Mineral Production in Various States.—The values shown in the following table represent the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates, or other minerals produced during the year. The values shown in previous years, and in the table on page 170, are the Mines Department's values of the metal contents of the products where finally marketed.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1953.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Australia.	Tas-man-ia.	Total. a
----------	------------------	------------	--------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------	-------------

QUANTITY.

Gold ^b .. Oz.	26,461	63,917	91,887	443	823,062	16,988	1,075,181
Silver ^b 1,000 Oz.	8,069	6	2,981	1	242	1,240	12,539
Copper ^b .. Tons	3,626	..	23,955	1	15	8,902	36,585
Tin ^b .. Tons	342	31	292	..	76	788	1,553
Lead ^b .. Tons	217,574	..	37,012	20	4,700	10,038	269,344
Zinc ^b .. Tons	189,526	..	19,944	68	29,769	..	239,324
Coal ^c 1,000 Tons	14,174	8,409	2,517	448	886	234	26,668

VALUE.

Coal ^c .. £1,000	41,630	4,574	5,861	461	3,073	453	56,052
Other .. £1,000	30,716	4,755	11,423	5,742	16,938	7,584	78,490
Total .. £1,000	72,346	9,329	17,284	6,203	20,011	8,037	134,542

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, for which the total values of mineral production were £1,221(000) and £111(000) respectively.

b Metallic contents of minerals produced in the individual States.

c Including brown coal in Victoria.

Particulars of accidents in mines, quarries, and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES, &C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci-dents.	Persons.		Acci-dents.	Persons.		Acci-dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1945 ..	No. 341	No. 7	No. 337	No. 74	No. 1	No. 73	No. 4	No. ..	No. 4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..
1948 ..	297	5	292	54	1	53	..	..	..
1949 ..	280	5	275	61	1	60	..	..	..
1950 ..	327	4	323	72	..	72	1	1	..
1951 ..	286	5	285	73	..	73	3	..	3
1952 ..	386	6	380	72	..	72	5	..	5
1953 ..	382	9	373	98	1	97	4	..	4
1954 ..	431	11	426	100	3	97	5	..	5

Quarries.—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1954.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	17,703	728	19,266	18	13,192
Blue Metal	11	227,727	55,273	163,865	108	67,735
Limestone, &c. ..	15	112,400	3,818	93,724	57	46,806
Granite	5	85,111	3,216	40,544	37	25,445
Freestone, Sandstone	3	1,190	36,040	17,549	13	8,930
Other	7	75,282	151,527	65,345	66	29,946
Total ..	45	519,413	250,602	400,293	299	192,054

9. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 69,100,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1954.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 636 sawmills, 22 plywood mills, and 62 case mills from which returns were received for 1953-54. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale by plywood mills and case mills, nor sawn timber produced and used by case mills. In 1953-54 these items together amounted to 7,256,411 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Mills No.	588	641	650	646	636
Workers ^a .. No.	6,736	6,987	7,523	7,382	7,483
Salaries and Wages ^b £	2,334,205	2,808,767	3,813,192	4,099,112	4,346,680
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,790,280	2,355,279	2,861,770	3,096,236	3,352,818
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	223,306	224,704	261,521	263,598	263,143
Value £	6,169,157	7,796,610	10,946,504	11,988,597	12,722,409

^a Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1953-54 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 481; Central, 56; Northern, 99. The Southern division accounted for 193,536,306 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 21,248,247 super. feet, and the Northern for 48,358,211 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table, and reference to the marketing of plywood is made in Chapter 10.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Mills No.	19	20	21	21	22
Workers ^a .. No.	1,478	1,469	1,451	1,097	1,355
Salaries and Wages ^b £	611,141	725,670	850,316	684,515	921,454
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	339,050	451,933	526,759	542,342	639,744
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	36,177	34,258	35,787	23,516	34,277
Plywood ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	111,048	104,849	110,028	81,400	114,545
Veneers ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	18,008	57,677	47,139	25,593	82,421
Value of Plywood £	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112
Value of Veneers £	104,947	310,160	283,594	165,040	461,020

^a Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Including quantities made in sawmills.

10. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States.—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Machin- ery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	20,076	298,412	97,510	287,399	184,821	181,744	1,255,510	501,161
Vic.	15,430	236,561	90,565	232,212	139,878	148,856	961,564	399,800
Q'land	5,129	79,711	16,685	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
S.A.	3,530	69,037	14,831	61,672	33,470	31,683	257,355	97,520
W.A.	3,426	39,301	6,996	30,560	18,135	21,550	127,920	52,613
Tas.	1,534	20,065	4,332	16,390	18,516	14,391	76,094	31,467
Total	49,125	743,087	230,919	690,261	440,707	433,646	2,999,881	1,188,825

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Book values as returned by factory owners.

d Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1953-54 for £900,961,000 out of a total value of production of £1,188,825,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, in spite of much post-war development, manufacturing production per head was, in 1953-54, considerably lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1953-54, production per head was:—Victoria, £165·0; New South Wales, £147·2; South Australia, £124·1; Tasmania, £101·7; Western Australia, £83·4; Queensland, £81·7.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 392). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan and a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries, and reported to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

Manufacturing in Queensland.—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1949-50 ..	4,433	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441	170,709	60,092
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the above table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The

value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1953-54, production of factories (£106,264,000) was worth more than half the value of the net production of primary industries (£192,113,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 148; butter and cheese factories, pages 154 and 155; sugar mills, page 164; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 175.

Statistical Divisions.—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages. b	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan ..	1,810	50,305	32,094,728	147,859,413	56,684,400	34,101,417
Moreton ^c ..	651	9,370	5,270,125	22,509,674	8,143,429	5,378,808
Ipswich ..	111	5,433	3,290,970	9,424,538	4,346,477	2,142,456
Maryborough ..	575	7,348	4,389,517	26,535,308	7,666,415	6,738,490
Bundaberg ..	113	1,596	986,613	5,806,902	2,047,134	1,549,587
Gympie ..	75	535	265,308	2,430,009	470,185	466,217
Maryborough ..	75	2,106	1,290,695	4,317,872	1,777,542	926,748
Downs ..	710	6,705	3,852,349	20,598,077	6,612,459	4,561,590
Toowoomba ..	219	3,608	2,216,284	9,494,865	3,707,808	2,450,767
Warwick ..	47	489	292,170	2,236,190	505,254	389,252
Roma ..	94	440	191,250	1,009,245	378,054	271,609
South Western	47	231	102,145	316,266	179,541	143,639
Total South	3,887	74,399	45,900,114	218,827,983	79,664,298	51,195,553
Rockhampton ..	327	5,845	3,860,589	22,182,417	5,767,175	2,981,663
Rockhampton ..	178	4,250	2,770,649	13,090,626	4,003,730	1,895,847
Cent. Western ..	76	444	233,462	727,936	351,472	180,310
Far Western ..	7	17	6,081	33,164	16,749	17,030
Total Central	410	6,306	4,100,132	22,943,517	6,135,396	3,179,003
Mackay ..	156	3,099	2,341,368	17,296,456	4,369,523	4,471,294
Mackay ..	76	745	421,883	1,493,892	806,430	326,006
Townsville ..	247	5,114	3,804,644	20,473,061	5,899,415	7,199,044
Charters Trs. ..	28	130	55,696	220,346	113,394	58,995
Townsville ..	144	2,772	1,807,025	6,315,966	2,536,307	1,609,370
Cairns ..	378	7,520	5,318,568	30,905,636	8,842,451	12,998,851
Cairns ..	84	1,945	1,284,232	5,128,037	2,070,492	2,016,892
Peninsula ..	12	94	60,292	122,497	59,991	55,949
North Western	39	478	502,860	10,869,275	1,293,373	2,209,488
Total North	832	16,305	12,027,732	79,666,925	20,464,753	26,934,626
Total Q'land. .	5,129	97,010	62,027,978	321,438,425	106,264,447	81,309,182

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1953-54, accounted for 75 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Brisbane, the main industrial centre of the State, has a large variety of industries of all types, and Ipswich has the chief workshops of the extensive railway system of Queensland. Sawmills and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nearly 20 per cent. of the State's factory production in 1953-54 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnery at Rockhampton.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £56,684,400, or 53·3 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1953-54, and provided 51·7 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Over the fifteen years since the last pre-war year (1938-39), factory employment had increased by 79 per cent., the proportionate increase in the metropolitan area being about the same as that in the State as a whole.

Outside Brisbane, the greatest factory development is in Ipswich where the value of production is usually worth slightly more per head of population than in Brisbane, railway workshops and woollen mills being important. Other cities with high manufacturing activity per head are Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining and engineering; Maryborough, where engineering works are important; Cairns, where sawmills and plywood and veneer mills usually account for one-third of the production; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, mainly agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter, and cheese.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953-54.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	211	142,320	1,696,702	425,363	500,179
Meat (incl. Bacon)	16	3,187	2,598,164	27,601,454	4,435,613	1,964,603
Other Food, Drink	217	5,702	3,597,055	26,264,076	7,765,238	7,425,641
Sawmills, Plywood	67	1,800	1,235,778	5,111,662	2,019,210	756,608
Wool Scours, &c...	6	243	201,030	1,589,309	409,645	176,465
Boots and Shoes ..	31	1,665	932,042	2,488,872	1,126,014	458,236
Millinery, Dressmkg	70	1,761	710,046	2,246,911	1,124,508	475,001
All Other Clothing	163	3,826	1,871,202	5,602,141	2,954,239	1,328,059
Vehicles	267	6,028	3,919,498	10,817,464	7,113,285	2,773,058
Other Metal Indus.	335	11,121	7,545,607	24,085,516	12,170,793	6,630,704
Printing, Stationery	98	3,767	2,499,328	8,730,142	4,253,663	3,383,543
Other Industries ..	535	10,994	6,842,658	31,625,164	12,886,829	8,229,320
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>50,305</i>	<i>32,094,728</i>	<i>147,859,413</i>	<i>56,684,400</i>	<i>34,101,417</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953-54—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	15	324	219,141	6,091,029	333,290	623,815
Other Food, Drink	140	833	434,196	2,729,209	857,598	832,129
Sawmills, Plywood	156	1,813	1,011,149	3,492,783	1,640,654	788,300
Clothing	46	541	207,802	589,890	352,540	205,030
Vehicles	156	3,860	2,334,335	5,162,606	2,929,388	1,227,115
Other Metal Indus.	33	319	187,821	527,795	288,270	418,249
Printing, Stationery	11	126	77,949	170,256	113,475	78,417
Other Industries ..	94	1,554	797,732	3,746,106	1,628,214	1,205,753
<i>Total</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>9,370</i>	<i>5,270,125</i>	<i>22,509,674</i>	<i>8,143,429</i>	<i>5,378,808</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,445	1,126,548	7,937,951	2,210,382	3,062,234
Butter and Cheese	17	317	218,752	7,195,522	329,697	568,677
Other Food, Drink	106	813	415,115	3,995,411	1,160,942	1,023,437
Sawmills, Plywood	108	1,488	875,098	2,906,418	1,406,915	583,443
Clothing	42	213	61,431	184,006	113,117	100,361
Vehicles	163	1,150	591,597	1,469,458	871,534	584,010
Other Metal Indus.	41	1,293	783,023	1,956,850	1,065,516	440,932
Printing, Stationery	13	137	81,783	193,389	131,204	104,814
Other Industries ..	78	492	236,170	696,303	377,108	270,582
<i>Total</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>7,348</i>	<i>4,389,517</i>	<i>26,535,308</i>	<i>7,666,415</i>	<i>6,738,490</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	39	484	352,874	5,761,330	510,669	712,596
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	379	282,268	2,539,492	647,510	221,100
Other Food, Drink	121	746	416,751	3,724,117	883,964	898,510
Sawmills, Plywood	127	980	520,466	2,373,646	1,025,252	415,965
Clothing	57	430	172,076	391,119	288,856	215,822
Vehicles	214	1,578	832,162	2,304,742	1,285,581	875,644
Other Metal Indus.	50	1,302	842,364	2,072,253	1,184,302	706,186
Printing, Stationery	20	258	155,081	442,903	307,578	138,151
Other Industries ..	77	548	278,307	988,475	478,747	377,616
<i>Total</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>6,705</i>	<i>3,852,349</i>	<i>20,598,077</i>	<i>6,612,459</i>	<i>4,561,590</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	24	67	22,244	375,704	68,520	79,567
Sawmills, Plywood	30	167	78,722	283,363	133,961	84,655
Metal Industries ..	32	173	77,776	318,234	152,289	83,607
Other Industries ..	8	33	12,508	31,944	23,284	23,780
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>191,250</i>	<i>1,009,245</i>	<i>378,054</i>	<i>271,609</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953-54—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	34	10,527	77,429	35,476	25,957
Metal Industries ..	23	140	67,439	177,478	106,889	74,506
Other Industries ..	12	57	24,179	61,359	37,176	43,176
<i>Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>102,145</i>	<i>316,266</i>	<i>179,541</i>	<i>143,639</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	6	144	108,954	2,579,831	140,161	352,451
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	2,320	1,790,381	10,527,475	2,138,495	832,133
Other Food, Drink	63	477	265,112	1,603,069	592,724	509,096
Sawmills, Plywood	49	284	112,357	462,594	239,036	134,521
Clothing	35	183	69,907	198,624	123,746	82,780
Vehicles	91	1,377	807,799	1,661,091	1,142,209	467,916
Other Metal Indus.	25	456	325,313	3,274,619	793,059	325,242
Printing, Stationery	9	124	72,287	205,509	123,641	75,925
Other Industries ..	46	480	308,479	1,669,605	474,104	201,599
<i>Total</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>5,845</i>	<i>3,860,589</i>	<i>22,182,417</i>	<i>5,767,175</i>	<i>2,981,663</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	21	66	23,041	126,345	64,295	28,569
Sawmills, Plywood	7	109	67,063	220,855	79,378	22,608
Wool Scours, &c. . .	3	18	13,329	22,943	17,496	36,972
Clothing	8	33	9,844	30,370	19,694	12,973
Metal Industries ..	30	184	106,321	290,491	146,909	70,568
Other Industries ..	7	34	13,864	36,932	23,700	8,620
<i>Total</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>233,462</i>	<i>727,936</i>	<i>351,472</i>	<i>180,310</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	4	7	1,807	19,711	7,749	5,292
Other Industries ..	3	10	4,274	13,453	9,000	11,738
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6,081</i>	<i>33,164</i>	<i>16,749</i>	<i>17,030</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,743	1,605,481	14,460,207	2,972,668	3,488,156
Other Food, Drink	38	316	180,148	1,081,903	378,954	553,093
Sawmills, Plywood	18	132	59,802	250,085	111,182	111,446
Clothing	13	94	37,376	114,654	70,777	30,962
Vehicles	39	268	145,140	522,772	309,768	115,164
Other Metal Indus.	13	323	185,479	501,112	320,443	62,083
Printing, Stationery	5	81	50,856	114,912	79,802	30,102
Other Industries ..	22	142	77,086	250,811	125,929	80,288
<i>Total</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>3,099</i>	<i>2,341,368</i>	<i>17,296,456</i>	<i>4,369,523</i>	<i>4,471,294</i>

FACORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953-54—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	987	951,135	7,857,301	1,766,836	4,384,330
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	1,203	1,106,594	7,357,200	1,486,034	1,240,835
Other Food, Drink	62	326	144,218	835,755	356,418	308,735
Sawmills, Plywood	10	164	99,501	429,149	172,920	97,931
Clothing	31	188	68,401	212,063	131,376	100,681
Vehicles	51	1,310	836,524	1,574,583	1,049,257	435,117
Other Metal Indus.	34	441	288,742	916,867	424,363	239,694
Printing, Stationery	11	150	87,810	262,483	169,631	103,763
Other Industries ..	40	345	221,719	1,027,660	342,580	287,958
<i>Total</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>5,114</i>	<i>3,804,644</i>	<i>20,473,061</i>	<i>5,899,415</i>	<i>7,199,044</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,981	2,585,308	19,809,442	4,254,740	9,175,770
Butter and Cheese	4	59	41,171	721,693	74,349	80,935
Other Food, Drink	80	846	511,698	3,186,408	1,001,095	1,505,347
Sawmills, Plywood	80	1,835	1,167,757	3,853,551	1,810,343	943,242
Clothing	29	159	58,468	173,508	101,806	87,221
Vehicles	80	770	443,951	1,108,134	697,025	439,376
Other Metal Indus.	37	280	162,115	572,911	357,045	183,138
Printing, Stationery	11	128	80,085	225,866	154,078	132,078
Other Industries ..	47	462	268,015	1,254,123	391,970	451,744
<i>Total</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>7,520</i>	<i>5,318,568</i>	<i>30,905,636</i>	<i>8,842,451</i>	<i>12,998,851</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	45	33,169	48,328	34,300	14,610
Other Industries ..	8	49	27,123	74,169	25,691	41,339
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>60,292</i>	<i>122,497</i>	<i>59,991</i>	<i>55,949</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	14	52	30,890	142,299	71,156	46,643
Metal Industries ..	17	381	450,436	10,613,326	1,186,685	2,123,772
Other Industries ..	8	45	21,534	113,650	35,532	39,073
<i>Total</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>502,860</i>	<i>10,869,275</i>	<i>1,293,373</i>	<i>2,209,488</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>5,129</i>	<i>97,010</i>	<i>62,027,978</i>	<i>321,438,425</i>	<i>106,264,447</i>	<i>81,309,182</i>

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Factories by Type.—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	8,648	11,464,203	14,404	14,723,729	27,253	30,496,468
Moreton ^b ..	2,571	2,404,433	4,738	3,772,953	2,061	1,966,043
Maryborough ..	3,557	4,215,496	1,995	1,528,011	1,796	1,922,908
Downs ..	2,137	2,536,122	2,543	2,237,641	2,025	1,838,696
Roma ..	191	164,273	245	211,850	} 43	21,727
South Western	21	14,309	171	145,436		
Total South	17,125	20,798,836	24,096	22,619,620	33,178	36,245,842
Rockhampton	3,059	3,312,806	2,092	1,814,934	694	639,435
Central Western	} 132	99,183	{ 267	220,865	50	33,733
Far Western ..			{ 12	14,440	..	..
Total Central	3,191	3,411,989	2,371	2,050,239	744	673,168
Mackay ..	2,038	3,300,633	524	562,212	537	506,678
Townsville ..	2,432	3,478,073	1,994	1,737,921	688	683,421
Cairns ..	5,166	6,364,510	1,407	1,288,947	} 952	1,192,753
Peninsula ..	} 367	1,161,540	{ 56	45,865		
North Western			{ 144	142,200		
Total North	10,003	14,304,756	4,125	3,777,145	2,177	2,382,852
Total Q'land ..	30,319	38,515,581	30,592	28,447,004	36,099	39,301,862

^a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

^b Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1953-54 had increased by 53 per cent. while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 84 and 104 per cent. respectively. In 1953-54 the metropolitan area had 75 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 47 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries.

In 1938-39, 81 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries were engaged in factories of the metropolitan area, compared with 75 per cent.

in 1953-54. During the intervening period there had been a very satisfactory growth of such industries in the provincial centres, where factory employment is still mainly of the processing and sheltered types. Growth of competitive industries was specially marked in the Downs Division, where employment in such establishments rose from 503 to 2,025, an increase of 303 per cent. In Maryborough Division the increase was from 735 to 1,796, or 144 per cent., and in Cairns Division from 231 to 947, or 310 per cent. In Mackay and Townsville Divisions together the increase in employment in this group of industries was 124 per cent., compared with 122 per cent. in Moreton, 92 per cent. in Rockhampton, and 91 per cent. in the metropolitan area.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1953-54, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	7,226	132	7,358	66	3	475	77
Butter and Cheese ..	88	1,371	199	1,570	23	4	110	88
Meat (including Bacon)	35	6,716	588	7,304	171	12	628	180
Other Food and Drink	897	6,948	2,734	9,682	142	128	578	572
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	658	8,153	450	8,603	149	19	567	155
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	265	4	269	..	..	5	..
Boots and Shoes ..	34	866	815	1,681	27	67	130	205
Millinery and Dressmkg.	80	104	1,726	1,830	2	163	7	670
All Other Clothing ..	422	1,653	3,961	5,614	49	382	188	1,240
Vehicles	1,155	15,987	830	16,817	389	28	2,337	300
Other Metal Industries	582	14,958	915	15,873	265	33	1,851	224
Printing and Stationery	187	3,430	1,392	4,822	112	121	400	410
Other Industries ..	948	12,034	2,939	14,973	371	238	1,456	746
Total	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1944-45	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30th June.

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920 they numbered 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the relative increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. Subsequently their number has risen again to substantially exceed the 1942-43 peak, but a larger increase in males has kept their proportion down, females making up 17·3 per cent. of the 1953-54 total.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1954, was 16,563, compared with 14,559 in 1939, but with the increase in total factory employment they were a smaller proportion of the whole. Compared with the position at the beginning of the war, juvenile employment in 1953-54 had increased by only 14 per cent., while the adult employment in factories had more than doubled. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, were fewer in 1953-54 than in 1938-39, but the numbers of male and female employees from 16 to 21 years were higher by 18 and 20 per cent. respectively. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1954, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1939, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2·3 (4·3), females 7·2 (13·5); 16 and under 21 years, males 11·2 (17·9), females 29·3 (40·8).

Size of Establishment.—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but rose again and was 45,524 in 1953-54, which, however, was only 46·9 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1953-54, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively not so great in the larger as in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1953-54, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—Under 4 workers, 3·7 (4·2); 4 workers, 2·0 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 10·4 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·2 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 15·8 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·0 (14·6); 101 workers or more, 46·9 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1953-54, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Raw

Sugar, where 98 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Meat (including Bacon) with 91 per cent., and Vehicles, Other Metal Industries, and Boots and Shoes, each with 55 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (23 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 29 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 47 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 16 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENTS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab- lish- ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	24	88	7,246	7,358
Butter and Cheese ..	28	16	154	352	746	146	132	1,574
Meat (including Bacon)	8	..	25	53	306	294	6,655	7,341
Other Food and Drink	863	424	1,566	788	1,530	1,336	3,300	9,807
Sawmills, Plywood ..	383	276	1,464	1,579	1,984	1,164	1,988	8,838
Wool Scours, &c. ..	3	4	19	..	101	142	..	269
Boots and Shoes ..	8	..	52	66	259	382	923	1,690
Millinery & Dressmkg.	10	20	156	218	953	474	..	1,831
All Other Clothing ..	257	156	789	945	1,329	1,501	654	5,631
Vehicles ..	1,018	556	2,322	1,771	1,483	490	9,213	16,853
Other Metal Industries	299	176	1,212	1,287	2,616	1,541	8,820	15,951
Printing & Stationery	70	52	446	507	859	745	2,144	4,823
Other Industries ..	612	296	1,929	2,294	3,104	2,360	4,449	15,044
Total ..	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1944-45	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880
1945-46	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108
1948-49	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 177 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	50,878,379	481,725	38,974,324	11,422,330	6,435,190
Butter and Cheese ..	24,366,261	212,795	23,303,756	1,849,710	1,109,650
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	49,891,256	778,865	40,148,036	8,964,355	5,991,524
Other Food & Drink	41,189,350	1,014,927	26,429,317	12,745,106	5,648,258
Sawmills, Plywood	19,529,118	282,594	10,574,679	8,671,845	5,268,134
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,619,790	26,179	1,161,637	431,974	219,189
Boots and Shoes ..	2,524,009	12,517	1,363,997	1,146,775	946,857
Millinery, Dressmkg.	2,352,962	12,083	1,177,828	1,163,051	728,510
All Other Clothing ..	7,413,790	116,276	3,161,182	4,137,052	2,542,942
Vehicles	25,447,648	309,927	9,317,510	15,820,211	10,167,370
Other Metal Indus.	44,538,975	1,017,146	21,638,274	17,815,390	10,801,349
Printing, Stationery	10,401,567	109,493	4,917,143	5,374,931	3,130,971
Other Industries ..	41,285,320	1,252,263	23,311,340	16,721,717	9,038,034
Total	321,438,425	5,626,790	205,479,023	106,264,447	62,027,978

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1944-45	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781
1947-48	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540
1948-49	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,004,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	205,479,023	106,264,447	62,027,978

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed.—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &C., QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. a	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	93,080	20,303,334	1,552	875	2,759	8,783
Butter and Cheese ..	18,455	2,898,301	1,178	708	1,846	1,423
Meat (including Bacon)	24,052	4,581,543	1,227	821	627	6,893
Other Food and Drink ..	44,843	12,671,729	1,316	644	1,309	9,801
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	74,740	3,992,562	1,008	661	464	6,668
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,799	229,620	1,606	824	854	332
Boots and Shoes ..	885	464,757	682	571	276	882
Millinery and Dressmkg.	338	503,014	636	416	275	895
All Other Clothing ..	2,602	2,153,385	737	493	384	3,181
Vehicles	28,650	7,163,984	941	646	426	12,165
Other Metal Industries..	60,169	11,134,675	1,379	701	701	13,699
Printing and Stationery	8,027	4,080,994	1,115	670	846	4,133
Other Industries ..	67,094	11,131,284	1,117	637	743	12,858
Total	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1944-45	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714
1945-46	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,498
1948-49	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,820 ^r
1949-50	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,219 ^r
1950-51	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109 ^r
1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028 ^r
1952-53	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689 ^r
1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713

a The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

r Revised in accordance with final results of the 1954 Census.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1953-54 were more than three times their 1938-39 levels, largely owing to price rises, but production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached over four and a half times its pre-war level.

Products.—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	8,841	8,686	10,730	9,637	10,292
Arrowroot Tons	534	709	498	331	257
Beer 1,000 Gal.	15,099	17,662	18,815	20,013	21,323
Biscuits 1,000 Lb.	8,281	12,148	15,801	16,321	17,669
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	4,182	4,270	4,615	4,652	4,799
Bread 1,000 Lb.	176,669	185,627	190,849	199,365	201,911
Bricks 1,000	33,772	34,928	38,570	37,773	43,077
Butter 1,000 Lb.	107,959	106,281	62,385	109,777	93,627
Cheese ^a 1,000 Lb.	20,273	19,439	10,528	21,143	15,112
Cloth, Woollen 1,000Sq. Yds.	1,199	1,634	1,121	1,042	1,449
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	255	402	549	755	2,068
Flour Tons	106,873	110,381	118,557	125,971	129,645
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	1,043,011	1,297,859	1,242,902	1,172,504	1,169,332
Slippers Pairs	842,188	831,842	743,902	637,151	723,571
Fruit, Preserved ^b 1,000 Lb.	38,615	37,231	22,162	39,970	61,051
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,326	1,216	1,139	1,560	1,612
Ice Cream 1,000 Gal.	2,284	2,308	2,517	2,103	2,249
Jam 1,000 Lb.	16,121	13,660	10,469	8,809	9,896
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	8,540	7,085	7,060	8,531	9,496
Sole 1,000 Lb.	7,057	6,337	6,304	6,294	6,865
Lime Tons	19,947	18,189	17,629	19,018	24,324
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	274,041	314,993	265,060	344,913	354,660
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	19,593	12,398	15,296	23,002	21,631
Pork 1,000 Lb.	16,752	15,953	12,609	8,136	9,619
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	21,173	18,520	14,633	14,111	15,695
Canned 1,000 Lb.	60,896	57,350	50,850	74,324	60,271
Motor Bodies .. No.	3,464	3,536	3,314	3,456	3,586
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	2,259	1,971	1,846	1,996	2,268
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	111,048	104,849	110,028	81,400	114,545
Rum Proof Gal.	708,701	660,526	680,693	526,264	455,984
Soap Cwt.	116,078	141,015	138,665	128,605	143,947
Sugar, Raw Tons	896,413	879,844	704,341	934,614	1,220,383
Timber, Sawn ^c —					
Hardwoods—					
Forest .. 1,000 S. Ft.					143,028
Brushwoods, &c. 1,000 S. Ft.	213,759	152,973 ^r	174,538 ^r	166,594 ^r	18,413
Softwoods—					
Native .. 1,000 S. Ft.		53,120	62,111	68,019	71,526
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.		6,345	7,961	3,391	5,269
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	11,125	14,170	19,297	28,174	26,457
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	18,008	57,677	47,139	25,593	82,421
Wheatmeal Tons	8,428	9,914	10,071	7,751	9,446
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	13,677	15,426	8,664	8,882	11,045

^a Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

^b Including pulped fruit.

^c Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1953-54 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were:—Forest hardwoods, 3,362; brushwoods and scrubwoods, 658; native softwoods, 829; plantation softwoods, 858. Sawm timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

^r Revised since last issue.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,077,347	1,190,299	1,625,635	1,677,520	1,754,284
Arrowroot ..	49,675	58,290	37,691	25,723	24,860
Beer ..	1,544,662	1,974,125	2,271,071	3,095,301	3,684,309
Biscuits ..	434,050	682,690	979,530	1,432,628	1,628,355
Bran and Pollard ..	473,611	535,903	879,086	1,090,683	1,237,898
Bread ..	2,619,325	3,095,020	3,831,292	4,400,270	4,858,562
Bricks ..	276,835	339,212	434,858	449,411	552,021
Butter ^a ..	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574
Cheese ^a ..	1,479,258	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939
Cloth, Woollen ..	601,286	992,532	823,286	797,353	991,639
Cotton Lint ..	29,471	61,277	146,840	142,365	351,520
Flour ..	1,856,024	2,078,757	2,749,734	3,199,829	3,653,036
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,064,737	1,408,343	1,753,464	1,769,695	1,809,745
Slippers ..	254,650	314,077	344,800	282,682	310,321
Fruit, Preserved ^b ..	1,907,595	2,311,133	1,620,916	2,994,337	4,720,915
Hides and Skins ..	1,564,701	2,288,656	1,438,087	2,343,618	2,545,701
Ice Cream ..	889,822	895,355	1,087,867	1,150,668	1,204,324
Jam ..	703,733	739,073	683,161	636,950	675,005
Leather—					
Dressed ..	521,903	500,431	707,430	717,978	884,534
Sole ..	558,315	595,473	699,121	787,191	877,457
Lime ..	71,761	68,805	76,139	97,995	119,612
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	10,082,565	14,485,489	15,703,947	21,683,426	23,331,116
Mutton and Lamb ..	742,954	622,405	963,118	1,202,058	1,497,496
Pork ..	1,345,838	1,441,735	1,654,624	1,170,165 ^r	1,350,959
Bacon and Ham ..	2,241,121	2,319,446	2,564,198	2,652,969	3,351,288
Canned ..	5,085,408	5,909,244	6,365,218	11,764,972	9,618,187
Motor Bodies ..	393,537	497,974	582,321	615,745	573,634
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	124,709	125,497	129,669	157,104	198,318
Plywood ..	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112
Rum ..	106,025	115,158	118,369	108,275	89,763
Soap ..	350,794	447,425	523,692	558,190	690,851
Sugar, Raw ..	23,358,967	24,282,124	23,613,770	39,058,681	50,385,770
Timber, Sawnd ^c —					
Hardwoods—					
Forest ..		5,642,802 ^r	7,808,465 ^r	8,418,117 ^r	7727836
Brushwoods, &c. ..					956,583
Softwoods—	6062091				
Native ..		1,768,244	2,564,816	2,961,289	3,320,960
Plantation ..		209,102	316,618	132,090	201,808
Sleepers ..	146,665	241,668	347,878	583,365	587,774
Veneers ..	104,947	310,160	283,594	165,040	461,020
Wheatmeal ..	138,873	183,330	236,815	202,535	272,310
Wool, Scoured ..	5,318,261	12,927,698	4,119,245	5,170,181	5,293,622

^a Including subsidy and, for cheese, the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

^b Including pulped fruit.

^c See note c to table on page 189.

^r Revised since last issue.

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Fifty-four generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1954. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, seventeen factories—ten sugar mills, three garages, one distillery, one butter factory, one wool scour, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1954, 34 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 6 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while the remaining 28—2 Cities (including Brisbane), 6 Towns, and 20 Shires—operated 31 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 12 stations and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 2 stations. A station was operated by the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, while the remaining 8 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 2 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

Hydro-electric power sources have been provided at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW), and development at Tully Falls is proceeding with an initial installation of 36,000 kW. A small water wheel at Thargomindah, which in 1893 provided the first electricity supply in a country town in Queensland, was replaced with generation by oil engines in 1951, because of the diminished flow in the artesian bore which drove it. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 Units.	No.
1949-50 ..	45	967	5,244,498	291,053	859,578	243,852
1950-51 ..	45	1,023	7,028,616	314,816	997,233	256,806
1951-52 ..	44	1,066	9,125,906	344,264	1,134,855	273,678
1952-53 ..	52	1,176	14,630,607	437,858	1,232,475	290,236
1953-54 ..	54	1,289	20,962,134	469,484	1,392,683 ^c	306,902

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant.

c In addition, 118,023(000) units were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,749(000) units were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Oil, and Water Used.	Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	84	5,140	4,765	14,475	5,283	31,401	56,396
Victoria ..	67	2,690	2,432	8,902	3,366	16,169	43,847
Queensland ..	54	1,289	1,062	5,002	1,393	9,057	20,962
S. Australia ..	44	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	913	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
W. Australia ..	93	961	850	3,079	613	5,663	11,642
Tasmania ..	9	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,463	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
Total ..	351	11,395	10,308	35,083	13,031	69,981	170,143

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page).

c Valued at the generating station.

d Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

e Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the transmission line from Brisbane to Somerset Dam. The agreement limited the rate of dividends to the ruling rate on Commonwealth bonds plus 2 per cent.; and the Government had the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs were controlled; and the Government had the right to acquire the undertaking under specified conditions. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

Two new power stations have been commissioned in the Brisbane metropolitan area, one by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland at Gibson Island and the other by the Brisbane City Council at Tennyson. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with previous facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1954*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1955, four Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 95,000 square miles, were in operation. Constructional programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines which were planned by the Commission in these regions, are now well advanced. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now

virtually completed, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied into all parts of the region, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region.

The Boards sell electrical appliances and equipment, including sales on hire-purchase, and the Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 21 others were receiving supply in June, 1955.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1955, a total of £20·1m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1953-54, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6·9m. to £63·5m., or by 820 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 306,000, or by 105 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192·2m. to 1,162·5m., or by 505 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 195 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 280 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 29 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	17	2,095	729	786	9.96	10.69	0.73
251— 500 ..	11	4,146	1,498	1,668	7.39	7.53	0.14
501— 1,000 ..	6	4,206	1,395	1,500	5.23	5.85	0.62
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,514	1,369	1,665	5.86	5.85	-0.01
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,947	1,654	2,119	3.92	4.42	0.50
3,001—10,000 ..	2	9,904	1,893	1,949	3.91	3.92	0.01
Over 10,000 ..	7	280,083	3,419	3,992	2.39	2.42	0.03
Total ..	47	305,895	3,264	3,800	2.49	2.53	0.04

a Excluding consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates.

b All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £40 1s. 9d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £36 4s. 0d.

Gas.—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Value of Works. b	Coal Used.	Gas Sold to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1949-50 ..	16	426	1,145,927	195,985	2,343,534	104,844
1950-51 ..	16	421	1,222,392	208,047	2,479,635	107,709
1951-52 ..	16	428	1,347,245	215,424	2,508,358	110,501
1952-53 ..	16	441	1,740,782	204,502	2,500,310	113,446
1953-54 ..	16	434	1,891,278	196,289	2,550,933	116,386

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1953-54 amounted to 38,555 tons, valued at £114,479, and 1,333,848 gallons of tar were sold for £29,638. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,027,179,300 cubic feet of gas during 1953-54.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1953-54 is made in the table on the next page.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,533	1,422	946	17,820	12,890	6,786
Victoria ..	34	1,461	1,393	687	11,763	7,772	6,866
Queensland ..	16	434	343	196	2,551	1,866	1,891
S. Australia ..	3	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
W. Australia ..	4	201	181	56	1,240	1,003	1,607
Tasmania ..	2	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Total ..	98	4,141	3,767	2,047	36,178	25,614	19,651

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

c Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1954 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 199), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1954, actual commencements of new dwellings were 85.5 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 77.5 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.	
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945 ^a	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 ^a	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
1953	5,150	10,636	1,097	5,230	16,963
1954	4,359	9,835	1,148	8,304	19,287

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.^b

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945 ^a	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 ^a	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 ^b	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
1953	3,835	6,878	825	3,613	11,316
1954	3,394	6,658	909	4,658	12,225

REST OF STATE.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 ^c	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
1953	2,294	3,523	617	2,270	6,410
1954	2,211	3,872	566	3,622	8,060

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202
1953	11,279	21,037	2,539	11,113	34,689
1954	9,964	20,365	2,623	16,584	39,572

^a Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in these years.

^b Until the end of 1949, all incorporated provincial cities and nine selected towns; thereafter, all incorporated provincial cities (11) and towns (10).

^c Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1954 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1954.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	4,359	9,834,673	1,147,935	788	7,641,715	662,819	19,287,142
Bundaberg ..	177	306,930	43,810	15	84,800	25,496	461,036
Cairns ..	147	314,856	72,811	66	351,600	93,715	832,982
Charters Trs.	13	22,460	11,486	4	18,389	6,850	59,185
Gympie ..	57	81,374	22,765	15	64,329	24,089	192,557
Ipswich ..	379	712,283	58,398	31	93,973	133,115	997,769
Mackay ..	202	367,616	47,087	38	228,668	28,046	671,417
Maryborough	100	192,081	34,491	19	59,436	32,757	318,765
Rockhampton	323	625,566	67,449	47	182,596	133,981	1,009,592
Toowoomba	304	719,759	120,055	82	589,662	108,279	1,537,755
Townsville ..	360	708,690	92,633	64	216,866	173,371	1,191,560
Warwick ..	46	112,338	18,551	10	35,918	9,081	175,888
Total Cities	6,467	13,998,626	1,737,471	1,179	9,567,952	1,431,599	26,735,648
Bowen ..	24	38,623	6,493	7	38,737	10,066	93,919
Charleville ..	44	101,692	7,462	20	71,467	6,427	187,048
Dalby ..	69	129,296	17,209	15	35,702	27,988	210,195
Gladstone ..	26	45,657	4,506	4	23,687	1,440	75,290
Goondiwindi	15	28,686	13,624	16	88,201	27,200	157,711
Hughenden	16	32,960	400	8	220,800	1,797	255,957
Redcliffe ..	346	582,068	56,293	143	115,519	11,630	765,510
Roma ..	43	93,711	19,478	18	76,730	14,917	204,836
South Coast	702	1,435,797	193,656	330	1,054,137	63,334	2,746,924
Thursday Is.	1	6,000	..	3	68,760	4,000	78,760
Total Towns	1,286	2,494,490	319,121	564	1,793,740	168,799	4,776,150
Total Shires	2,211	3,871,494	566,595	910	3,035,971	586,279	8,060,339
Total Q'land	9,964	20,364,610	2,623,187	2,653	14,397,663	2,186,677	39,572,137

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount

of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946	10,892	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954	9,964	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
Total 9 Years	106,817	18,684	68,002	86,686	17,495	66,503	83,998

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

b Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings	13,699	18,223	21,288	19,521	17,765
Other New Buildings	2,186	2,314	5,375	6,927	8,115
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	3,566	4,842	6,047	5,768	5,642
Total	19,451	25,379	32,710	32,216	31,522

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1954, dwellings to the value of approximately £8,559,500 and other new buildings to the value of £12,469,500.

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-

out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed during Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,401.	£1,401-£1,600.	£1,601-£1,800.	£1,801-£2,000.	£2,001-£2,200.	£2,201 and Over.			
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1944-45	1,175	64	..	..	..	..	..	64	880
1945-46	1,303	257	..	..	..	..	..	257	970
1946-47	1,430	273	4	..	..	..	..	277	1,065
1947-48	1,590	271	5	..	..	..	..	276	1,124
1948-49	1,765	223	64	8	2	..	..	297	1,284
1949-50	1,925	87	82	39	11	1	..	220	1,460	
1950-51	2,295	50	85	96	47	11	13	302	1,639	
1951-52	2,421	13	33	114	136	72	69	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	9	29	93	169	105	103	508	1,995	
1953-54	2,422	6	14	90	110	77	92	389	2,011	

a For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since 1945-46 a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1946 to 1954, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 126, 170, and 149 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 86 per cent. from 1945-46 to 1953-54.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1946	1,115	1,029	890	105	73	70
1947	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1932.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.^a

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1937.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. c	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953. c	Year Ended 30th June, 1953. c	Year Ended 30th June, 1954. c
N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 66,025	£1,000. 74,139	£1,000. 108,073	£1,000. 234,676	£1,000. 396,189	£1,000. 416,821	£1,000. 405,153
Victoria	39,964	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	250,374	254,782
Q'land ..	31,270	44,439	57,359	101,585	165,531	189,463	189,168
S.A. ...	15,174	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	123,205	112,498
W.A. ...	17,072	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	90,657	97,227
Tasmania	5,354	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	34,549	32,713
Total ..	174,859	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,105,069	1,091,541
Q'land Proportion	% 17·88	% 20·48	% 18·80	% 16·13	% 15·64	% 17·14	% 17·33

MANUFACTURING.

	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ...	62,253	105,175	163,201	251,004	422,414	457,742	520,043
Victoria	49,360	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	358,032	408,314
Q'land ..	14,792	21,070	31,153	52,593	88,333	98,209	114,323
S.A. ...	9,999	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	89,189	100,221
W.A. ...	6,448	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	49,192	55,147
Tasmania	3,594	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	30,498	33,065
Total ..	146,446	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,082,862	1,231,113
Q'land Proportion	% 10·10	% 8·81	% 8·45	% 9·18	% 8·98	% 9·07	% 9·29

ALL PRODUCTION.

	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ...	128,278	179,314	271,274	485,680	818,603	874,563	925,196
Victoria	89,324	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	608,406	663,096
Q'land ..	46,062	65,609	88,512	154,178	253,864	287,672	308,491
S.A. ...	25,173	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	212,394	212,719
W.A. ...	23,520	30,306	37,285	79,960	137,875	139,849	152,374
Tasmania	8,948	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	65,047	65,778
Total ..	321,305	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,187,931	2,322,654
Q'land Proportion	% 14·34	% 14·36	% 13·14	% 12·82	% 12·43	% 13·15	% 13·07

^a Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^b Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

^c Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the following tables.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production.—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	11,325	10,315	10,103	22,487	12,288
Green Forage	1,725	2,037	2,974	2,509	3,518
Hay	1,117	1,241	2,229	1,972	2,712
Sugar Cane	17,916	18,367	18,714	30,092	38,576
Fruit	3,525	4,215	4,984	5,639	5,897
All Other	5,305	6,246	8,208	8,425	10,500
Total	40,913	42,421	47,212	71,124	73,491
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)f	49,389	84,950	50,494	60,218	62,743
Sheep Killed in Factories	1,179	1,665	1,413	1,929	2,160
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	1,367	2,539	1,466	1,709	1,828
Net Exports of Live Sheep	120	1,456	—26	—281	—2,234
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>52,055</i>	<i>90,610</i>	<i>53,347</i>	<i>63,575</i>	<i>64,497</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	11,454	16,185	16,661	23,454	24,492
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	4,919	6,089	8,110	6,569	7,419
Net Exports of Live Cattle	3,931	4,224	4,666	5,439	2,835
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>20,304</i>	<i>26,498</i>	<i>29,437</i>	<i>35,462</i>	<i>34,746</i>
Horses and Goats	95	108	73	67	71
Total	72,454	117,216	82,857	99,104	99,314
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^b	12,996	14,245	10,924	21,804	19,136
Milk for Factories ^c	1,354	1,452	1,000	2,241	1,742
Milk for Use as Such ^d	3,342	3,806	5,234	5,859	6,051
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	148	118	120	165	145
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>17,840</i>	<i>19,621</i>	<i>17,278</i>	<i>30,069</i>	<i>27,074</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	4,002	4,137	3,902	5,422	6,220
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a	301	298	353	416	455
Net Exports of Live Pigs	206	183	243	231	335
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>4,509</i>	<i>4,618</i>	<i>4,498</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>7,010</i>
Total	22,349	24,239	21,776	36,138	34,084
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c.	493	543	605	443	364
Eggs Produced	1,154	1,123	1,753	1,874	2,047
Total	1,647	1,666	2,358	2,317	2,411
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	41	68	33	102	143
Total Rural Production	137,404	185,610	154,236	208,785	209,443

PRODUCTION.

205

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND—continued.

Industry.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c.	122	109	395	144	341
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	3,103	3,983	6,015	6,332	6,846
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,597	1,896	2,215	1,970	2,271
Total	4,700	5,879	8,230	8,302	9,117
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	516	542	609	707	654
Whales					93
Other Fisheries	474	520	486	397	474
Total	990	1,062	1,095	1,104	1,221
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead,					
Tin, Zinc ^e	3,670	6,648	5,268	10,691	10,101
Coal	2,874	3,563	4,490	6,494	6,325
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	224	302	792	935	1,631
Stone Quarry Products . .	450	506	562	367	344
Total	7,218	11,019	11,112	18,487	18,401
Total Primary Production	150,434	203,679	175,068	236,822	238,523

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

^b Including subsidy—1949-50, £2,080(000); 1950-51, £3,502(000); 1951-52, £2,783(000); 1952-53, £4,156(000); 1953-54, £3,742(000).

^c Including subsidy—1949-50, £207(000); 1950-51, £327(000); 1951-52, £153(000); 1952-53, £270(000); 1953-54, £200(000).

^d Including subsidy—1950-51, £5(000); 1951-52, £4(000).

^e Gross value of ores before treatment.

^f Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1949-50, £4,627(000); 1951-52, £4,627(000); 1952-53, £2,962(000); 1953-54, £3,175(000).

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1953-54 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets	73,491	99,314	36,638	18,401	10,679	238,523
Costs of Marketing . .	7,640	9,270	1,300	1,117	1,635	20,962
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	65,851	90,044	35,338	17,284	9,044	217,561
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder . . .	5,420	3,490	4,700	^c	^d	13,610 ^e
Other Materials, &c. . .	4,960	1,390	880	4,378	230 ^e	11,838 ^e
Depreciation ^a	5,100	3,880	1,783	905 ^e	49 ^e	11,717 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	55,471	85,164	29,758	12,906	8,814	192,113 ^e

^a Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.

^b Depreciation not deducted.

^c Not applicable.

^d Not available, but probably small.

^e Incomplete.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

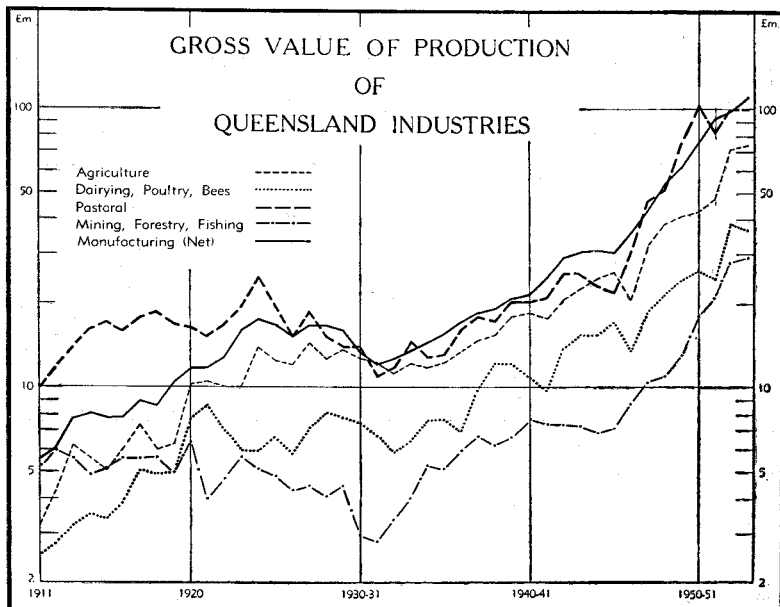
The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). a
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). ^a
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ^b	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ^b	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ^b	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ^b	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255

^a Including Heat, Light, and Power.^b Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks (see page 203).

The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions.—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1952-53. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of Cairns in sugar cane production, these two divisions accounting for more than half the value of the State's crops, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, and (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item.	Moreton.	Mary-borough.	Downs.	Roma.	South Western.	Rock-hampton.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops ..	625	1,768	17,764	280	..	1,114
Green Forage ..	387	390	1,563	20	..	130
Hay ..	1,056	253	477	30	..	145
Sugar Cane ..	438	3,223	..	..	..	259
Fruit ..	2,623	1,169	1,188	22	5	317
All Other ..	3,219	1,261	1,550	4	3	525
Total ..	8,348	8,064	22,542	356	8	2,490
Pastoral—						
Wool ..	28	9	9,468	10,759	13,391	195
Sheep ..	170	112	722	521	595	67
Beef Cattle ..	1,629	2,855	3,824	2,300	1,800	5,686
Horses ..	2	2	52	1	1	2
Total ..	1,829	2,978	14,066	13,581	15,787	5,950
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying ..	9,837	7,072	8,098	170	19	3,195
Pigs ..	1,721	1,650	1,499	28	10	676
Total ..	11,558	8,722	9,597	198	29	3,871
Poultry ..	1,441	221	323	9	3	93
Bee-keeping ..	40	21	34	..	..	5
Trapping ..	..	..	144	..	..	..
Forestry ..	3,437	1,431	985	145	16	393
Fishing ..	305	217	..	..	..	43
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	55	15	14	..	..	1,991
Coal ..	3,116	470	306	52	..	1,286
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	480	6	2	..	..	144
Quarry Products	131	15	50	..	..	66
Total ..	3,782	506	372	52	..	3,487
Total Primary ..	30,740	22,160	48,063	14,341	15,843	16,332
Manufacturing (net)	61,196	6,434	6,117	343	188	5,520
Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..	91,936	28,594	54,180	14,684	16,031	21,852

* Excluding £2,962 (000) distributed during the
 production and of which the following are the amounts
 retained and so treated

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952-53.

Central Western.	Far Western.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Cairns.	Peninsula.	North Western.	Total.
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
362	..	2	5	566	1	..	22,487
4	1	6	1	7	..	..	2,509
..	..	1	2	5	..	3	1,972
..	..	7,442	4,937	13,793	..	..	30,092
6	1	43	126	137	2	..	5,639
6	1	22	746	1,075	12	1	8,425
378	3	7,516	5,817	15,583	15	4	71,124
13,000	5,580	1	7	3	..	4,815	57,256 ^a
595	255	15	46	10	..	249	3,357
3,555	1,710	1,040	2,951	1,657	506	5,949	35,462
1	1	1	1	1	..	2	67
17,151	7,546	1,057	3,005	1,671	506	11,015	96,142 ^a
32	4	283	66	1,289	1	3	30,069
46	4	48	139	218	3	27	6,069
78	8	331	205	1,507	4	30	36,138
6	1	36	44	135	1	4	2,317
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
104	..	130	200	1,421	32	8	8,302
..	..	29	68	105	335	2	1,104
11	..	9	23	172	27	8,374	10,691
508	..	..	615	141	..	..	6,494
1	1	..	11	253	25	12	935
..	..	5	59	11	..	30	367
520	1	14	708	577	52	8,416	18,487
18,237	7,559	9,113	10,047	21,000	946	19,479	233,860 ^a
391	25	3,239	5,790	7,694	48	1,224	98,209
18,628	7,584	12,352	15,837	28,694	994	20,703	332,069 ^a

year from realisation of post-war wool stocks.

14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1954-55*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1955-56 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1954-55. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1954-55 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for such leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the gross national product and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of "national income" which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 209.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 210. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. It is called gross domestic expenditure, and the items making it up are shown in the table.

Personal income, which is shown in the tables on pages 211 and 212, is the total amount of income which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes "transfer income" which is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately

received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c.	441	1,470	1,845	1,980	2,123	2,264
Pay of Members of the Forces . .	4	28	45	59	58	57
Company Income	84	386	380	378	452	(505)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings . .	32	1	4	11	32	37
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies	44	764	447	581	540	(468)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . .	83	335	394	416	450	(490)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	64	75	77	86	102	119
Other Net Rents and Interest . .	28	56	67	77	85	93
National Income	780	3,115	3,259	3,588	3,842	4,033
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	42	198	162	203	255	303
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies . .	90	297	420	410	463	496
Gross National Product	912	3,610	3,841	4,201	4,560	4,832
Import and Other Oversea Payments	141	896	1,274	677	837	1,035
Total Market Supplies	1,053	4,506	5,115	4,878	5,397	5,867

Wages and salaries have increased by 413 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 56·5 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and in 1954-55, at 56·1 per cent., were back near the 1938-39 level. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 57·1 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 57·6 per cent. in 1954-55. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to £1m. in 1950-51, was back to £37m. in 1954-55. Unincorporated business and professional income and company income were both about six times their pre-war amounts, while farm and station income was over ten times as great.

The distribution of total market expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on

new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 72 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1938-39, but after being cut during the war years it had recovered to 62 per cent. in 1954-55. Australian expenditure on war and defence rose to its peak of over £500m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £20m., but post-war defence increased it again to £204m. in 1952-53, and it was £173m. in 1954-55.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1938- 39.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	642	2,026	2,390	2,545	2,842	(3,110)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence	13	100	165	204	170	173
Public Works	105	289	393	389	397	(412)
Other		216	280	269	258	306
Financial Enterprises	9	29	38	40	42	46
Gross Private Investment	122	798	1,103	500	789	(958)
Gross Domestic Expenditure	891	3,458	4,369	3,947	4,498	5,005
Export and Other Oversea Payments	162	1,048	746	931	899	862
Total Market Expenditure	1,053	4,506	5,115	4,878	5,397	5,867

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how

personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 4.6 and 5.4 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, compared with 10.2 and 8.1 per cent. in 1954-55.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	445	1,498	1,890	2,039	2,181	2,321
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ^a	45	709	524	592	550	(480)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	335	394	416	450	(490)
Rent and Interest	85	121	122	133	150	165
Dividends	25	74	82	92	104	(117)
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	147	177	210	225	242
Private Remittances from Overseas	4	21	23	17	16	18
Personal Income	717	2,905	3,212	3,499	3,676	3,833
Consumption Expenditure ..	642	2,026	2,390	2,545	2,842	3,110
Direct Taxes	33	371	423	415	424	392
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	4	33	40	44	47	48
Other	35	464	344	474	341	(261)
Private Remittances to Overseas	3	11	15	21	22	22

^a Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

Estimates of the personal income of the residents of each of the States are given in the table below. For Australia as a whole, the 1954-55 total was more than five times the 1938-39 figure, and Queensland's total was almost five times as great as in 1938-39.

PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales ^a ..	294	1,168	1,273	1,379	1,447	1,500
Victoria	198	803	910	974	1,029	1,090
Queensland	104	385	421	477	496	515
South Australia ^b ..	56	267	298	328	338	353
Western Australia ..	44	203	218	238	255	257
Tasmania	21	79	92	103	111	118
Total	717	2,905	3,212	3,499	3,676	3,833

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

The State totals for groups of items making up the personal income of Australia are shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole,

the share of personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 4.2 per cent. in 1938-39 to 6.3 per cent. in 1954-55, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was greater—from 3.8 to 6.8 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes decreased in the same period from 33.7 to 33.1 per cent. of the total for Australia, but increased slightly from 35.6 to 36.3 per cent. for Queensland. Wages and salaries decreased from 62.1 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39 to 60.6 per cent. in 1954-55 for Australia, and from 60.6 to 56.9 per cent. for Queensland. The effective share of business and property incomes would, of course, have been reduced by the incidence of the higher direct tax rates operating since the war which fall most heavily on the larger individual incomes from business and rural production.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

Nature of Income and State.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c., including Forces—						
New South Wales ^a ..	185	617	783	828	879	939
Victoria	119	431	537	578	622	663
Queensland	63	189	235	261	278	293
South Australia ^b ..	35	128	162	180	192	205
Western Australia ..	31	89	116	129	141	148
Tasmania	12	44	57	63	69	73
Total	445	1,498	1,890	2,039	2,181	2,321
Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers—						
New South Wales ^a ..	95	493	420	468	479	464
Victoria	72	334	328	341	349	365
Queensland	37	175	160	186	185	187
South Australia ^b ..	19	126	120	130	127	127
Western Australia ..	11	103	89	93	97	91
Tasmania	8	29	28	32	33	36
Total	242	1,260	1,145	1,250	1,270	1,270
Cash Social Service Benefits & Deferred Pay—						
New South Wales ^a ..	14	58	70	83	89	97
Victoria	7	38	45	55	58	62
Queensland	4	21	26	30	33	35
South Australia ^b ..	2	13	16	18	19	21
Western Australia ..	2	11	13	16	17	18
Tasmania	1	6	7	8	9	9
Total	30	147	177	210	225	242

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.^b Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows total personal income per head of population for each of the States and for Australia as a whole.

PERSONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1933-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ^a ..	107	358	381	406	421	430
Victoria	106	358	394	411	425	438
Queensland	103	319	340	375	381	389
South Australia ^b ..	93	362	393	420	421	423
Western Australia ..	94	356	370	389	404	396
Tasmania	88	279	314	340	359	377
Australia ..	103	350	377	401	413	422

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.^b Including Northern Territory.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, &c.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	371	423	415	424	392
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	16	101	152	167	134	172
Indirect Taxes	93	340	455	435	487	518
Less Subsidies	-3	-43	-35	-25	-24	-22
Net Taxation	139	769	995	992	1,021	1,060
Business Undertakings Surplus..	32	1	4	11	32	37
Allowances for Depreciation ..	..	6	7	8	14	14
Rent and Interest Received ..	6	21	27	33	36	41
Net Borrowing	24	114	90	142	65	(108)
Total Receipts	201	911	1,123	1,186	1,168	1,260
Interest Paid	53	96	103	108	115	123
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	147	177	210	225	242
Pay and Allowances to Forces..	4	28	45	59	58	57
Wages and Salaries	60	253	332	350	365	385
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings ..	50	306	438	419	376	(419)
Purchases, &c., Overseas	4	18	23	34	26	30
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	1	4	4	2	3
Capital Transfers ^a .. ..	..	62	1	2	1	1
Total Outlay	201	911	1,123	1,186	1,168	1,260

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the overseas liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, loans from the International Monetary Fund, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1938- 39.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production	137	988	678	863	828	780
Imports of Merchandise ..	-109	-742	-1,052	-511	-683	-846
Merchandise Balance ..	28	246	-374	352	145	-66
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	22	50	57	55	62	72
Public Authority Interest ..	-28	-19	-19	-20	-21	-21
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ....	..	-1	-4	-4	-2	-3
Private Remittances (Net) ..	1	10	8	4	6	4
Foreign Travel (Net)	-1	-9	-11	-14	-15	-20
Government Transactions (Net)	-4	-18	-23	-34	-26	-30
Other Payments for Services, &c.	-24	-117	-177	-105	-104	-129
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-12	-38	-40	-35	-51	-55
Total Current Balance ..	-18	104	-583	191	-18	-256
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities	4	-17	16	21	8	28
Private	-11	87	136	-36	31	98
Borrowing from International Monetary Fund .. ..	..	..	..	13	-11	-12
Decrease in Reserves	25	-174	431	-189	-10	142
Total	18	-104	583	-191	18	256

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

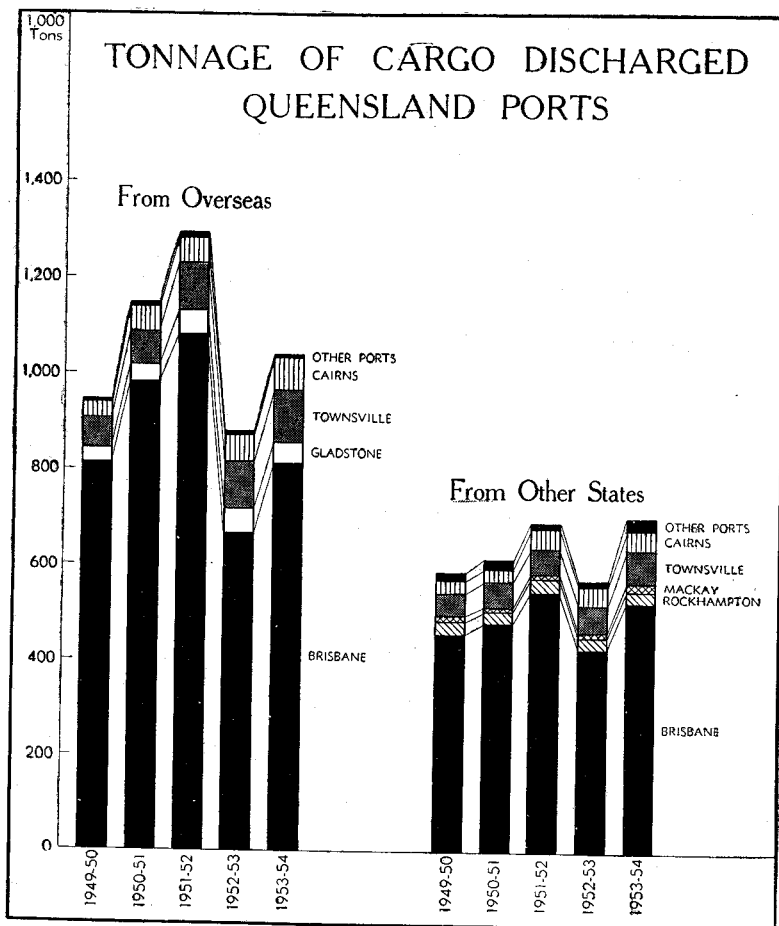
Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £85m. in 1953-54, or between 15 and 20 per cent. of the gross national expenditure. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 41,278 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 10.4 per cent. of all persons working. At the Census of June, 1947, this total had become 48,221, equivalent to 10.5 per cent. of the working population. In addition to these persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were in June, 1947, 5,499 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 4,432 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles, and 1,976 in shipbuilding. The Census also showed 23,130 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 18,000 may have been occupied on railways, roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 78,000 persons, or 17.0 per cent. of the total working population.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

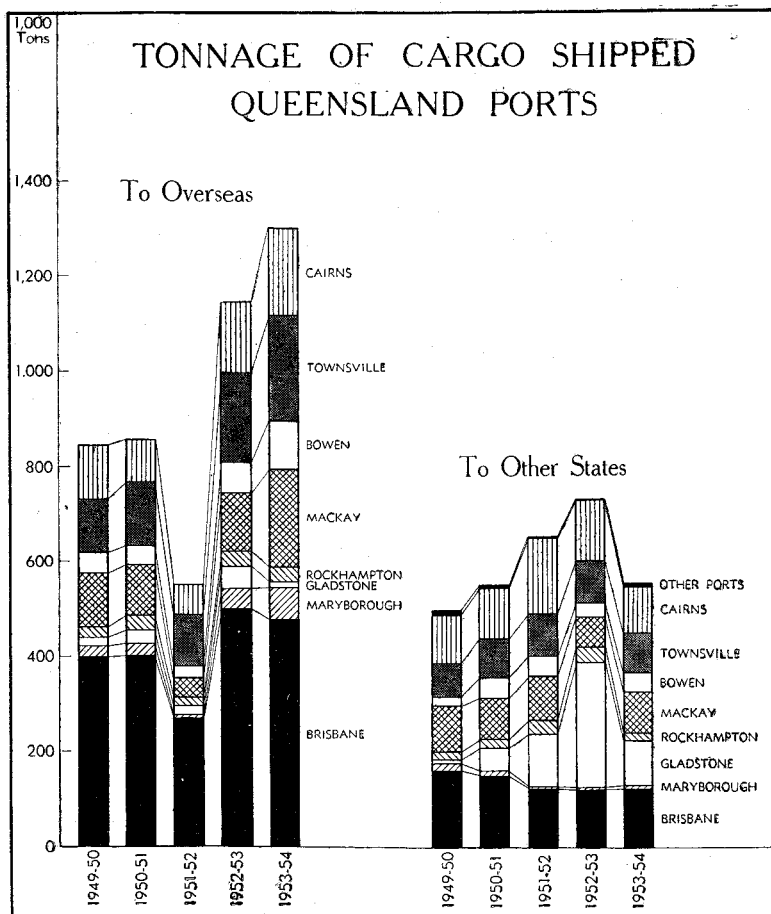
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.



Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available. The former is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan.

The port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and



in 1881 a deep-water overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels, and there is also a small river port.

Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port of Townsville is open to the sea, but the harbour has been protected and is well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Small ports north of Townsville principally engaged in the export of sugar are Lucinda Point (near Ingham), Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour), and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Roads on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven of the ports (see below) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Under the provisions of *The Harbour Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1952*, a Queensland Harbours Trust is to be set up to exercise control over all ports not administered by Harbour Boards. The Trust will consist of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951, provide for the control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1954, was £2,433,420, and the Working Account had a debit balance of £94,664.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1949-50	219	299	168	260	143
1950-51	221	253	237	329	67
1951-52	276	326	348	463	-70
1952-53	318	393	426	558	-236
1953-54	603	753	460	611	-95

a Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1954, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £52,380, *Dr.* £55,488, and *Cr.* £47,076 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1954, £171,837, of which Innisfail accounted for £139,846. Debits totalled £11,624.

Harbour Boards' Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 30th June, 1954.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	59,178	69,955	40,308	70,508	352,933
Bundaberg ..	7,778	14,051	9,921	14,482	42,145
Cairns	256,899	416,520	303,946	372,454	201,368
Gladstone ..	39,984	195,398	69,021	191,875	353,355
Mackay	225,092	247,103	42,555	96,557	783,017
Rockhampton ..	78,252	99,729	73,186	102,226	563,393
Townsville ..	288,281	371,138	250,409	319,834	417,470
Total	955,464	1,413,894	789,346	1,167,936	2,713,681

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. On 30th June, 1945, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Up to 30th June, 1954, further arrears of interest of £43,275 (Bowen) and £140,789 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments on debt incurred up to 1st July, 1945, waived. Since 1st July, 1945, loans of £84,212 and £66,861 had been advanced by the Government to the Bowen and Rockhampton Boards respectively, and interest and redemption charges on these loans were being met.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1954.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1953-54.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	810,712	520,635	1,331,347	473,866	124,652	598,518
Maryborough ..	..	8,161	8,161	65,345	6,586	71,931
Bundaberg ..	..	3,964	3,964	1,047	8,089	9,136
Gladstone ..	43,667	9,396	53,063	13,720	94,021	107,741
Rockhampton ..	1,384	24,785	26,169	32,121	17,513	49,634
Mackay	4,094	17,867	21,961	204,695	84,117	288,812
Bowen	207	1,121	1,328	101,376	42,160	143,536
Townsville ..	107,126	67,904	175,030	219,310	81,284	300,594
Cairns	68,763	45,811	114,574	183,143	97,506	280,649
Thursday Is.	1,188	..	1,188	22	..	22
Total	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30th June, 1954. Comparing 1953-54 with the pre-war year 1938-39, 40 per cent. more cargo was discharged and 32 per cent. more was shipped.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1949-50 ..	946,442	583,223	1,529,665	840,963	497,119	1,338,082
1950-51 ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733
1951-52 ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262
1952-53 ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581
1953-54 ..	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping.—The next table shows shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1953-54.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Coast-wise. ^a		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane	157	233	396	100	176	1,062
Maryborough	7	..	28	11	56	102
Bundaberg	1	..	1	18	104	124
Gladstone	5	3	19	48	..	75
Rockhampton .. ..	..	1	27	55	17	100
Mackay	4	..	23	78	1	106
Bowen	16	..	8	63	1	88
Townsville	28	14	38	201	15	296
Cairns	41	3	18	143	106	311
Thursday Island	42	..	1	4	38	85
Total	301	254	559	721	514	2,349

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	656	1,249	1,067	436	17	3,425
Maryborough	25	..	34	24	3	86
Bundaberg	1	..	..	5	4	10
Gladstone	28	20	61	138	..	247
Rockhampton .. ..	..	7	32	161	3	203
Mackay	13	..	50	217	..	280
Bowen	60	..	22	180	..	262
Townsville	88	78	104	746	10	1,026
Cairns	138	10	39	435	28	650
Thursday Island	1	..	..	11	13	25
Total	1,010	1,364	1,409	2,353	78	6,214

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1953-54.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Coastwise. a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	233	157	291	212	176	1,069
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	9	36	56	101
Bundaberg	1	1	16	3	102	123
Gladstone	8	4	36	27	3	78
Rockhampton	3	4	19	57	17	100
Mackay	28	5	25	47	1	106
Bowen	2	5	15	63	2	87
Townsville	59	7	29	179	18	292
Cairns	73	6	43	98	104	324
Thursday Island ..	52	..	1	5	36	94
Total	459	189	484	727	515	2,374

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	1,015	807	907	698	18	3,445
Maryborough ..	..	..	6	77	3	86
Bundaberg ..	..	1	5	1	4	11
Gladstone ..	44	32	58	116	..	250
Rockhampton ..	8	21	8	163	2	202
Mackay ..	115	20	55	87	..	277
Bowen ..	7	31	22	197	..	257
Townsville ..	245	26	68	664	12	1,015
Cairns ..	222	30	92	288	28	660
Thursday Island ..	11	..	..	1	13	25
Total ..	1,667	968	1,221	2,292	80	6,228

a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "From Other States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In 1953-54, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages to and from ports beyond Queensland were almost back to their pre-war number and aggregate tonnage of vessels involved, coastal calls by interstate and oversea vessels were less than half as many as in 1938-39, and voyages entirely within Queensland had decreased even more.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas via States.	Other States.	Coastwise. a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
1944-45	202	63	410	668	581	1,924
1945-46	193	99	303	459	366	1,420
1946-47	164	94	340	540	295	1,433
1947-48	198	146	306	538	210	1,398
1948-49	264	191	360	558	202	1,575
1949-50	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51	253	256	395	579	318	1,801
1951-52	251	194	413	585	359	1,802
1952-53	305	233	494	683	454	2,169
1953-54	301	254	559	721	514	2,349

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1944-45	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48	250	99	316	525	208	1,398
1948-49	308	169	378	526	199	1,580
1949-50	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51	354	156	428	586	322	1,846
1951-52	321	109	432	572	384	1,818
1952-53	401	172	482	670	474	2,199
1953-54	459	189	484	727	515	2,374

a "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before proceeding to, other States or overseas.

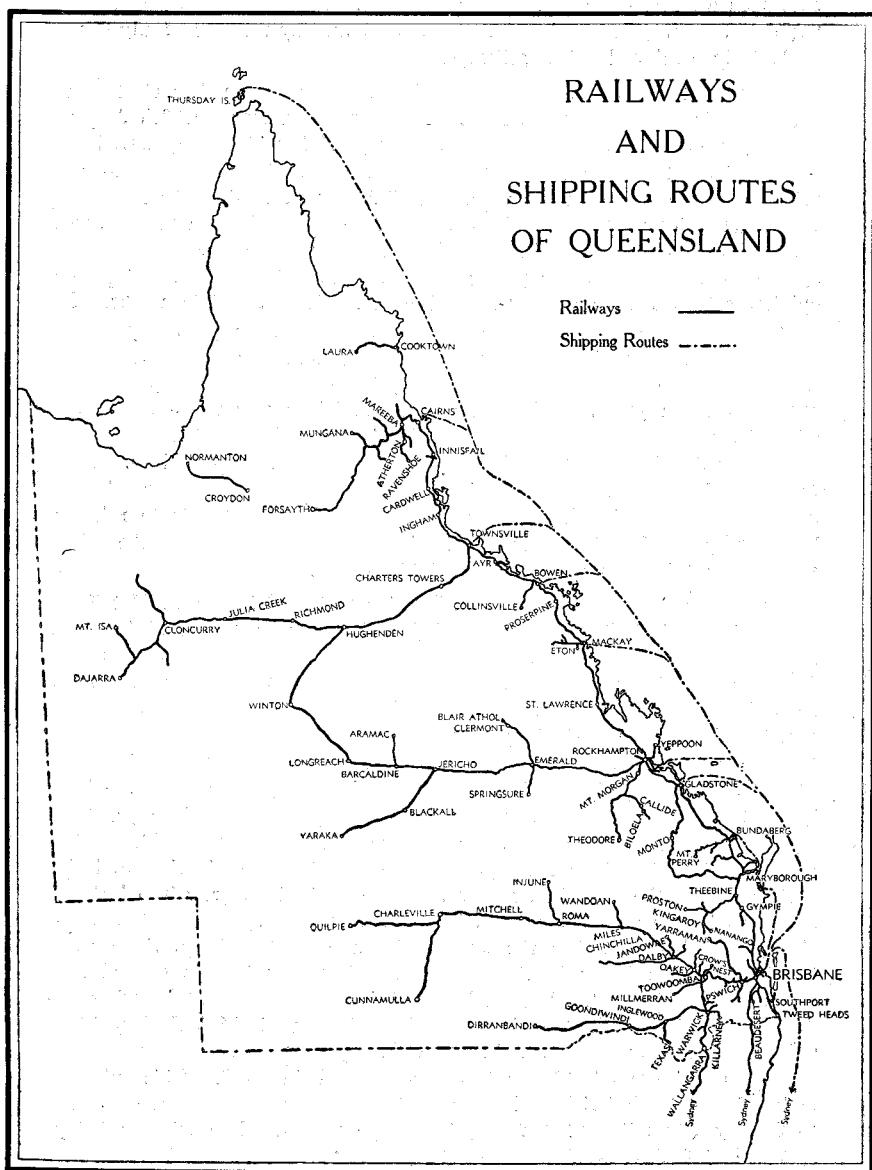
3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING ROUTES OF QUEENSLAND

Railways ———
Shipping Routes - - - - -



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being opened at 30th June, 1954, was 6,560.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of

Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains operating in Queensland are equal in comfort to any train in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000. The complete scheme involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depot, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Tenders have been invited for the construction of 128 steel or other metal suburban cars. These cars are intended for use in the meantime on the existing steam-operated services, but they will be designed for easy conversion for use as driving and trailer cars when the electrification scheme is completed. Approval also has been given for the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area which is necessary, apart altogether from electrification, to cope with the expansion of traffic. Work on quadruplication and electrification commenced during 1950-51, but the limitation of loan funds caused the temporary suspension of electrification works during 1952-53, and of quadruplication during 1953-54. Work has been resumed. A contract has been let for the construction of a new railway bridge over the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly to carry the two additional tracks for quadruplication.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1953-54. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,228	23,255	-856	-3.7	-1,623
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	10,491	-249	-2.4	-595
Central Division ..	3 6	1,684	15,887	1,243	7.8	719
Northern Division ^a ..	3 6	1,995	16,842	814	4.8	258
South Brisbane - Border Railway ..	4 8½	69	625	150	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total ..	..	6,560	67,100	1,102	1.4 ^c	-1,241 ^c

^a Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

^b See comment preceding this table.

^c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Goods and live stock carried in each of the last six years were greater than in the war-time peak year, 1942-43, while passenger journeys in 1953-54, though less than in the years of heavy war-time troop movements, were 46 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Most of the increase in passengers was on the Brisbane suburban services.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5.11
1945-46	38,200	5,758	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,188	5,750	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1.95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2.09
1948-49	32,687	6,888	2.31	15,392	14,174	42,682	2.85
1949-50	32,366	6,943	2.33	15,988	15,863	44,027	0.27
1950-51	34,145	7,182	2.82	19,772	19,439	49,260	0.68
1951-52	35,029	6,823	3.38	23,358	24,659	53,306	-2.44
1952-53	35,844	7,437	3.82	25,985	27,997	58,485	-3.44
1953-54	35,904	8,161	4.27	30,223	29,121	67,100	1.64

^a Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

^b Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000 (000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans

expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

For the year 1953-54, total earnings (including the uniform gauge railway) were 16 per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 288 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Total gross ton-miles—steam, diesel-electric, and rail motor, but excluding the uniform gauge railway—were 66 per cent. higher in 1953-54 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 47 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 46 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains (127 tons) was 27 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 20 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 177 miles in 1953-54, compared with 184 miles in 1952-53. The highest figure was in 1943-44 (214 miles) when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances.

During the year 1953-54, 13 new locomotives, 44 new carriages, and 3,920 new wagons were put into service, but the withdrawal of old rolling stock reduced these numbers to a net decrease of 3 locomotives, and net increases of 23 carriages and 3,780 wagons.

An intensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken during the post-war period. During the ten years ended June, 1955, 179 new locomotives and 8,803 wagons were added.

The new locomotives included 21 of the diesel-electric type which were used principally for the haulage of long-distance mail trains on which services schedules were accelerated by their introduction. They were also used on selected goods services, and fast freight services were introduced. Orders were still current on 30th June, 1955, for the supply of 17 more diesel-electric locomotives, including 12 ordered for use on the lighter main lines. Twenty steam locomotives also were on order.

Luxury air-conditioned trains were operating on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Two more complete trains had yet to be delivered. Passenger services in the country have been improved by the placing in traffic of six twin-engined diesel trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, and two 2-car diesel trains of modern design—one stainless steel and the other aluminium.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1953-54 the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 35,904,231, first-class passengers totalling 886,963 and second-class 35,017,268. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 285,168, or 32.2 per cent., of the first-class passengers, and 29,189,614, or 83.4 per cent., of the second-class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 11.2 per cent. of the total revenue in 1953-54, compared with 11.9 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1953-54 were 115 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. Air travel and good motor highways have interfered to some extent with long-distance passenger travel, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1953-54.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Div'n Suburban ..	First	105,342	179,826	285,168	} 754,980
	Second	10,087,694	19,101,920	29,189,614	
Other	First	106,655	301,214	407,869	} 1,126,689
	Second	1,297,594	1,554,147	2,851,741	
South-Western Division	First	36,149	1,710	37,859	} 274,117
	Second	242,759	83,542	326,301	
Central Division ..	First	34,186	8,364	42,550	} 415,232
	Second	595,499	284,414	879,913	
Northern Division	First	35,340	11,306	46,646	} 671,459
	Second	946,462	716,334	1,662,796	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	58,129	8,742	66,871	} 128,707
	Second	106,903	..	106,903	
Total	First	375,801	511,162	886,963	} 3,371,184
	Second	13,276,911	21,740,357	35,017,268	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1953-54 in each section of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1953-54.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. a
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Div'n	2,873,212	9,400,442	149,180	446,745	670,509
South-Western Div'n	653,716	2,413,557	289,240	1,309,855	130,611
Central Division ..	1,727,645	4,043,303	168,705	624,683	172,391
Northern Division ..	1,834,313	5,231,751	153,498	747,109	195,155
Sth. Brisbane-Border	310,278	595,435	732	1,793	53,133
Total	7,399,164	21,684,488	761,355	3,130,185	1,221,799

a Excluding refreshment rooms, rents, and miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels, mails, &c.) traffic in Queensland provided 86.1 per cent. of the total revenue in 1953-54, compared with 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39, while the total earnings from that source were 336.7 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 55.2 per cent. greater, receipts being 361.7 per cent. greater,

due partly to a longer haul per ton of goods carried. The weight of live stock carried increased by 44.1 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 302.8 per cent. Revenue from parcels, mails, &c., was up by 150.7 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1954, there were 76 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 53 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff. a
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,101	..	6,101	1,228	3,859	25,792	55,010
Victoria ..	4,438	..	..	4,482 ^b	607	2,413	21,922	29,180
Queensland ..	..	69	6,461	6,560 ^c	863	1,526	28,057	28,004
South Australia	1,596	..	968	2,564	378	720	8,774	10,681
Western Australia	..	..	4,111	4,111	436	634	12,962	15,380
Tasmania ..	..	..	614	614	139	184	2,584	2,712
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	166	182	1,787	2,490
Total ..	6,034	7,283	13,242	26,633	3,817	9,569 ^d	101,878	143,457

^a Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria.

^b Including 44 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

^c Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

^d Including 51 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital cost of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost. ^a
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	37,506	278,904	20,140	74,569 ^b	68,197	223,802
Victoria	18,303	166,106	9,200	35,707 ^c	35,951	104,663
Queensland ..	19,038 ^d	35,904	8,161	30,223	29,121	95,100
South Australia ..	7,359	17,605	4,891	12,718 ^e	14,934	46,754
Western Australia	7,204	8,678	3,206	11,111	14,298	50,326
Tasmania	1,898	3,285	968	2,133 ^f	2,804	12,812
Commonwealth ..	1,953	224	762	3,402	2,897	24,995
Total ..	93,261	510,706	47,328	169,863	168,202	558,452

^a Not including capital expenditure on incomplete lines, but including the following amounts by which capital accounts have been reduced:—Victoria, £25,313(000); Queensland, £28,000(000); South Australia, £3,100(000); Western Australia, £12,326(000); and Tasmania, £4,738(000).

^b Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

^c Excluding £1,931(000) government grant towards interest.

^d Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

^e Excluding £3,200(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

^f Excluding £10(000) government grant for sick leave.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1949-50	237.38	595	2,889	13,090	140,155	1,975 ^r	1,722 ^r	5,433
1950-51	246.82	592	2,863	12,810	132,124	2,138 ^r	1,930 ^r	5,763
1951-52	290.36	645	3,041	13,915	136,355	2,644 ^r	2,432 ^r	6,367
1952-53	364.29	645	2,892	14,644	139,835	2,858 ^r	2,857 ^r	6,578
1953-54	364.29	646	2,947	15,001	138,231	3,097	3,030	6,827

^r Revised since last issue.

All Local Authorities.—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1953-54 are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1953-54.

Service.	Route Open.	Vehicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	67	421	2,420	9,879	104,789	2,331	2,138	5,250
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	7	20	<i>a</i>	424	7,732	97	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>Motor Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	290	205	527	4,698	25,710	669	892	1,577
Maryborough	72	6	7	90	493	12	11	32
Rockhampton	40	41	82	742	4,809	107	101	139
Total ..	476	693	3,036	15,833	143,533	3,216	3,142	6,998

a Included with Brisbane motor buses.

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Department (see pages 232 and 233) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the next table. Some

70,000 miles of unconstructed roads which are open to public traffic are not included in the table.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Local Authority Area.	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	12	837	556	380	1,785
Other Cities	9	695	264	528	1,496
Towns	2	222	113	172	509
Shires	77	3,858	11,811	42,769	58,515
Total	100	5,612	12,744	43,849	62,305

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. In February, 1951, the staff was brought under the Public Service Acts and the Commission became a Department. This Department is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Department under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

During the 1939-1945 War years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. From 1940 to 1944 there was an increase of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission. In the next six years progress was slower and averaged about 200 miles per year, but during the four years ended 30th June, 1954, the annual increase rose to an average of about 700 miles.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. a
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	859	17,184	8,316
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,233	19,601	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237

a Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Main Roads, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the location, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not already sufficiently served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the Dawson Highway in the Central District.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access Roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Department.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways .. Nil		Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads .. 20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads .. 20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years		Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads .. 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads .. 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years		Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads .. Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied		Same as for construction
Tourist Roads .. As agreed before works commence		As agreed
Tourist Tracks .. Nil		Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, and loans from the State Treasury for permanent works. Until April, 1947, the Commissioner shared with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which were imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department (or, until February, 1951, the Main Roads Commission) during the five years ended 1953-54 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	700,000	587,500	1,313,000	825,000	100,000
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	422,000	117,830	..	..	40,000
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	1,165,888	1,936,656	2,573,971	3,523,958	3,766,460
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	258,673	258,708	317,437	308,179	311,212
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	..	225,000	100,000	250,000	250,000
Callide Coal Road ..	..	..	200,000	45,450	1,143
Other ^a ..	1,481,817	2,184,130	1,979,994	2,279,484	2,643,422
Other ..	206,637	215,839	176,847	328,804	164,112
Total ..	4,235,015	5,525,663	6,661,249	7,560,875	7,276,349
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	211,750	274,633	861,567	560,100	560,100
Burdekin Bridge ..	172,471	210,938	305,013	103,855	309,315
All Receipts ..	4,619,236	6,011,234	7,827,829	8,224,830	8,145,764
EXPENDITURE.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	1,836,984	2,493,651	4,093,669	3,222,722	2,986,173
Road Maintenance ..	1,063,255	1,434,318	1,421,305	1,180,788	1,603,418
Interest and Redemption ..	373,242	401,409	439,325	504,140	514,775
Purchase of Plant ..	177,133	260,248	396,239	357,220	478,649
Maintenance of Plant ..	249,573	305,653	412,520	420,053	358,855
Administrative ^b ..	530,723	562,726	706,040	777,809	805,952
Total ..	4,230,910	5,458,005	7,469,098	6,462,732	6,747,822
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	96,047	205,796	901,601	620,860	527,592
Burdekin Bridge ..	168,609	188,919	161,765	176,908	311,995
Other ..	-7,648	33,238	418,994	24,817	-328,440
All Expenditure	4,487,918	5,885,958	8,951,458	7,285,317	7,258,969

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads.

^b Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of the year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1945	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	1,075,989
1948	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411
1949	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003
1950	97,746	2,100	968	92,953	19,152	212,919	9,657	1,713,695
1951	113,045	2,387	981	102,360	22,011	240,784	10,709	2,599,932
1952	121,729	2,453	1,001	106,540	23,302	255,025	11,819	3,413,198
1953	130,311	2,393	1,014	109,103	23,400	266,221	12,856	4,422,943
1954	143,540	2,393	1,005	114,902	22,367	284,207	14,123	4,803,730

During the year 1953-54, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 16,154; buses, 24; trucks, 10,605; and motor cycles, 1,636. Post-war registrations of new motor vehicles rose to a maximum in 1950-51, when 34,456 new vehicles and cycles were licensed. The next three years showed lower figures of 27,270, 23,372, and 28,419 respectively. In 1953-54, when the increase was mainly due to new cars, new motor cycles were 1,033 less than those needed for replacements.

Numbers of motor vehicles on the registers of the various States, and revenue obtained from vehicle registration, are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1953-54. <i>b</i>
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	478,071	544,345	590,532	613,554	654,557	8,076,814
Victoria	399,887	444,400	533,226	539,828	559,246	4,658,244
Queensland	212,919	240,784	255,025	266,221	284,207	3,801,126
S. Australia	151,904	173,043	192,313	205,702	218,412	2,151,302
W. Australia	103,385	118,692	132,967	141,945	153,936	1,124,320
Tasmania	42,784	49,173	55,104	60,545	65,362	575,036
N. T.	3,796	4,391	4,757	5,152	3,823	21,245
A. C. T.	4,360	5,523	6,260	6,947	7,803	42,092
Total	1,397,106	1,580,351	1,770,184	1,839,894	1,947,346	20,450,179

^a Including motor cycles.

^b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

At 30th June, 1954, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were:—South Australia, 274; Western Australia, 241; Victoria, 228; Queensland, 216; Tasmania, 212; and New South Wales, 191.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Commissioner of Main Roads, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use is charged at 6s. per unit. For solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 9s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year. A driving license fee is also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, is registered.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £4 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £27 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £9 6s. to over £22 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £15 to over £25 for 1½ tons capacity, £15 to over £31 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £42 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s., or £3 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1952*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to the applicant's age.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1953-54, 28,587, were 178 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Summary for Ten Years.—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Since the end of the last war the number of vehicles on the roads has more than doubled, and the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents has risen similarly. Population has not increased as fast, and consequently the numbers of persons killed and injured per 10,000 population rose from 1.6 and 33.7 respectively in 1945-46 to 2.1 and 61.1 in 1953-54.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1944-45	127,493	193	3,120	1.5	24.5	1.8	29.2
1945-46	135,767	169	3,656	1.2	26.9	1.6	33.7
1946-47	152,394	188	3,799	1.2	24.9	1.7	34.6
1947-48	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.4
1949-50	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	41.0
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	46.2
1951-52	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.1	53.7
1952-53	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	57.3
1953-54	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.1

a Average for the year, excluding vehicles operated by the Armed Services.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1944-45	6,020	2,425	55	797	21	381	19	229	20	420	78	1,293
1945-46	7,233	2,854	43	799	24	509	18	364	20	507	64	1,477
1946-47	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

b Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence.—In 1953-54, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays, which had a daily average of 135.1 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 100.6 and Saturdays with 97.6. Other week days averaged 71.2, while Sundays were lowest with 57.7. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 and 6 p.m., 42 per cent. of the daily total being between 3 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents.—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1953-54.

Type of Accident.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	Total.	Casualty. a	Metro- politan.	Total.	Metro- politan.	Total.
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	520	474	25	35	322	472
Van or Utility ..	226	202	6	9	131	204
Truck, &c. ..	84	76	6	9	41	67
Motor Cycle ..	183	159	..	3	132	213
Pedal Cycle ..	81	75	..	1	42	98
Other ..	133	105	3	5	97	100
Car and—						
Car	4,491	286	1	6	205	446
Van or Utility ..	3,245	231	2	6	163	379
Truck, &c. ..	1,607	140	1	9	67	202
Motor Cycle ..	1,197	572	7	24	344	672
Pedal Cycle ..	590	355	2	5	152	359
Other ..	1,841	81	3	7	44	113
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility ..	774	70	..	2	45	124
Truck, &c. ..	762	73	2	6	39	123
Motor Cycle ..	502	265	5	10	155	307
Pedal Cycle ..	301	194	2	6	70	199
Other ..	786	36	1	2	23	54
Truck, &c., and—						
Truck, &c. ..	319	14	..	..	14	27
Motor Cycle ..	190	105	4	9	62	113
Pedal Cycle ..	109	71	2	3	39	68
Other ..	673	27	1	1	21	40
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle ..	65	40	1	1	26	63
Pedal Cycle ..	171	108	..	..	45	165
Other ..	241	168	5	13	59	197
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle ..	52	47	..	..	19	59
Other ..	35	21	..	..	12	21
Other Vehicle and—						
Other ..	173	20	..	..	49	54
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	1,901	54	1	4	28	72
Van or Utility ..	1,067	24	..	..	8	36
Truck, &c. ..	885	11	..	..	4	18
Motor Cycle ..	133	67	..	2	34	80
Pedal Cycle ..	85	57	..	1	34	56
Other ..	159	1	..	..	..	2
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c.)—						
Car	2,279	705	8	32	215	1,064
Van or Utility ..	1,085	370	1	16	80	524
Truck, &c. ..	518	149	..	12	20	183
Motor Cycle ..	675	516	6	26	206	587
Pedal Cycle ..	175	167	2	5	73	164
Other ..	274	213	2	8	187	208
Total	28,587	6,349	99	278	3,307	7,933

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Cas-ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
Motor Cyclists	11,256	814	8	25	33
Excessive Speed	231	81	3	10	13
Not Keeping to the Left	417	36	1	6	7
Careless at Intersection	922	160	..	..	..
Intoxicated	144	40	2	1	3
Inattentive	4,181	268	1	1	2
Reversing Without Care	1,585	8	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	871	29	..	2	2
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	103	38	1	2	3
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,284	78	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	16	5	..	..	..
Other	1,502	71	..	3	3
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	896	448	..	20	20
Excessive Speed	101	70	..	8	8
Not Keeping to the Left	31	16	..	4	4
Careless at Intersection	75	43	..	1	1
Intoxicated	9	8	..	..	..
Inattentive	368	181	..	4	4
Overtaking Improperly	51	23	..	..	..
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	12	8	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	114	49	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	2	2	..	..	..
Other	133	48	..	2	2
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	404	248	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left	19	10	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	28	22	..	2	2
Intoxicated	2	2	..	..	..
Inattentive	232	131	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	39	26	..	..	..
Other	84	57	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	9	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	709	613	29	..	29
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	475	409	19	..	19
Intoxicated	45	38	7	..	7
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	75	73	2	..	2
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	60	43	..	..	..
Other	54	50	1	..	1

ACCIDENTS, 1953-54.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
86	1,007	1,093	18,094	2,032	12	88	100	130	2,753	2,883	
5	120	125	704	285	4	41	45	11	457	468	
7	35	42	952	153	1	17	18	7	230	237	
1	223	224	1,486	294	..	6	6	2	409	411	
4	48	52	347	118	3	3	6	11	150	161	
48	307	355	6,168	559	1	4	5	62	694	756	
2	8	10	2,495	17	..	..	..	4	16	20
..	38	38	1,178	62	..	2	2	1	84	85	
7	42	49	327	120	2	4	6	15	147	162	
2	104	106	1,984	134	..	..	..	2	182	184
..	14	14	117	40	..	2	2	1	68	69	
10	68	78	2,336	250	1	9	10	14	316	330	
20	504	524	1,623	945	..	60	60	31	1,087	1,118	
..	84	84	235	189	..	29	29	1	217	218	
1	16	17	81	55	..	7	7	1	65	66	
..	51	51	155	93	..	1	1	..	116	116	
..	10	10	24	20	..	1	1	1	25	26	
13	195	208	558	312	..	10	10	19	348	367	
..	28	28	85	42	..	4	4	..	47	47	
1	11	12	34	25	..	1	1	4	28	32	
1	56	57	209	95	..	2	2	1	114	115	
..	3	3	6	6	..	1	1	..	6	6	
4	50	54	236	108	..	4	4	4	121	125	
8	253	261	868	569	..	9	9	20	587	607	
..	11	11	71	47	..	..	..	2	52	54
..	22	22	104	71	..	3	3	..	75	75	
..	2	2	18	18	..	..	..	..	19	19
6	133	139	412	258	..	2	2	16	256	272	
..	29	29	94	55	..	..	..	..	66	66
2	56	58	169	120	..	4	4	2	119	121	
..	2	2	13	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	
590	41	631	1,008	892	47	..	47	854	73	927	
395	34	429	633	552	28	..	28	527	49	576	
33	1	34	80	69	12	..	12	62	6	68	
71	3	74	151	148	3	..	3	145	8	153	
43	..	43	62	45	..	..	..	45	..	45
48	3	51	82	78	4	..	4	75	10	85	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i>	212	173	..	2	2
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	80	64	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	75	65	..	1	1
Intoxicated	28	25	..	..	..
Other	29	19	..	1	1
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	589	78	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	386	47	..	..	..
Tyres	29	6	..	..	..
Lights	16	5	..	..	..
Other	158	20	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	39	22	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	18	10	..	..	..
Tyres	4	3	..	..	..
Lights	9	5	..	..	..
Other	8	4	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	48	40	..	..	..
Brakes	22	17	..	..	..
Lights	12	11	..	..	..
Other	14	12	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i>	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i>	229	53	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	15	8	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	214	45	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	486	179	2	5	7
Loosely Gravelled	86	47	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	282	77	1	2	3
Other	118	55	1	2	3
<i>Weather</i>	164	35	..	1	1
Glaring Sun	34	11	..	..	..
Other	130	24	..	1	1
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i>	451	64	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	346	52	..	..	..
Other	105	12	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	429	52	1	1	2
Trams	427	51	1	1	2
Other	2	1	..	..	..
Total	15,923	2,821	40	59	99

a Accidents causing

ACCIDENTS, 1953-54—continued.

Brisbane.					Queensland.					
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
..	174	174	302	252	..	11	11	..	259	259
..	64	64	90	74	..	1	1	..	73	73
..	65	65	124	113	..	7	7	..	109	109
..	25	25	33	30	..	1	1	..	29	29
..	20	20	55	35	..	2	2	..	48	48
4	109	113	1,556	354	..	11	11	7	496	503
2	71	73	911	193	..	3	3	4	282	286
..	10	10	190	59	..	2	2	..	88	88
1	5	6	92	32	..	2	2	2	43	45
1	23	24	363	70	..	4	4	1	83	84
2	23	25	107	71	..	1	1	5	79	84
1	10	11	41	22	..	..	..	1	23	24
..	3	3	10	8	..	..	..	..	11	11
1	5	6	25	20	..	1	1	3	23	26
..	5	5	31	21	..	..	..	1	22	23
1	39	40	103	89	..	..	..	4	87	91
1	16	17	34	28	..	..	..	1	27	28
..	11	11	41	35	..	..	..	3	34	37
..	12	12	28	26	..	..	..	..	26	26
..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	58	58	1,251	204	..	14	14	..	244	244
..	8	8	36	23	..	4	4	..	19	19
..	50	50	1,212	181	..	10	10	..	225	225
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	201	204	1,839	603	2	17	19	4	772	776
..	57	57	663	243	..	4	4	..	333	333
3	85	88	628	166	1	6	7	3	201	204
..	59	59	548	194	1	7	8	1	238	239
7	33	40	462	129	..	3	3	11	172	183
3	9	12	107	33	..	..	..	4	41	45
4	24	28	355	96	..	3	3	7	131	138
1	74	75	927	153	..	..	..	4	182	186
1	61	62	718	133	..	..	..	3	161	164
..	13	13	209	20	..	..	..	1	21	22
1	66	67	431	52	1	1	2	1	66	67
1	65	66	427	51	1	1	2	1	65	66
..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
723	2,584	3,307	28,587	6,349	62	216	278	1,071	6,862	7,933

human death or injury.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1953-54 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7	159	..	..	7	211	1	378	18.2
7-16	219	6	15	495	328	12	1,075	48.5
17-20	40	131	696	141	463	2	1,473	208.6
21-29	85	502	706	99	633	2	2,027	120.0
30-39	99	356	183	88	371	6	1,103	59.0
40-49	120	263	90	76	295	3	847	52.2
50-59	138	162	34	58	227	4	623	49.1
60 and Over ..	260	88	10	78	223	2	661	42.8
Total ^b ..	1,133	1,508	1,736	1,043	2,759	32	8,211	63.2

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Including 24 whose ages were not recorded.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Age Group.	Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15	2	..	1	1	366	10
15-19	615	..	486	770	345	11
20-24	1,691	96	1,284	833	61	90
25-29	1,604	122	1,494	297	42	188
30-34	1,462	96	1,401	153	38	210
35-39	1,243	97	1,098	83	39	229
40-44	1,003	84	866	65	25	207
45-49	938	65	650	36	31	168
50-54	744	50	469	29	30	81
55-59	565	27	320	12	11	43
60 and Over ..	895	44	403	16	62	31
Not Known ..	1,505	63	974	113	73	119
Total ^b ..	12,267	744	9,446	2,408	1,123	1,387

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 1,212 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the four years ended 1953-54, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.						All Ages. <i>c</i>
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-20. <i>b</i>	21-29. <i>b</i>	30-59.	60 and Over.	
PEDESTRIANS.							
1938-39	4.1	18.3	7.0	5.4	7.3	19.1	8.1
1950-51	5.8	15.7	6.9	5.0	7.2	16.4	8.3
1951-52	5.7	16.4	7.0	6.0	6.8	15.4	8.2
1952-53	6.0	16.0	7.2	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1
1953-54	4.5	15.8	8.9	5.0	7.5	16.9	8.7
MOTOR DRIVERS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	2.0	12.5	8.6	3.5	6.2
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	2.4	16.8	9.8	5.1	7.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	3.2	21.6	14.1	6.3	9.7
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	3.5	22.6	14.6	5.8	10.0
1953-54 .. .. .	..	..	4.7	29.7	16.4	5.7	11.6
MOTOR CYCLISTS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	3.6	14.0	1.6	0.1	3.9
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	19.8	35.7	4.6	0.5	11.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	21.4	42.5	4.7	1.0	12.5
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	22.5	42.3	6.5	0.9	13.2
1953-54 .. .. .	..	..	24.3	41.8	6.4	0.6	13.4
PEDAL CYCLISTS.							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	0.6	20.0	7.6	5.5	3.3	8.4
1950-51 .. .. .	..	1.2	16.8	5.5	4.4	4.1	6.6
1951-52 .. .. .	..	1.4	16.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	6.6
1952-53	0.1	1.6	18.6	5.4	5.4	6.4	7.7
1953-54 .. .. .	..	1.2	21.7	5.9	4.7	5.1	8.0
OTHERS. ^d							
1938-39	6.2	5.5	13.6	25.5	13.6	12.1	15.0
1950-51	6.5	9.5	18.0	25.2	13.1	10.0	14.9
1951-52	8.2	12.8	20.1	31.2	17.2	14.5	18.8
1952-53	10.0	14.1	24.5	35.6	18.7	13.9	20.7
1953-54	9.4	12.5	27.5	37.6	19.0	14.5	21.5
ALL PERSONS.							
1938-39	10.3	24.4	46.2	65.0	36.6	38.1	41.6
1950-51	12.3	26.4	63.9	88.2	39.1	36.1	48.0
1951-52	13.9	30.6	68.1	107.0	47.1	41.6	55.8
1952-53	16.1	31.7	76.3	110.9	52.5	41.3	59.7
1953-54	13.9	29.5	87.1	120.0	54.0	42.8	63.2

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b For 1938-39, age groups of 7-19 years and 20-29 years.

^c Including persons whose ages were not known.

^d Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In 1953-54, death-or-injury rates per 10,000 persons living at each age were higher than in 1938-39 for every age group, and, except for young children, were higher than in 1952-53. The combined rate is usually highest for persons in their twenties, during which ages people most frequently drive or ride in motor vehicles, whereas the rate for pedestrians at these ages is at its lowest.

The death-or-injury rate for pedestrians of all ages rose from 6.2 per 10,000 persons in 1948-49 to 8.7 in 1953-54. The increase was most marked among children 5 and 6 years of age and persons 60 years and over, but the rates for these groups were still, in 1953-54, 14 and 12 per cent. respectively below their 1938-39 levels.

Accidents both to motor vehicle drivers and motor cyclists are most common among persons in their twenties. In 1953-54, one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 13 motor cycles on the register, against one driver for every 168 of other types of motor vehicles. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists is heaviest in the 7 to 20 years age group, at which ages pedal cycling is most popular. Among "others", mostly passengers in various types of vehicles, the variations in the rates, which in 1953-54 ranged from 9.4 for under 5 years to 37.6 for 21 to 29 years, largely reflect the relative amount of travel in vehicles by persons of different ages.

Road Conditions.—In 1953-54, 1,839 accidents, 603 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 663, and wet and slippery roads for 628, of these accidents.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In August, 1955, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa, and also operated services

between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. In addition, a company operating between Brisbane and Queensland country towns also ran a service to Sydney, while two other companies operated between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne, and another between south-western Queensland towns and Sydney. One of these companies also provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands and North Queensland. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 248 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^b No.	149	351	343	369	384
Registered Aircraft ^b .. . No.	296	838	786	821	845
Licensed Pilots ^b —					
Private No.	1,096	1,065	1,444	1,677	2,035
Commercial .. . No.	346	441	470	518	552
Airline Transport .. . No.	..	887	948	911	917
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^b .. . No.	525	1,643	1,720	1,790	1,757
Aerodromes ^b —					
Government .. . No.	71	184	189	186	198
Public No.	213	239	269	260	262
Flying Boat Bases ^c .. . No.	11	11	11	15	16
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. . No.	38	13	37	5 ^r	36
Persons Injured .. . No.	15	36	22	19	27
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown No.	39,312	252,333	260,947	237,640	251,019
Miles Flown 1,000	5,302	40,680	41,831	39,059	41,014
Paying Passengers .. . 1,000	41	1,685	1,829	1,706	1,772
Paying Passenger-Miles 1,000	22,423	669,087	721,573	667,321	702,139
Freight .. . Short Tons	438	59,362	57,464	57,635	69,479
Mails ^e Short Tons	72 ^d	3,233	2,682	2,311 ^r	2,316

^a Including the overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

^b At 30th June.

^c Gross weight of internal mails.

^d Net weight.

^e Including alighting areas.

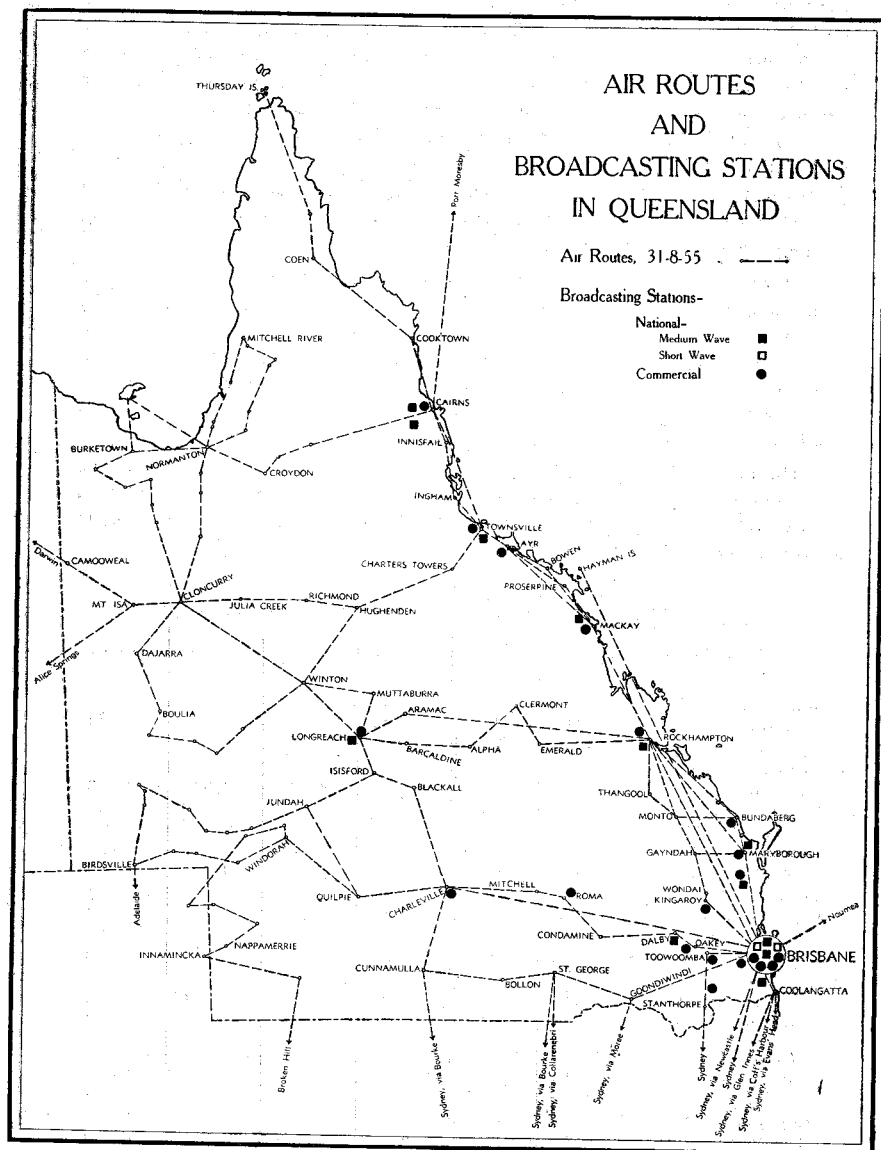
^r Revised since last issue.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 31-8-55 ———

Broadcasting Stations—

National—	■
Medium Wave	□
Short Wave	◻
Commercial	●



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ^a	9,956	2,085	15,178	27,219	26,754	465
Victoria ..	7,504	1,338	11,467	20,309	18,042	2,267
Queensland ..	3,362	931	5,169	9,462	10,389	-927
South Australia ^b	2,155	556	3,364	6,075	5,929	146
Western Australia	1,669	480	2,185	4,334	4,546	-212
Tasmania ..	760	151	1,007	1,918	2,283	-365
Australia ..	25,406	5,541	38,370	69,317	67,943	1,374

^a Including Australian Capital Territory. ^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. ^b	Newspapers, &c. ^c	Registered Articles. ^d	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1949-50 ..	144,104,000	29,206,400	2,384,700	3,513,800	6,042,880
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1951-52 ..	144,526,200	28,206,300	2,088,300	2,504,300	4,377,275
1952-53 ..	149,861,300	26,868,100	2,062,100	2,764,400	4,125,372
1953-54 ..	160,172,700	28,261,400	2,028,300	2,716,100	4,177,158

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^b Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

^c Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

^d Other than registered parcels.

^e Included under other headings

ⁿ Not available.

Communications lodged at the 8,244 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1953-54 included 1,253,400,000 letters and postcards, 220,720,000 newspapers, &c., 15,604,000 registered articles, 15,992,000 parcels, and 23,819,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,704,536	2,538,912	2,115,013	2,091,809	1,988,186
Value £	1,153,608	1,161,539	999,738	984,138	941,853
Commission£	23,422	25,752	37,204	38,153	36,074
Paid—					
Number ..	2,840,679	2,689,498	2,345,194	2,302,104	2,269,680
Value £	1,214,838	1,228,012	1,111,858	1,097,698	1,092,269
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	680,560	768,319	763,430	789,508	817,532
Value £	5,181,114	6,042,091	6,200,902	6,567,098	6,925,919
Commission£	27,328	28,761	50,362	53,121	55,830
Paid—					
Number ..	629,001	700,111	691,774	717,610	727,710
Value £	4,921,393	5,723,788	5,912,750	6,201,493	6,538,891

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1953-54 were £931,000, out of £5,541,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,238,000, out of £6,721,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	5,980,781	5,699,231	4,315,037	4,057,852	4,098,455
Value £	522,328	613,222	681,438	618,450	634,679
Overseas—					
Number ..	62,099	62,553	62,238	67,520	78,703
Value £	49,235	79,056	75,346	70,214	91,426
Total Value £	571,563	692,278	756,784	688,664	726,105
Messages Received from Overseas .. No.	53,750	70,814	70,779	59,519	64,730

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1953-54 in Queensland were £5,169,000, out of an Australian total of £38,370,000, and working expenses £5,202,000 out of £34,016,000.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Calls—						
Local	.. 1,000	106,245	111,580	113,380	114,139	121,900
Trunk	.. 1,000	11,415	12,305	11,369	12,522	13,673
Earnings	£1,000	2,821	3,389	4,403	4,756	5,169
Exchanges at End of Year						
Lines Connected	.. No.	1,182	1,217	1,260	1,288	1,310
Instruments Connected	.. No.	106,246	116,314	123,782	131,780	140,473
	.. No.	144,427	157,212	167,575	177,609	188,515

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	.. 11	12	13	14	14
Commercial	.. 20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	.. 260,033	270,587	279,852	282,338	287,683
Supplementary ^b	.. 14,246	17,432	..	..	..
Coast	.. 6	6	7	7	7
Amateur	.. 306	314	303	304	318
Other Transmitting	.. 486	571	639	983	1,130
Receiving	.. 181	89	64	82	69
Other Receiving Only	..	..	..	..	..

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener; not required after 31st December, 1951.

The seven coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. The six stations then operating were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1953-54 these stations sent 6,100 service messages of

158,171 words, 30,954 weather messages of 675,594 words, and 23,796 paying messages of 341,360 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

At first, the Broadcasting Commission used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services. From December, 1948, amended legislation provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1954, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st January, 1952, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 28s. in other areas, for one or more receivers, the provision for supplementary licenses for receivers in excess of one being abolished. Licenses are issued free to blind persons and at quarter rates to pensioners. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	1	14	37	769,478	444,166	223	238
Victoria ..	3 ^d	4	20	545,148	347,471	222	228
Queensland ^b ..	3	13	20	287,683	119,762	218	238
S. Australia ^c ..	..	7	8	220,065	140,169	270	290
W. Australia ..	2	5	13	148,192	92,273	232	265
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	71,047	25,476	230	268
Total ..	9	46	106	2,041,613	1,169,317	227	243

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Papua.

^c Including Northern Territory.

^d Including two used for overseas broadcasts.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist predominantly of primary produce.

Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States. Before the recent war, and again in 1947-48 after the war-time disturbance of normal trade movements, about one-third of the exports went interstate, while approximately two-thirds of the imports were interstate. The position has been similar during recent years although the interstate proportion, both for imports and exports, was lower in some years when the value of overseas trade was very high.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 262.) Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6m. for exports and £7.2m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8m. and imports £10.2m., and

in 1938-39 exports were £44.8m. and imports £31.9m. In 1953-54 exports amounted to £240.5m. and imports to £199.3m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £184 18s. 5d. in 1953-54.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 1,000, as follows:—1945-46, 586; 1946-47, 807; 1947-48, 699; 1948-49, 1,046; 1949-50, 912; 1950-51, 832; 1951-52, 575; 1952-53, 920; 1953-54, 1,038. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 270). The last war ended with the volume of overseas exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending, after a very poor season in 1951-52, with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 and continuing in 1953-54 restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1953-54 was still only 80 per cent. of the pre-war volume per head.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, but, in 1953-54, net exports of live stock were worth only about £1m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs*

Act was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 41, pages 199 to 207).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1953-54, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 256. A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 257.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, usually followed at a much lower level by sugar, meat, and butter. Exports of silver-lead bullion, copper, and zinc have recently risen to a high value. The remaining items are normally of much less significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1953-54 were worth £165,104,577, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £80,068,987, or 48·5 per cent., of the 1953-54 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73·8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1953-54, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—Frozen beef, £14,055,263 (£3,277,452), or 82·1 (90·2) per cent.; wool, £15,426,295 (£3,380,596), or 21·5 (39·7) per cent.; butter, £6,717,981 (£7,343,482), or 87·3 (97·6) per cent.; sugar, £23,751,089 (£3,685,747), or 76·2 (88·7) per cent.; and all minerals, £4,904,188

(£1,524,219), or 45·1 (75·6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1953-54 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally Canada and New Zealand), their value totalling £7,413,768, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £55,840,957 (principally to Japan, France, Italy, U.S.A., Belgium, and Germany), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £5,971,432, compared with £491,631 in 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
<i>Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	14,055,263	1,608,369	1,453,456	17,117,088
Canned Meats	7,528,733	1,370,931	221,882	9,121,546
Other Meat	854,753	428,408	445,343	1,728,504
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	231,721	393	708,941	941,055
Leather	93,854	118,137	8,791	220,782
Tallow	586,433	124,551	99,442	810,426
Wool (incl. Noils & Waste)	15,426,295	365,587	55,840,957	71,632,839
Other Pastoral Products	75,605	72,349	152,825	300,779
Total Pastoral	38,852,657	4,088,725	58,931,637	101,873,019
<i>Agricultural and Dairying.</i>				
Bacon and Ham ^a .. ..	..	212,879	25,636	238,515
Butter	6,717,981	557,552	421,917	7,697,450
Cheese	166,689	67,105	174,857	408,651
Eggs	569,895	93,489	1,375	664,759
Poultry ^a	55,697	15,544	3,311	74,552
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	3,404,655	778,398	94,388	4,277,441
Pork	9,484	155,401	130,303	295,188
Sugar	23,751,089	7,413,768	3,150	31,168,007
Other Agricultural Products	738,621	2,152,300	420,287	3,311,208
Other Dairying Products ..	107,594	245,246	23,661	376,501
Total Agricultural and Dairying	35,521,705	11,691,682	1,298,885	48,512,272
<i>Mineral.</i>				
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	4,531,692	..	268,093	4,799,785
Copper .. ..	..	33	3,706,354	3,706,387
Zinc .. ..	..	..	613,413	613,413
Other Minerals	372,496	8,429	1,383,572	1,764,497
Total Mineral	4,904,188	8,462	5,971,432	10,884,082
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Fish	979	19,571	1,212	21,762
Furred Skins .. ..	..	..	13,335	13,335
Timber	68,300	191,187	10,510	269,997
All Other	721,158	1,766,508	1,042,444	3,530,110
Total Miscellaneous ..	790,437	1,977,266	1,067,501	3,835,204
Total Exports	80,068,987	17,766,135	67,269,455	165,104,577

^a Excluding canned, which is included with Canned Meats under "Pastoral".

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	649,047	495,879	39,486	526,722	374,501
Bacon, Ham, Pork .. Cwt.	118,499	98,704	34,619	26,892	25,532
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	1,364,992	1,197,612	662,950	1,262,847	2,168,916
Lead, Silver- Lead .. Tons	33,601	35,252	27,951	49,833	39,056
Sugar .. Tons	426,911	381,819	160,526	453,412	699,206
Tallow .. Cwt.	37,429	15,304	9,030	109,442	365,898
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	156,355	154,647	128,073	134,035	171,408
Wool, Scoured, &c. 1,000 Lb.	17,123	14,009	9,344	8,151	10,211
VALUE (£).					
Butter	10,233,919	8,491,610	884,181	10,740,416	7,697,450
Hides and Skins	812,127	1,247,078	924,899	725,176	954,390
Bacon, Ham, Pork	1,037,523	1,039,594	582,685	500,233	533,703
Beef, Frozen ..	5,660,916	5,552,688	3,872,966	9,874,476	16,850,043
Other Meat ..	5,763,724	6,687,885	7,497,121	14,876,486	11,214,808
Lead, Silver-Lead	4,397,746	5,639,946	5,672,224	8,029,715	4,799,785
Sugar	13,900,891	14,483,282	6,521,516	21,264,274	31,168,007
Tallow	185,608	75,964	44,398	311,857	810,426
Wool, Greasy ..	40,875,440	91,846,391	48,317,688	51,899,845	66,174,680
Wool, Scoured, &c.	5,763,044	11,215,176	5,434,869	4,239,963	5,379,649
Other	10,071,612	14,052,196	16,222,779	22,635,603	19,521,636
Total ..	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577

Imports.—The tables on pages 258 and 259 show direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1953-54 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years. The easing of import restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth Government in 1952-53, following Australia's adverse trade balance in 1951-52, allowed Queensland's oversea imports to rise by £12,409,648 to £55,631,350 for 1953-54, but this total was still £30,795,398 below the record 1951-52 figure.

Oversea imports in 1953-54, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £28,951,931 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £9,004,959 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £17,674,460 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was nearly seven times as great as in 1938-39, the greatest increases being in machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, hardware and metal manufactures, and textiles and piece goods. Imports from other British countries were six times as great, due principally to manufactured fibres, tea, textiles and piece goods, petrol, and rubber goods, while imports from foreign countries were over four times their 1938-39 value, due mainly to petrol, machinery and appliances, oils, kerosene, and hardware and metal manufactures.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	83,599	9,886	22,312	115,797
Asphalt, Bitumen	2,914	..	1,010	3,924
Boots and Shoes	34,164	7,776	2,610	44,550
Brushware, Brooms	10,524	..	1,266	11,790
Drapery, Haberdashery ..	520,931	12,884	91,697	625,512
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	475,744	152,464	440,304	1,068,512
Earthenware, China, Glass ..	713,669	14,115	301,957	1,029,741
Fibres, Manufactured	65,781	1,853,803	87,995	2,007,579
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	167,794	53,572	236,947	458,313
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	6,551	105,037	75,034	186,622
Groceries, n.e.i.	33,094	144,885	65,834	243,813
Hardware, Metal M'factures	3,443,877	52,122	1,144,837	4,640,836
Hats and Caps	18,995	20,593	30,870	70,458
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	93,561	9,152	95,358	198,071
Kerosene	44,600	92,769	1,173,567	1,310,936
Leather, Leather Goods	4,773	2,339	1,425	8,537
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	2,089,972	11,195	116,311	2,217,478
Other	5,956,828	55,709	2,869,001	8,881,538
Meat, All Kinds ^a	4,814	575,335	15,967	596,116
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	5,447,703	716,237	299,278	6,463,218
Musical Instruments & Parts	36,525	511	23,842	60,878
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	17,814	4,462	495,533	517,809
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petroleum & Lubricating Mineral)	50,086	144,706	1,614,640	1,809,432
Paints and Varnishes	66,876	601	143,436	210,913
Paper and Stationery	1,538,208	119,240	602,092	2,259,540
Petroleum Spirit	560,035	818,621	4,539,690	5,918,346
Rubber Goods	248,509	677,860	141,116	1,067,485
Scientific Apparatus	217,214	6,733	38,411	262,358
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	1,052	6,555	3,185	10,792
Sporting Goods & Materials	21,613	4,048	4,601	30,262
Tea .. ..	..	1,418,996	67,808	1,486,804
Textiles and Piece Goods	3,487,554	841,089	1,040,261	5,368,904
Timber	338	116,086	74,271	190,695
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	1,852,242	7,853	30,335	1,890,430
Wine, Beer, Spirits	73,342	3,802	4,440	81,584
Wood and Wicker M'factures	29,322	8,268	14,148	51,738
Miscellaneous	1,531,313	935,655	1,763,071 ^b	4,230,039
Total	28,951,931	9,004,959	17,674,460	55,631,350

^a Including sausage casings, £24,488.

^b Including outside packages, n.e.i., £1,169,392, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	198,935	180,849	418,812	32,294
Asphalt, Bitumen	35,165	93,752	164,120	37,396
Boots and Shoes	62,736	139,384	244,312	13,137
Brushware, Brooms	18,821	27,110	38,522	3,105
Drapery, Haberdashery	421,714	713,909	1,033,175	269,207
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	1,273,158	1,840,402	2,265,722	673,822
Earthenware, China, Glass ..	847,798	1,001,560	2,118,530	798,540
Fibres, Manufactured	2,210,802	2,347,539	2,884,765	2,208,944
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	268,003	460,111	580,543	141,267
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	122,361	223,985	226,151	211,224
Groceries, n.e.i.	139,690	249,154	265,237	91,746
Hardware, Metal M'factures	4,891,218	9,500,149	11,775,123	5,431,411
Hats and Caps	38,614	68,987	57,031	36,471
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	200,405	270,425	305,452	52,117
Kerosene	789,576	1,173,852	1,071,746	1,225,833
Leather, Leather Goods	9,345	9,713	19,424	2,293
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	3,198,599	3,456,547	4,575,199	2,511,049
Other	6,206,249	9,402,507	9,906,627	8,145,324
Meat, All Kinds	16,471	23,231	78,336	56,232
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	10,605,008	9,755,986	9,257,070	3,552,164
Musical Instruments & Parts	109,309	136,443	144,246	18,108
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	670,241	631,382	1,237,165	582,760
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	927,345	1,183,274	1,969,923	1,725,134
Paints and Varnishes	69,616	109,585	204,435	71,780
Paper and Stationery	1,605,694	2,358,086	5,142,428	1,442,332
Petroleum Spirit	3,738,807	4,832,059	5,646,431	5,823,450
Rubber Goods	761,676	1,589,991	2,709,356	681,506
Scientific Apparatus	211,496	304,806	391,746	136,779
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	6,094	87,600	13,817	6,259
Sporting Goods & Materials	27,265	39,221	60,687	6,876
Tea	482,244	503,137	465,263	608,039
Textiles and Piece Goods	5,306,853	7,074,517	11,621,854	1,780,664
Timber	295,420	477,366	558,412	71,045
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	120,037	1,501,946	408,089	997,470
Wine, Beer, Spirits	143,087	171,131	279,307	66,393
Wood and Wicker M'factures	52,851	127,765	189,885	20,622
Miscellaneous	2,817,392	5,332,217	8,097,807	3,688,909
Total	48,900,095	67,399,678	86,426,748	43,221,702

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	44,242,354	61,519,456	79,611,940	36,951,483	48,383,775
Exports ..	71,800,467	129,715,201	73,140,903	98,518,833	111,147,921
Maryborough					
Imports ..	71,123	49,055	63,582	11,225	21,270
Exports ..	767,291	1,080,915	214,208	2,168,398	3,196,253
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	28,453	21,506	20,505	31,252	4,696
Exports ..	83	429	7,915	16,889	14,164
Gladstone					
Imports ..	483,206	570,424	727,165	835,851	1,223,824
Exports ..	2,498,476	2,540,510	693,897	3,316,816	3,300,314
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	253,897	286,730	704,991	508,177	278,761
Exports ..	2,082,002	2,746,165	2,209,416	5,735,032	5,472,146
Mackay					
Imports ..	515,384	450,164	247,308	418,788	245,233
Exports ..	3,811,946	4,015,000	1,719,908	5,602,717	8,735,309
Bowen					
Imports ..	1,252	1,468	4,906	543	5,355
Exports ..	2,247,432	1,912,780	1,391,153	3,178,981	5,450,376
Townsville					
Imports ..	2,075,282	2,839,243	3,409,348	3,021,830	3,126,336
Exports ..	10,810,348	13,077,016	13,569,213	19,432,053	19,043,015
Cairns					
Imports ..	1,223,826	1,647,141	1,611,829	1,437,106	2,324,774
Exports ..	4,680,388	5,229,792	3,014,921	7,120,555	8,737,318
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	5,318	14,491	25,174	5,447	17,326
Exports ..	4,117	14,002	13,792	7,770	7,761
Total					
Imports ..	48,900,095	67,399,678	86,426,748	43,221,702	55,631,350
Exports ..	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and an average of 90 per cent. over the last five years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the post-war proportion has been generally higher. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and

butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl- and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas nearly half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 269. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports were referred to on page 246 of the 1950 *Year Book*. Imports of war materials also reduced the trade balance during those years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1944-45	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 ^a	3,513,897
1945-46	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227

^a Excluding certain government exports for which customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total overseas trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia received payment for some exportable commodities irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. In

addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of oversea Governments. Therefore payments for exportable goods during those years were somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade were more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to £7.6m., £9.4m., £10.5m., £11.7m., and £10.3m. The high level of imports in 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under the "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 ^a	2,917	9	-56,828	-59,736
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,521	811,831	3,018	16,466	133,310	146,758

^a Including estimated value of exports on government account for which no customs entries were passed, which the Commonwealth Statistician has estimated for Australia at £2.0m. for this year.

3. OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE.

From July, 1953, a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of oversea trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1953-54 are shown in this section.

Exports.—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Among interstate exports, sugar, butter, blister copper, and plywood and veneers were the most important of these items in 1953-54. Other large items of export were tobacco and fruit. Interstate exports of live stock and meat were substantial, but the former were largely offset by inward movements. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1954, are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	37,768,147	7,797,598	45,565,745
Beef and Veal, Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	17,117,088	917,991	18,035,079
Other Meat, &c., Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	1,484,676	438,481	1,923,157
Bacon and Hams ..	238,515	576,792	815,307
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c. ..	9,610,338	661,257	10,271,595
Butter ..	7,697,450	4,285,147	11,982,597
Cheese ..	408,651	735,714	1,144,365
Eggs, in Shell or Pulped ..	664,759	..	664,759
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	546,670	182,216	728,886
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	38,852,072	27,839,979	66,692,051
Wheat ..	1,076,969	1,311	1,078,280
Sorghum ..	876,049	73,473	949,522
Other Grains, Unprepared or Simply Prepared ..	771,059	422,131	1,193,190
Flour, Wheaten ..	221,572	275,216	496,788
Vegetables, Fresh ..	23,720	2,085,118	2,108,838
Fruit, Fresh ..	29,612	1,200,916	1,230,528
Fruit, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped ..	3,452,865	897,720	4,350,585
Peanuts, including Paste ..	216	847,729	847,945
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	31,168,007	21,101,084	52,269,091
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages ..	1,232,003	935,281	2,167,284
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i> ..	73,381,487	12,936,739	86,318,226
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	205	2,468,655	2,468,860
Manufactures of Tobacco ..	1,696	348,218	349,914
Live Animals ..	17,690	6,408,638	6,426,328
Hides and Skins ..	933,320	1,495,014	2,428,334
Wool, Greasy or Scoured ..	71,632,839	1,556,908	73,189,747
Other Animal Substances, not Food ..	686,510	299,435	985,945
Vegetable Substances and Fibres, including Raw Cotton ..	109,227	359,871	469,098
<i>Other Commodities</i> ..	15,100,978	26,807,834	41,908,812
Yarns, Piece Goods, and Textiles ..	94,407	1,231,292	1,325,699
Apparel ..	82,504	3,021,372	3,103,876
Tallow ..	485,396	236,165	721,561
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	421,990	816,200	1,238,190
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i. ..	546,698	594,119	1,140,817
Coal ..	29,352	383,931	413,283
Copper—Blister, Ingots, Scrap, &c. ..	3,562,516	5,934,277	9,496,793
Lead, in Metallic Form or Matte ..	4,664,407	7,683	4,672,090

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54—*continued*.

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Titanium and Zirconium Ores			
Sands, &c.	1,546,240	2,472	1,548,712
Other Metals, Ores, Sands, and Concentrates	1,284,085	720,036	2,004,121
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles and Parts	64,169	1,821,723	1,885,892
Machines and Machinery	388,282	2,374,451	2,762,733
Other Metal Manufactures	338,125	1,474,730	1,812,855
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	51,969	2,364,404	2,416,373
Leather and Leather Manufactures	221,215	586,428	807,643
Timber, including Logs	189,411	499,546	688,957
Plywood and Veneers	80,586	2,559,664	2,640,250
Other Items, n.e.i.	1,049,626	2,179,341	3,228,967
Total Value of All Exports ^a	165,102,684	75,382,150	240,484,834

^a Excluding specie.

Imports.—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1953-54 were worth over twice as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of overseas export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from other States were worth over two and a half times as much as imports from overseas. Nearly half of the overseas imports consisted of minerals, metals, and metal manufactures, &c., and although these made up only about one-third of the interstate imports, the total value of such items coming from other States was much greater than that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in this total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included tyres and tubes, stationery, &c., fancygoods and jewellery, scientific &c. instruments, medical and toilet preparations, fertilisers, and drugs.

Much of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports make of the total, but in 1931-32, when a record was kept, 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin, which was equivalent to 40·5 per cent. of the direct overseas imports of that year. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is negligible, and in 1931-32 amounted to only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

A summary of the value of the imports of principal items from overseas and other States during the year ended 30th June, 1954, is given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	1,073,860	3,303,978	4,377,838
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Fresh or Preserved	571,628	344,953	916,581
Milk and Cream, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food	310	1,738,561	1,738,871
Fish, Fresh or Preserved ..	451,440	265,486	716,926
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	50,482	954,978	1,005,460
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	2,003,418	15,144,516	17,147,934
Potatoes, Fresh .. ..	..	1,215,909	1,215,909
Other Fresh Vegetables ..	..	841,499	841,499
Fruit, Fresh .. ..	..	1,680,498	1,680,498
Fruit, Dried or Evaporated ..	46,485	527,687	574,172
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid, Jams, &c. ..	4,371	1,361,067	1,365,438
Tea	1,486,804	854,501	2,341,305
Coffee and Cocoa	130,082	719,144	849,226
Confectionery	11,523	2,125,668	2,137,191
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	242,569	3,575,210	3,817,779
Ale, Beer, and Porter	12,512	1,407,221	1,419,733
Wine and Spirits	69,072	836,112	905,184
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i>	1,576,929	14,492,524	16,069,453
Tobacco, Manufactured or Unmanufactured	829,589	5,325,051	6,154,640
Live Animals	1,067	5,464,148	5,465,215
Wool, Greasy or Scoured ..	101	2,960,577	2,960,678
Other Animal and Vegetable Substances, mainly Unmanufactured	746,172	742,748	1,488,920
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	7,960,650	25,606,949	33,567,599
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	385,079	1,363,894	1,748,973
Bags and Sacks	1,714,444	273,231	1,987,675
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,306,088	5,562,949	9,869,037
Linoleum	594,946	624,176	1,219,122
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	401,735	739,497	1,141,232
Textiles, n.e.i.	157,917	1,716,190	1,874,107
Footwear	44,550	2,631,095	2,675,645
Apparel, n.e.i.	355,891	12,695,917	13,051,808

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54—continued.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Oils, Paints, &c.</i>	9,794,619	3,070,267	12,864,886
Kerosene	1,310,936	12,897	1,323,833
Lubricating Mineral Oil	517,809	350,254	868,063
Petroleum and Shale Oils	5,918,346	434,826	6,353,172
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i.	1,836,615	519,802	2,356,417
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	210,913	1,752,488	1,963,401
<i>Minerals, Metals, Metal Manufactures, &c.</i>	24,548,319	52,097,586	76,645,905
Rocks and Minerals	455,149	492,959	948,108
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c.	105,112	1,809,683	1,914,795
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Other	1,651,715	2,105,437	3,757,152
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	351,824	1,675,851	2,027,675
Iron and Steel, Other	428,757	4,424,963	4,853,720
Non-ferrous Metals	81,903	1,114,770	1,196,673
Kitchenware, including Heating and Cooking Appliances	163,790	1,308,811	1,472,601
Hardware, including Tools	508,901	2,925,756	3,434,657
Other Metal Manufactures, except Machinery	1,216,379	1,981,413	3,197,792
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, including Locomotives	2,543,385	441,518	2,984,903
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	6,428,740	11,460,063	17,888,803
Tractors and Parts	3,776,820	2,124,307	5,901,127
Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	1,909,138	7,283,339	9,192,477
Household Machines	316,588	5,085,017	5,401,605
Agricultural &c. Machines and Implements	745,111	3,387,482	4,132,593
Other Machinery	3,865,007	4,476,217	8,341,224
<i>Other Commodities</i>	8,668,986	29,956,590	38,625,576
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	186,904	3,093,885	3,280,789
Other Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	880,437	1,144,414	2,024,851
Timber, including Logs	191,473	135,257	326,730
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures	64,347	387,923	452,270
Portland Cement	151,616	110,136	261,752
Glass and Glassware	375,360	452,738	828,098
Crockery and Household Ware, n.e.i.	389,703	419,985	809,688
Other Earthenware, China, &c.	125,545	560,854	686,399
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	1,655,231	2,161,707	3,816,938
Stationery and Paper Manufactures, Books	602,185	2,355,794	2,957,979
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	355,737	2,284,161	2,639,898
Scientific &c. Instruments and Appliances	265,593	1,120,205	1,385,798
Medical and Toilet Preparations, Soap, Drugs, &c.	165,867	5,334,779	5,500,646

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54—*continued*.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Fertilisers	591,332	2,362,598	2,953,930
Other Drugs and Chemicals	341,276	3,076,101	3,417,377
Other Goods	2,326,380	4,956,053	7,282,433
Total Value of All Imports ^a	55,626,781	143,672,410	199,299,191

^a Excluding specie.

Quantities of Exports and Imports.—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	cwt.	2,319,204	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c.	cwt.	567,406	54,041
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food	cwt.	n	187,767
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	cwt.	n	47,642
Butter	cwt.	573,005	n
Wheat	bushels	1,275,307	1,456
Maize	bushels	835,600	n
Millet and Panicum	tons	13,328	n
Sorghum	tons	45,299	n
Flour, Wheaten	tons	13,924	n
Potatoes	tons	n	33,344
Pineapples, Fresh	bushels	697,728	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c.	lb.	n	5,370,982
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	lb.	420,004	2,584,138
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	382,429	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	78,980	70,479
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	lb.	9,849,709	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	tons	1,128,272	n
Tea	lb.	n	10,195,867
Confectionery	lb.	n	10,914,304
Ale, Beer, and Porter	gallons	n	1,639,610
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lb.	4,292,906	578,413
Cattle	number	308,956	109,170
Sheep	number	317,564	945,959
Wool, Greasy	lb.	175,535,535	7,032,262
Wool, Scoured, &c.	lb.	10,699,495	634,264
Kerosene	gallons	n	25,466,099
Other Fuel Oils	gallons	n	104,829,914
Timber, including Logs	sup. feet	10,048,884	9,126,693
Plywood	sq. feet	67,790,126	n
Veneers	sq. feet	11,210,383	n

n Not recorded separately, but only a small quantity.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

Commodity Groups.—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1953-54 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	45.6	4.4	50.0	41.2
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	66.7	17.1	83.8	49.6
Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	86.3	16.1	102.4	70.2
Apparel and Textiles	4.4	33.6	38.0	—29.2
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3.1	10.9	14.0	—7.8
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	24.6	76.6	101.2	—52.0
Other Items	9.8	40.6	50.4	—30.8
Total	240.5	199.3	439.8	41.2

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was less than half that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

The fourth important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed for imports the highest figure of any group. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, railway rolling stock, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade.—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45 ..	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	83,207	-7,367
1945-46 ..	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	94,526	5,724
1946-47 ..	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48 ..	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50 ..	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51 ..	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52 ..	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53 ..	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	331,971	59,745
1953-54 ..	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	439,784	41,186

a Excluding specie; and, for 1944-45, excluding government exports for which no customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; in 1953-54 outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1944-45 was due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

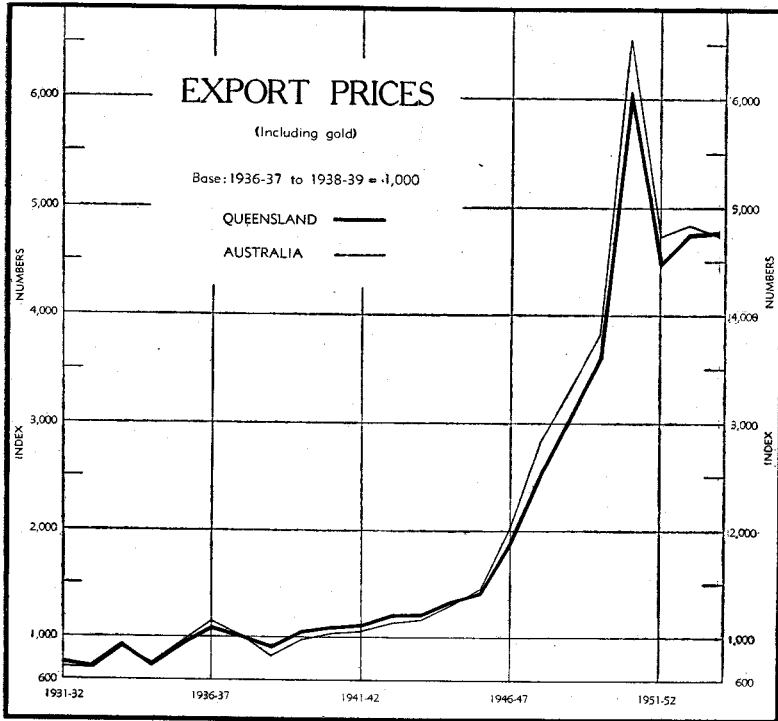
(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	72	72	76	76
1932-33	70	71	72	72
1933-34	96	90	91	91
1934-35	74	75	74	75
1935-36	94	95	93	93
1936-37	116	114	108	108
1937-38	103	102	101	101
1938-39	82	83	91	91
1939-40	96	98	105	105
1940-41	103	104	108	109
1941-42	105	106	111	111
1942-43	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	117	122	123
1944-45	130	130	135	134
1945-46	148	146	143	142
1946-47	209	203	191	188
1947-48	296	283	258	252
1948-49	348	332	313	305
1949-50	399	383	369	360
1950-51	690	654	623	604
1951-52	495	473	459	448
1952-53	505	483	489	476
1953-54	496	474	490	477

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the

following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to less than five times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the diagram below.



Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. Under this legislation is set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1957-58 season (see page 287). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools. In contrast to pre-war conditions when generally export prices of primary products were lower than local prices, in the immediate post-war period the position was the reverse, and high overseas prices forced up local prices. However, increasing competition and growing buyer resistance on local and overseas markets are now being experienced by many commodities with a return to pre-war trading conditions.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent. The international grain market has changed radically over the last three years, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March,

1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act, 1952*, which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was set up by an Act of the Queensland Parliament in 1915, and consists of a chairman, a millers' representative, a growers' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and an experienced accountant. The primary function of the Board is to regulate the distribution of sugar moneys between millers and growers, but the Board has many other duties, such as the allocation and control of assignments of land for cane-growing and the supervision of cane payment systems in the mills. The Central Board is assisted by Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards set up in many individual mill areas to deal with certain of the Board's functions.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are registered under the Queensland Co-operative Societies Act. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Six other mills—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Plane Creek, Marian, and Isis—are non-proprietary companies but are not registered under the above Act. The remaining 17 mills are owned either by public or proprietary companies.

The control of sugar production is effected by means of mill peaks, with the consequent control by mills through farm peaks in their areas. Mill production peaks were introduced in 1929 for the purpose of controlling production, which at that time threatened to get out of

bounds. The aggregate peaks (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	..	611,428 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1949	..	848,600 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement
1952	..	963,080 tons
1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1954-1955	..	1,170,900 tons

Control of Growers.—Each cane-grower is assigned an area of land on which cane is to be grown. This assignment is fixed at so many acres gross, with 75 per cent. thereof acres net which may be harvested in any one year, thus allowing for rotational harvesting and resting the land fully over a period of four years.

Farm peaks are determined in terms of tons of cane, tons of sugar, or acreage, with the proviso that any deficiencies of individual growers may be filled by other growers having available cane.

Until the end of the 1939-1945 War, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed about 1929 and 1930. Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has assigned, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*, sufficient land to produce and maintain the aggregate mill peaks under normal conditions. Particulars of all assignments, old and new, are shown in the following table.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Category.	Assign- ments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments	7,463	429,692	325,625
New Assignments—			
War Service ^a	226	14,611	11,006
War Service ^b	40	2,396	1,798
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ^c ..	783	47,378	35,764
Increased Assignments—			
War Service ^a .. .. .	..	2,926	2,135
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ^c ..	..	94,147	69,830
Total	8,512	591,150	446,158

^a Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*.

^b Under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*.

^c Under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*.

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1951 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1956 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, and to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. From 1941 until the end of 1952, the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible.

For the 1941 season the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 290,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons up to and including 1952, all exportable surpluses were accepted. Agreed prices per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, basic 96° polarisation, sterling currency, including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar, rose steadily from £12 12s. 6d. for 1941 to £38 10s. for 1952. Prices for the intervening years are shown on page 266 of the 1952 *Year Book*.

For the 1953, 1954, and 1955 seasons, under an agreement between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth exporting countries, export quotas were allocated among the exporting countries, Australia's quota being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons, which is Australia's share of a "negotiated price" quota, obtained £42 6s. 8d., £41, and £40 15s. sterling per ton, c.i.f., U.K. ports, for 1953, 1954, and 1955 respectively. The balance (286,000 tons) of Australia's quota received British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton in addition to world price for sugar.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 275. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds (£47 1s. per ton in 1954) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£37 8s. 2d. in 1954) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land is paid for at the price (£31 1s. in 1954) realised for exports other than "negotiated price" sugar, but sugar from

unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1954.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Overseas Sales.	Average. <i>a</i>	Average. <i>b</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1950 ..	12,723	13,218	25,941	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 4 1	28 5 4
1951 ..	19,807	5,786	25,593	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 4	34 7 6
1952 ..	21,100	19,340	40,440	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 14 2	42 12 3
1953 ..	25,007	28,330	53,337	47 18 6	38 13 9	43 8 3	42 7 11
1954 ..	25,536	29,315	54,851	47 1 0	37 8 2	42 9 11	41 4 7

^a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

^b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The table on the next page gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1954.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	29,027	30,942	34,558
Sales Overseas	7,611	22,844	33,499
Total Sales	36,638	53,786	68,057
Stocks at End of Year	3,331	3,424	4,455
Charges on Australian Sales ^a —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	3,722	3,343	3,836
Refining	4,854	4,887	3,956
Managing and Financing	981	884	1,267
Selling	293	229	274
Trade Discounts, &c.	374	420	469
Syrup and Treacle Packages	147	158	140
Refined Sugar Freights	448	265	232
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	400	1,354	3,847
Sacks and Exchange	424	1,238	1,021
Insurance, Commission, &c.	76	217	432
Contribution to Fruit Industries	3	..	36
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	..	113	214
Administration and Sundries	7	10	10
Total Expenses	11,729	13,118	15,734
Raw Sugar Purchases	26,156	40,642	53,340
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts	32.0	24.4	23.1
Purchases	44.8	32.3	29.5

^a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £14,626 was carried forward at 30th June, 1954, and the total excess of assets was then £240,787.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese.—The "Paterson Plan", which was introduced in January, 1926, as a voluntary scheme for the stabilising of the price of butter, did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of

the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home-consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the 1939-1945 War and up to 19th September, 1948, and from this date to 30th June, 1952, prices were controlled by State Governments. Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

Under a new five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixes the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their costs of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus an additional 20 per cent. (if produced), and hence determines the amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of (a) the quantity required to satisfy Australian needs, including the Armed Forces, and (b) such butter as Australia, after consultation with the United Kingdom Government, agreed to supply to the U.S. Armed Forces, U.N.R.R.A., and other markets. Prices under the contract were subject to annual review on the request of either party. The prices for the last year of the contract (1954-55) ranged from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. The Board will continue to use the services of manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) for the exports of butter and cheese

to the United Kingdom. The Board in England will allocate supplies to selected agents who will sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure will be similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee will still be used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, when it totalled approximately £2,500,000, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1955, the amount standing to the credit of the fund was £1,828,296.

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Pro-portion Sold Overseas.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1944-45	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45.2
1945-46	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58.0
1946-47	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4
1947-48	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8

a Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion of butter sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased

Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to the lowest since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland production to the lowest since 1926-27, but a good season in 1952-53 lifted production and total sales to their highest levels for ten years.

Butter sales in 1953-54 were worth £16.7m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £3.8m. The average net price returned to factories (3s. 7d. per lb.) was ½d. higher than in 1952-53 and about 2s. 4d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 16,243 tons in 1953-54.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 28.6 lb. per head in 1953-54.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London. <i>a</i>		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1944-45	14.38	17.98	17.88	16.96
1945-46	17.14	21.43	17.88	18.32
1946-47	20.36	25.45	17.88	19.81
1947-48	23.57	29.46	19.48	22.75
1948-49	26.79	33.48	23.13	25.45
1949-50	28.93	36.16	23.13	26.67
1950-51	30.54	38.17	23.13	25.90
1951-52	32.79	40.98	33.50	32.97
1952-53	35.36 ^r	44.20 ^r	44.75	42.65
1953-54	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90 ^b

a From 1944-45 butter has been sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

b Subject to revision.

r Revised since last issue.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter in Queensland during each of the next twelve years was:—1942-43, £0·6m.; 1943-44, £1·7m.; 1944-45, £1·7m.; 1945-46, £1·5m.; 1946-47, £1·1m.; 1947-48, £1·6m.; 1948-49, £1·4m.; 1949-50, £2·2m.; 1950-51, £4·1m.; 1951-52, £3·4m.; 1952-53, £4·2m.; 1953-54, £3·8m.

Details of changes in the rate of subsidy paid under the Commonwealth Government scheme, from its inception until 1952-53, appear on pages 274 and 275 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1953-54, the final subsidy rate of 89s. 10·33d. per cwt., when added to the equalisation value of 400s. 5·1d., provided an overall return to manufacturers of 490s. 3·43d. per cwt., compared with 483s. 0·39d., including a subsidy of 85s., for 1952-53.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 278). The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1953-54 were 15·150d., 15·443d., 22·389d., 24·900d., and 24·899d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. Further increases of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, 4½d. on 29th August, 1951, 3½d. on 22nd October, 1951, and 6d. on 1st July, 1952, brought the prices of mild cheese to 2s. 3½d. per lb. for large (80 lb.) and medium (40 lb.) sizes, and 2s. 4½d. for loaf size (10 lb.).

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. Details of changes in the rate of subsidy up to 1952-53 appear on pages 275 and 276 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1952-53 and 1953-54 the subsidy was 32s. per cwt., and the overall return to manufacturers including subsidy was 264s. 4·83d. and 264s. 4·72d. in the two years respectively.

Subsidy paid on Queensland cheese each year was:—1942-43, £83,800; 1943-44, £185,200; 1944-45, £194,200; 1945-46, £198,500; 1946-47, £116,300; 1947-48, £152,000; 1948-49, £94,300; 1949-50, £206,500; 1950-51, £305,400; 1951-52, £131,600; 1952-53, £269,200; 1953-54, £200,400.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred

on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1953-54 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 250 or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1953-54, receivals by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 8,137,884 dozen, while the Central Queensland Board received 125,313 dozen. In 1953-54, receivals by the South Queensland Board included 33,362 dozen eggs from New South Wales.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1953-54 of £1,678,602 and £28,028, with average net payments for all grades of 43-16d. and 45-86d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

The United Kingdom Government lifted controls over the distribution, use, and price of shell eggs during 1953, and Australian eggs shipped during 1953-54 were sold on the United Kingdom market under competitive conditions. The Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For that season only, a special contract was entered into in respect of egg pulp and the price was fixed at 3s. 3-375d. per lb., which was equivalent to an increase of 10½ per cent. on that for the 1952-53 season. The United Kingdom market realisations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during the final year of the contract. In order to cushion the effect of the collapse of the United Kingdom market in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and during 1954-55 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom.

4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in practically all the wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. Prior to 1952-53, the wheat was all handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities were not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane, but bulk handling facilities were used at two centres on the Downs and at Brisbane for the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crops, the installation at Brisbane being chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. A new flour mill at Brisbane now has silos, and three silos on the Downs for the Wheat Board were used in 1954-55. At the end of 1954 contracts for six more silos were let. Bulk handling and storage on farms is increasing rapidly.

In the past Queensland has normally not grown sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the 1939-1945 War when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains. Following record crops of approximately 14 and 12 million bushels in 1948-49 and 1949-50, there was a surplus for export, but when the 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops fell below 9 million and 7 million bushels respectively no export of wheat was possible, and large quantities had to be brought from other States to meet Queensland requirements. However, after a record crop of over 18 million bushels in 1952-53, there was a considerable surplus for oversea export, and though the 1953-54 crop of 10 million bushels was again only about sufficient for local requirements, the 1954-55 crop of 16 million bushels resulted in a large surplus, much of which was still stored at June, 1955, awaiting export.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see below); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed

receiver in this State of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all selling prices have been fixed on a bulk basis with adjustments for value of bags sold with the wheat, practically all local sales still being of bagged grain. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat are given in the following table from 1st December, 1948.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>	Quality Premium. <i>b</i>	Bulk. <i>c</i>	Bagged. <i>a c</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953 ..	11 11	12 11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st February, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1
22nd February, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
13th December, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

a Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices.

b Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 2-5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

c Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

The State Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia. Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant. Many of these varieties have been bred as the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1950 ..	4,575	3,561	321	182	902	84	9,625
1951 ..	5,847	4,034	300	202	..	174	10,557
1952 ^a ..	5,674	565	376	133	299	85	7,132
1953 ..	5,702	2,481	375	146	4,442	222	13,368
1954 ..	5,921	2,255	266	121	44	433	9,040

^a In 1952, Queensland wheat was supplemented by the importation of 2,383 (000) bushels for stock feed and 33 (000) bushels for breakfast foods, &c.

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools up to August, 1955, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—1938-39, 2s. 10d.; 1939-40, 3s. 8d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0d.; 1941-42, 4s. 1d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6d.; 1944-45, 5s. 2d.; 1945-46, 7s. 8d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 14s. 11d.; 1948-49, 12s. 0d.; 1949-50, 13s. 10d.; 1950-51, 14s. 1d.; 1951-52, 15s. 11d.; 1952-53, 16s. 1d.; 1953-54, 10s. 4d.; 1954-55, 10s. 8d. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts include refunds of tax on account of pools for the years 1945-46 to 1951-52 (see page 288).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons.

A wheat marketing plan, embodied in complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, provided for the orderly marketing of Australian wheat for the three crop years 1953-54 to 1955-56. It was a continuance of orderly marketing on lines almost identical with the system operating under the Australian Wheat Board during the previous five seasons, without the provisions of stabilisation.

The Wheat Marketing Plan provided for one central authority (the Australian Wheat Board) to accept all Australian wheat, to market it to the best advantage in Australia (at uniform prices in the several States) and overseas, to pool the returns from all sales, and to pay all suppliers for wheat delivered on the basis of the net per bushel pool return. The home-consumption price for each of the three years was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports (of which 1½d. was to be set aside to meet the freight on wheat shipped to Tasmania) or the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price at the beginning of the year (plus 1½d.) if less than 14s., but not less than the cost of production. As the cost of production of wheat in Australia for the 1953-54 wheat season was determined at 12s. 7d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, and the ruling International Wheat Agreement price at the beginning of the year was in excess of 14s., the selling price for home consumption for 1953-54 was 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports.

Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the terms of a new five-year wheat stabilisation plan was reached at a conference held in July, 1954. The plan was subsequently approved by a 94 per cent. majority in a poll of wheat-growers, and has been made effective by the passing of complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The main provisions, of the stabilisation plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan applies to the crops of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons inclusive.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board, during the period of the plan, is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and wheat and flour for export. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (iii) The Commonwealth Government guarantees to growers a return equal to the ascertained cost of production in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from each of the five seasons' crops.
- (iv) A stabilisation fund is to be established by levying, when export realisations exceed the cost of production, an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel on wheat exported.
- (v) The maximum amount of the fund is to be £20m. Repayments from the fund will be made to the oldest contributing pool on the recommendation of the Australian Wheat Board when moneys in the fund exceed this figure.

- (vi) When export realisations fall below the cost of production, returns are to be raised in respect of up to 100 million bushels from each crop to that level, firstly by drawing on the stabilisation fund, and, secondly, when that source is exhausted, by the Commonwealth Government.
- (vii) The same home-consumption price provisions apply for the five years as for the three years ended 1955-56 under the Wheat Marketing Plan (see page 287). If Australia should not be a party to an International Wheat Agreement during any part of this period, the current price for export sales by the Australian Wheat Board is to be taken in determining the home-consumption price instead of the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price.

Particulars of guaranteed prices, subsidies, &c., for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 appear on page 281 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1952-53, the guaranteed price and the local price for human consumption were fixed at 11s. 11d. The local price of stock-feed wheat was fixed at 13s. 11d., which, together with a Commonwealth subsidy of 2s. 2d. per bushel, returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel, or the same as in 1951-52. For 1953-54 and 1954-55, the selling price for home consumption was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports.

The provisions of Commonwealth wheat stabilisation plans relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of wheat prices stabilisation funds were originally implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which amounted to about £7m. and £4m. for the respective years, and which were equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel respectively. Contributions in respect of the 1947-48 harvest (about £16·4m., or 1s. 8d. per bushel), the 1948-49 harvest (about £12·5m., or 1s. 5d. per bushel), the 1949-50 harvest (about £15·2m., or 1s. 6d. per bushel), the 1950-51 harvest (about £11·0m., or 1s. 2d. per bushel), and the 1951-52 harvest (about £9·2m., or 1s. 3d. per bushel) have all been refunded to growers. No export tax was levied in respect of the 1952-53 harvest. The new stabilisation plan covering the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons provides for an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel (see page 287).

5. WOOL.

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the 1954 *Year Book*.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in the years 1946-47 to 1954-55, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., 48·07d., 63·35d., 144·19d., 72·42d., 81·80d., 81·50d., and 70·88d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the

average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the nine years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd."), representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. By 30th June, 1952, all stocks of wool held had been sold and the organisation was subsequently wound up.

The balance of profit arising from transactions in the wool of each Dominion has been shared equally between the United Kingdom and the Government of the Dominion concerned. Four interim distributions of £23.6m., £23.7m., £15.1m., and £14.3m. were made to Australian wool-growers in November, 1949, March, 1952, March, 1953, and April, 1954, respectively, from the total Australian share of approximately £93m. of the profits arising from the Wool Disposals Plan. A final payment of £12.1m. was made in April, 1955. In addition, a payment of £1.6m. has been made to growers who left the industry prior to September, 1949, and there is £2.6m. held on behalf of dealers who have not yet established their entitlement.

A plan to continue reserve price operations on the termination of the Wool Disposals Plan was completed by the participating Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom in May, 1951. The Commonwealth Government accepted the plan subject to the endorsement of the wool-growers, a majority of whom, however, rejected it at a referendum.

In order to reduce the effects of the greatly increased wool prices in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy on woollen goods manufactured for consumption in Australia from wool sold in that season. The subsidy was equivalent to about 45d. per lb. of all greasy wool (1950-51 clip) consumed in Australia, the total amount paid being approximately £17m.

6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1954 its oil mill treated 458 short tons of peanut kernels and 1,758 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 80,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to

consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. Increased production in each of the next three years brought the 1952 output to 1,483 bales, and a very favourable season in 1953 yielded 4,229 bales. In 1954, 2,819 bales were produced, which was equivalent to only 3½ per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners.

For the 1954 season, 3,687,865 lb. of seed cotton were received and 1,365,100 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £219,355, averaging 14·3d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
			1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
1945	..	..	1,820	35·8	1,305	70,000
1946	..	..	3,202	35·6	2,372	80,000
1947	..	..	2,198	34·7	1,531	90,000
1948	..	..	2,070	34·4	1,439	90,000
1949	..	..	737	34·5	522	70,000
1950	..	..	1,107	36·3	806	70,000
1951	..	..	1,494	36·8	1,124	70,000
1952	..	..	2,156	35·0	1,483	80,000
1953	..	..	5,424	38·1	4,229	80,000
1954	..	..	3,688	37·0	2,819	80,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum

average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953, 1954, and 1955 crops.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949, 31·4d. in 1950, and 58·1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32·4d., but rose again to 37·8d. in 1953 and 38·5d. in 1954. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939, 5·9d. in 1945, 8·5d. in 1949, 11·4d. in 1950, 21·3d. in 1951, 11·4d. in 1952, 14·4d. in 1953, and 14·3d. in 1954. Commonwealth bounty payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons respectively, nil for each of the seasons 1948 to 1952, £17,650 for the 1953 season, and £25,242 for 1954.

7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also gristis maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold overseas.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. The loan had been reduced to approximately £35,000 by June, 1954.

The next table summarises the Board's operations for five years.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	16,278	15,974	11,558	17,430	12,699
Northern Sales ..	5,365	5,581	6,265	4,293	4,709
Payments to Growers	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
per Ton ^a ..	14 9 0	17 19 9	30 16 4	26 4 4	20 15 8
Expenses per Ton ^b ..	4 10 1	4 11 8	5 13 7	9 8 11	8 16 4
Loan Liability to Gov-	£	£	£	£	£
ernment (approx.) ..	43,000	41,000	39,500	37,300	35,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

^b Expenses cover all costs from shelling to sale, including insurance on farmers' crops, &c.

During the 1953-54 season, local prices were under the control of the Prices Commissioner, and were fixed at £36 10s. per ton. Sales for oversea export totalled 6,490 tons, realising an average price of £25 19s. 4d. f.o.b. Cairns. Shipments totalling 1,500 tons were made to grain processors in New South Wales at satisfactory prices, while the balance of the crop, 4,709 tons, was sold in North Queensland. Total realisations were £372,245.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. After 1950-51, seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs, and their production again declined.

Prices paid for pigs within the district are influenced by the condition and extent of local markets. All pigs sent in are purchased by weight, following slaughter, and graded according to their market suitability.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Pigs to Bacon Factory	No.	8,427	8,154	6,821	6,640	5,140
Pigs Sold to Butchers	No.	6,000	5,800	5,057	4,469	4,261
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs	Lb.	117	120	111	116	111
Average Price of First Grade Pigs	d. per Lb.	14.2	16.7	22.7	24.9	27.4
Amount Paid to Growers	£	97,729	113,558	122,230	132,720	116,159

8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. At Kingaroy, the first silo was built in 1928, costing, with treatment plant, £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938, costing a further £58,665. The third silo block was completed in 1949 at a cost of

approximately £110,000, and a fourth block was put into use during 1954, the total cost being approximately £53,000. The first silo block was completely destroyed by fire on 6th February, 1951. At Atherton, approximately £14,000 was expended during 1950-51 in the purchase and extension of buildings and plant, and further extensions have been made to cope with increased production in North Queensland, the total outlay being approximately £35,000. At Rockhampton, new premises have been completed and a rail siding installed at a cost of approximately £23,000. Outstanding debt, on the third and fourth silos and the Atherton premises, was £41,208 at 30th June, 1955. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. There was only one pool in each of these years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	11,078	8,669	5,237	4,179	9,097
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised	6-51	7-00	11-50	13-02	13-25
Paid to Growers	5-52	5-86	9-87	10-69	11-16
Working Expenses	0-99	1-14	1-63	2-33	2-09

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland. Queensland provides only a portion of its annual malt requirements, the balance being imported from southern States. At the same time, small quantities of barley are exported overseas as grain.

A very big harvest in 1952-53 lifted the Board's exports, which were usually less than 100,000 bushels a season, to 1,515,824 bushels. The

total quantity of barley handled by the Board in that season amounted to 1,684,825 bushels, which was nine times as much as the previous highest figure of 185,829 bushels in the 1947-48 season. Sales by the Board during the 1953-54 season totalled 590,189 bushels, of which 157,500 bushels were exported overseas. Deliveries to the Board totalled 591,303 bushels.

Arrowroot.—The Arrowroot Marketing Board was the first Board established under the 1922 Act, but lack of support from growers during recent years caused it to cease operations. Amending legislation in 1954 provided for the winding up of the Board, which consequently was deemed to have ceased to exist on 17th April, 1953.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland. It received 3,105,105 lb. of Queensland leaf from the 1949-50 harvest and 1,984,008 lb. from the 1950-51 harvest. Receipts in 1951-52 were 4,794,893 lb., and difficulty was experienced during that year in disposing of the leaf. In 1952-53 and 1953-54, 3,199,483 lb. and 4,037,705 lb. respectively were delivered. The average price realised on sales by the Board was 72-3d. per lb. in 1949-50, 105-2d. in 1950-51, 84-5d. in 1951-52, 103-0d. in 1952-53, and 133-3d. in 1953-54. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by Queensland growers.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 83 tons in the 1942 season to an average of 628 tons for the six seasons ended 1950. The 1951 season was poor and only 393 tons were received, and a severe drought throughout the greater part of the growing period for the 1952 season caused an almost total loss of many crops, only 84 tons being received. Selling prices declined under competition from imported ginger, and only 103 tons were received in the 1953 season. The unsatisfactory price situation continued and production declined still further. No ginger was received by the Board in the 1954 season. With a view to reviving interest in the commodity, an application was made to the Tariff Board in 1952 for an increase in protective duty. As a result substantial protection was granted on dried ginger in September, 1953, and (on appeal) on ginger preserved in liquid in May, 1955.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment

basis. In 1952-53, 41 tons were sold for £7,330, and in 1953-54, 26 tons for £3,622.

9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1953-54 being pineapples, 44,341 tons; papaws, 1,582 tons; citrus, 761 tons; strawberries, 287 tons; plums, 276 tons; apples, 250 tons; figs, 144 tons; jam melons, 102 tons; tomatoes, 101 tons; passion fruit, 11 tons; and gooseberries, 2 tons.

Beans and peas are sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1954 the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—Beans, 32,202 bags; strawberries, 15,798 cartons; and 2,549 other packages.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The first table on the next page shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1954.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1954.

Month.	Apples.	Avo- cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Pine- apples.
	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	984	..	3,186	..	..	3,668	2,652	40,270
February	679	9	6,812	173	..	325	967	31,193
March ..	..	2	3,169	6,774	160	..	1,723	24,707
April ..	701	249	4,194	15,418	542	..	3,463	28,367
May ..	368	334	4,594	19,446	539	..	2,179	27,257
June ..	91	312	4,882	16,934	210	..	4,855	33,922
July ..	..	285	6,107	6,921	402	..	5,352	37,933
August ..	..	339	4,794	1,973	40	..	3,431	36,363
September	..	232	4,306	..	..	..	6,337	36,133
October	28	162	6,846	..	..	47	12,501	43,477
November	217	58	6,489	..	..	6,550	14,253	20,577
December	984	19	4,965	..	..	28,958	12,056	43,189
Total..	4,052	2,001	60,344	67,639	1,893	39,548	69,769	403,388

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1954.

Month.	Beans.	Beetroot.	Cucum- bers.	Marrows.	Pumpkins.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	..	124	..	6,691	419	12
February	..	..	93	21	1,089	91	167
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..
April ..	65	..	240	15	..	415	161
May ..	8,308	49	2,669	146	..	517	12,560
June ..	38,175	84	3,458	79	..	1,637	56,743
July ..	31,164	163	4,674	149	275	1,604	161,787
August ..	18,388	378	5,352	355	1,063	817	152,855
September	15,002	2,186	11,729	770	4,204	1,299	150,528
October	9,428	5,197	34,013	2,490	19,237	650	88,507
November	292	3,411	33,815	1,449	16,485	811	23,718
December	..	342	5,039	75	9,018	198	7,283
Total..	120,822	11,810	101,206	5,549	58,062	8,585	654,321

Canned Fruits.—During the 1939-1945 War, commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements, owing to governmental acquisition of the bulk of the pack for Service requirements and purchases by the United Kingdom Government (see 1954 *Year Book*, page 291). Commercial shipments were resumed in 1946 when approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. Similar arrangements operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1954. Canned fruits were

decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955. Despite substantial stocks held by the Ministry of Food, the whole of the available Australian 1955 pack was promptly sold. Some prices were below the 1954 contract but were, nevertheless, satisfactory. The Australian Canned Fruits Board handles negotiations on behalf of the industry and at its request.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

Commencing with the 1948-49 season, crops have been marketed by State Boards in the mainland States and the Tasmanian Potato Marketing Board. Although the State Boards operate separately, they have a working arrangement for the interstate marketing of the crops.

The Queensland Potato Marketing Board was constituted to operate for a period of three years from 1st January, 1948, and this period was extended until 31st March, 1954, when, due to the failure of growers' support, it ceased to function. The Board's constitution provided for the pooling of the commodity, but it had power to regulate deliveries by growers in accordance with market requirements. The Board operated separate pools for the marketing of three crops each year—the autumn and spring crops in South Queensland, and the winter crop in North Queensland. From 1951 an additional pool was operated for the Far North Queensland crop, harvested mainly in spring. Board receipts from these four crops during 1953 were 9,764, 6,555, 284, and 218 tons respectively.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. The recovery after cleaning from the 1953 crop was particularly good. From a gross total of 1,160 tons of beans, the net recovery of cleaned beans was 971 tons, or 36,266 bushels. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 6s. 6d. per bushel, an increase of 1s. 6d. per bushel on the previous season, while waste sold at £7 10s. per ton. The average return to growers was £2 2s. 3d. per bushel of cleaned beans, less inward freight and cleaning charges amounting to approximately 4s. 6d. per bushel (on the basis of cleaned weight). This represented an average net return at growers' sidings of approximately £1 17s. 9d. per bushel of cleaned beans.

10. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

Plywood and Veneer.—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same

general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935 a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department, supplemented in recent years by the importation of logs from Borneo and neighbouring islands. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the 1939-1945 War.

In 1953-54 deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 69,468,212 square feet, valued at £2,388,867, and to the Northern Board 52,076,480 square feet, valued at £1,389,712, giving a combined total of 121,544,692 square feet, valued at £3,778,579. Of the total quantity handled, 35,916,159 square feet were sold in Queensland, 85,149,723 square feet in other States, and 478,810 square feet overseas.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district, where nearly 50 collieries have been equipped with surface coal preparation plants.

Of the total Queensland production of 2½ million tons of coal during 1954, electricity undertakings consumed 981,000 tons, the Railway Department 707,000 tons, and gasworks 195,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide Field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years. This contract has been renewed for the sale of a further 300,000 tons to Victoria. Exports amounted to 77,000 tons in 1951, to 170,000 tons in 1952, to 156,000 tons in 1953, and to 150,000 tons in 1954.

11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

Maize.—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947 and in each of the years 1949 to 1954, primarily for the export of surpluses from the Southern Queensland maize harvests of those years. Receipts by the respective pools were 6,980, 8,998, 4,525, 3,144, 4,115, 1,653, and 343 tons, for which growers were paid £152,458, £146,518, £90,319, £97,135, £108,434, £35,516, and £6,938, after deduction of railage and other expenses. These payments were respectively equivalent to 11s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 10s. 1d., 15s. 6d., 13s. 2d., 10s. 9d., and 10s. per bushel.

Grain Sorghum.—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947 and in each of the years 1949 to 1954. The first was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons, of which 12,967 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

Two pools operated in respect of the 1950 crop. One received 9,971 tons, of which 6,113 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £14 12s. 8d. per ton. The other pool received 14,377 tons, of which 9,335 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £15 6s. 10d. per ton. Two pools also operated in 1951 and received an aggregate of 34,135 tons, from which the Commonwealth Government permitted approximately 60 per cent. to be exported. Both pools made an average net return to growers of approximately £21 9s. 9d. per ton. The 1952 pool received 24,305 tons, and suppliers received £22 17s. 6d. per ton at growers' sidings. Two pools operated in 1953 and received 30,088 tons, for which the final payment per ton at growers' sidings was approximately £18 2s. 6d. Particulars are not available for the 1954 pools.

12. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices

began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control. Since 1948, other items have been removed from control. The initial uniformity among the States was not maintained, and some States have now removed all price controls.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1954, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £579,070, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,006,019.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	110	122	113	121	130
For Interstate Markets ..	9	24	44	18	12
For Oversea Markets ..	99	80	83	156	163
Total	218	226	240	295	305
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	611	445	508	653	691
For Oversea Markets ..	105	126	135	146	137
Total	716	571	643	799	828 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	11,649	5,155	-11,344	60,508	42,490
Applied for Scientific Research	2,100	850	3,350	3,350	2,525

^a Comprising 545(000) sheep and lambs, 186(000) calves, and 97(000) pigs.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled beef from Queensland was discontinued, and since then all meat exported has been either frozen or canned. During 1953-54 the value of Queensland's meat exports was 49 per cent. of the total from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 73 per cent. of the Australian total.

Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949. Pending negotiations concerning a further long-term agreement, annual arrangements were made for the sale of Australia's exportable surplus of meat to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private

trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices (which vary from 75 to 95 per cent. of the 1953-54 contract prices), the United Kingdom Ministry of Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to pay in advance the deficiency payment expected from the United Kingdom Government in the event of prices falling below the prescribed minimum. Due to prices received for beef being below these support levels in the first half of 1955, payment of 1½d. per lb. for the period 1st May to 3rd September, 1955, was authorised. In the event of the Meat Board recommending a rate of deficiency payment which in total amount at the end of the year exceeds the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports will be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year.

The Fish Board.—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1953-54 the Board also operated in 19 other fishing ports. A net profit of £990 was made in 1953-54. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1954, was £94,808.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 305 the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1950.			1951.			1952.			1953.			1954.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cattle—															
Bullocks	29	5	1	37	1	1	38	13	7	40	3	9	42	2	1
Cows	18	10	1	22	3	0	22	17	0	21	11	10	21	16	10
Steers	22	2	11	27	1	1	26	7	9	26	17	2	30	0	7
Heifers	18	6	3	22	0	7	21	14	0	21	2	0	21	18	7
Vealers and Yearlings	12	13	2	12	6	0	11	0	9	12	8	8	12	5	11
Calves	2	3	3	2	12	6	3	3	0	2	13	10	2	17	6
Sheep—															
Wethers, Merino ..	4	7	1	4	17	8	3	9	0	3	15	1	3	8	1
Wethers, All Kinds	4	2	4	4	16	7	3	8	2	3	14	10	3	8	8
Ewes, Merino ..	3	5	4	4	6	8	2	11	11	2	12	4	2	12	0
Ewes, All Kinds ..	3	2	2	4	5	7	2	14	4	2	13	11	2	11	8
Hoggets	3	0	4	4	13	8	3	6	3	3	7	9	3	7	4
Lambs	3	6	2	4	8	3	4	0	2	3	18	3	4	0	0
Rams	5	11	10	6	9	4	3	0	8	3	9	1	3	4	7
Pigs—															
Baconers	9	9	6	11	9	5	15	12	5	15	7	5	13	5	1
Porkers	6	5	11	7	3	11	9	7	6	10	5	10	8	13	9
Stores	3	8	10	3	15	8	4	3	5	7	4	11	5	3	4

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	lb.	0 10	1 3	1 1	1 0½	1 2½
Cabbages	dozen	14 11	12 10	15 2	10 10	17 7
Cauliflowers	dozen	18 6	19 4	15 11	21 5	22 9
Chaff—						
Lucerne	cwt.	12 11	29 8	27 3	22 10	22 11
Oaten	cwt.	13 6	27 0	20 9	20 0	27 4
Mixed	cwt.	13 11	26 2	26 4	17 8	18 6
Hay, Lucerne	cwt.	8 0	22 4	17 6	14 0	13 11
Maize	bushel	8 3	14 10	15 2	13 3	13 10
Onions	cwt.	25 8	94 10	34 5	33 3	33 1
Peas, Green	lb.	1 0	1 4	1 3	1 2½	1 2
Potatoes	cwt.	22 8	30 10	36 10	37 2	24 2
Pumpkins	cwt.	24 11	23 1	15 4	19 3	17 6
Sweet Potatoes	cwt.	15 5	33 4	28 2	28 9	28 10
Tomatoes	½-bush.	18 8	18 8	17 0	16 1	21 5
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bushel	26 10	39 3	34 8	51 4	29 3
Bananas	bushel	20 0	28 0	52 4	35 11	41 5
Grapes	bushel	31 8	47 0	51 2	46 8	56 8
Lemons	bushel	20 9	28 1	34 8	30 2	33 3
Mandarins	bushel	17 0	27 8	39 4	34 0	36 0
Mangoes	bushel	22 0	32 10	32 2	20 9	29 10
Oranges	bushel	16 4	25 7	38 10	31 0	26 0
Papaws	bushel	12 5	19 8	24 8	18 3	16 9
Passion Fruit	½-bush.	25 2	38 0	34 7	41 2	38 9
Peaches	½-bush.	11 4	15 8	19 6	17 11	18 0
Pineapples	dozen	12 7	17 6	21 4	18 10	17 0
Strawberries	dozen boxes	18 1	26 2	18 8	29 10	27 9
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	214 8	286 4	423 2	484 6	519 7
Flour	ton	350 4	439 0	496 2	534 1	601 6
Pollard	ton	234 8	299 1	428 8	490 5	526 6
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	2 0	2 8	3 5	3 6	3 9
Butter	lb.	2 0	2 11	3 10	3 10	3 10
Cheese	lb.	1 3	2 1	2 6	2 6½	2 6
Eggs	dozen	2 1	2 6	4 2	4 4	4 1
Ham	lb.	2 8	3 6	4 9	4 11	5 1
Honey	lb.	0 7½	0 8½	0 10	0 11	0 11
Milk, Bottled ^a	gallon	2 6	2 11 ^r	3 10 ^r	3 10 ^r	3 10
Pork	lb.	1 6½	1 11½	2 6	2 8½	2 5½
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 2	1 9	1 10	1 7½	1 1½
Fowls	lb.	1 5½	1 11	1 8½	1 10	1 7
Geese	lb.	0 11	1 3	1 1½	0 11½	0 10
Turkeys	lb.	1 9½	2 6	2 9	2 6½	2 1

^a Prices charged to retail milk vendors.^r Revised since last issue.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. However, an index for Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed by the Commonwealth Statistician and published in successive issues of his *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. This index gave an indication of long-term trends over the 89 years which it covered, but as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during that period, the index ceased to serve as a measure of price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index covering basic materials and foodstuffs in which the items were regrouped and reweighted.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.		Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29	..	127	106	129	121	115	95	107	91	118	110
1938-39	..	103	100	82	101	92	97	103	99	102	101
1945-46	..	130	156	152	142	140	177	135	178	126	141
1946-47	..	132	145	191	140	131	180	138	177	129	143
1947-48	..	146	161	283	148	126	190	153	192	145	159
1948-49	..	185	173	342	159	130	198	175	201	173	181
1949-50	..	214	184	434	187	143	225	198	223	198	205
1950-51	..	256	196	641 ^a	242	292	268	232	256	242 ^a	246 ^a
1951-52	..	343	220	577	314	298	370	281	288	305	300
1952-53	..	392	234	607	350	224	404	294	292	331	320
1953-54	..	388	222	566	323	191	363	313	271	343	321
1954-55	..	391	214	510	314	246	372	311	277	338	320

^a Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction-room prices for wool the indexes were:—textiles, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.

From 1938-39 to 1954-55, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 217 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1955, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 156 per cent. (see page 314). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 202 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 195 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 522 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 277 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living", and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 307 and 308.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen in the June quarter of 1955, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 309 and 310. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of Abnormal Conditions**.—Under the abnormal conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has

* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 41.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the regimen. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Since 1948, prices have been regularly collected for about 100 additional items not included in the index, and more recently prices have been collected for more than one type of the main items in the clothing group of the index. Concurrently, estimates of consumption of individual items of food have been made annually (and in some cases quarterly) and annual and quarterly data as to aggregate retail sales, by groups of items, have been recorded. Checks and test indexes made on the basis of these data indicate that the aggregate "C" Series Retail Price Index has remained reasonably reliable within its definition.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1954, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1954.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb. loaf	13-00	14-00	14-00	13-50	14-58	13-50
Flour	2 lb.	8-99	10-10	10-92	9-03	10-82	9-02
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	17-20	19-62	20-46	18-68	20-24	18-87
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	62-43	63-77	63-10	62-72	63-83	62-11
Sugar	1 lb.	8-97	8-95	9-34	9-42	10-50	9-61
Rice	1 lb.	11-99	13-25	13-20	12-74	13-30	12-94
Sago	1 lb.	14-82	16-15	16-28	14-40	17-60	15-62
Jam, Plum	1½ lb. tin	27-75	29-10	30-50	28-51	30-08	27-92
Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	17-36	17-96	20-49	18-92	22-11	19-91
Oats, Flaked	1 lb.	10-11	11-52	12-00	11-93	12-25	10-31
Raisins, Seeded	1 lb. pkt.	27-48	29-82	29-27	28-71	29-43	29-46

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1954—continued.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Currants ..	1 lb.	21·81	22·94	23·39	21·85	23·37	24·50
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	53·74	55·85	54·56	53·06	54·11	55·89
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	36·10	37·81	37·62	36·86	38·40	38·08
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	37·88	39·86	38·78	39·19	39·02	39·79
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	39·15	39·90	44·13	33·64	42·65	38·07
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	7·75	8·94	8·85	7·43	8·92	8·34
Soap ..	1 lb.	17·22	17·21	17·24	17·37	17·33	17·83
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8·39	10·42	10·92	9·22	10·01	10·71
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	49·02	48·70	48·77	48·07	51·40	48·40
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	31·98	33·63	35·44	32·14	36·25	32·88
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	57·72	55·61	60·32	47·10	70·00	56·28
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	64·47	62·15	62·67	61·20	64·24	63·15
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	23·32	24·03	24·02	23·79	24·38	23·73
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	15·60	15·50	15·46	16·07	17·60	15·50
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	32·21	33·50	32·33	33·50	32·33	34·25
Rib ..	1 lb.	23·16	24·50	23·22	24·50	24·33	24·68
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	38·06	37·67	35·77	37·67	36·33	38·37
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	21·80	23·50	22·68	23·51	22·67	24·15
Sausages ..	1 lb.	17·30	17·17	17·01	17·17	17·33	18·38
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	28·15	28·53	29·33	28·58	27·33	28·92
Brisket ..	1 lb.	23·71	26·50	26·68	26·50	25·35	26·67
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	20·53	22·50	21·04	22·00	22·40	23·37
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	15·26	19·00	17·36	18·30	18·92	18·79
Loin ..	1 lb.	19·19	21·57	20·38	21·43	22·08	23·70
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	21·36	23·08	22·00	23·00	23·28	23·82
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	20·47	22·37	21·28	22·14	22·24	23·22
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	48·98	40·70	44·04	44·11	49·98	38·80
Loin ..	1 lb.	47·79	40·60	43·96	43·68	47·93	38·80
Chops ..	1 lb.	47·80	40·70	44·44	43·68	46·98	38·80

a Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1933, for each of the fifteen

years to 1954, and for each month of 1954. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <i>a</i>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933	699	802 ^a	749	678	804	727	706	751
1940	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
<i>Months, 1954.</i>								
January ..	2,496	2,549	2,575	2,510	2,674	2,535	2,516	2,680
February ..	2,480	2,541	2,566	2,503	2,695	2,545	2,504	2,677
March ..	2,537	2,582	2,633	2,536	2,741	2,568	2,559	2,693
April ..	2,461	2,560	2,593	2,506	2,711	2,550	2,494	2,672
May ..	2,438	2,543	2,569	2,497	2,660	2,536	2,470	2,671
June ..	2,422	2,530	2,556	2,490	2,628	2,538	2,453	2,667
July ..	2,374	2,505	2,531	2,463	2,618	2,505	2,412	2,655
August ..	2,365	2,487	2,490	2,445	2,604	2,498	2,399	2,637
September ..	2,474	2,493	2,492	2,452	2,608	2,525	2,483	2,670
October ..	2,493	2,485	2,465	2,437	2,569	2,503	2,492	2,648
November ..	2,435	2,552	2,518	2,500	2,604	2,553	2,460	2,686
December ..	2,440	2,554	2,511	2,502	2,647	2,552	2,467	2,697

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1940 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

^b Weighted average of "five towns". The Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937.

^c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

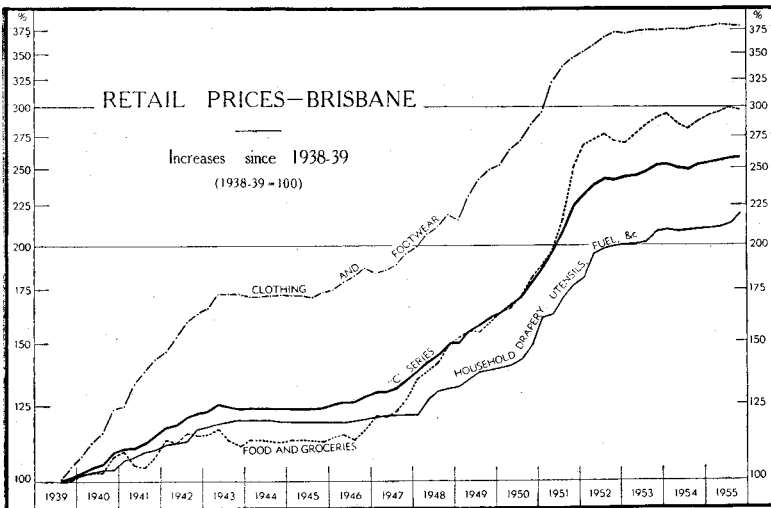
Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland).

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. However, during the war years, tenants were occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they were paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1947 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1947.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Private House (one family)—				
3 Roomed	17 3	17 9	11 9	14 6
4 Roomed	19 11	19 2	13 11	17 5
5 Roomed	23 0	20 10	15 10	20 5
6 Roomed	25 4	22 9	17 5	23 1
Average 3 to 6 Roomed ..	23 1	20 11	15 2	20 2
Average All Sizes	23 10	21 2	14 11	20 3
Shared Private House ..	24 11	21 10	16 9	22 11
Share of Private House ..	21 5	19 0	15 1	19 9
Flat	30 7	27 9	20 11	29 2
Tenement	19 9	18 11	14 5	19 4
All Private Dwellings ..	24 3	21 6	15 0	20 10



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

"C" Series.—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the "C" Series Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1954-55, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June 1943 quarter, when the war-time price stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1955, clothing had further increased by 206 per cent., food and groceries by 178 per cent., miscellaneous items by 91 per cent., and housing by 19 per cent.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945 ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1954 ..	2,404	2,495	2,504	2,453	2,610	2,431	2,654
December, 1954 ..	2,456	2,530	2,498	2,480	2,607	2,473	2,677
March, 1955 ..	2,502	2,606	2,590	2,572	2,712	2,530	2,730
June, 1955 ..	2,518	2,609	2,592	2,599	2,699	2,544	2,769
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945 ..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
September, 1954 ..	1,012	840	953	1,023	1,034	1,005	1,205
December, 1954 ..	1,019	840	968	1,043	1,042	1,013	1,209
March, 1955 ..	1,022	840	982	1,063	1,078	1,020	1,213
June, 1955 ..	1,024	840	994	1,063	1,090	1,023	1,222
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939 ..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943 ..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1945 ..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1954 ..	3,109	3,081	3,093	3,083	3,130	3,107	3,210
December, 1954 ..	3,135	3,100	3,116	3,097	3,146	3,131	3,222
March, 1955 ..	3,133	3,098	3,127	3,086	3,156	3,130	3,218
June, 1955 ..	3,150	3,133	3,163	3,122	3,182	3,151	3,240
MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939 ..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943 ..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1945 ..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1954 ..	1,983	2,024	2,104	2,027	2,178	2,009	2,058
December, 1954 ..	1,995	2,022	2,109	2,032	2,181	2,019	2,060
March, 1955 ..	1,995	2,024	2,111	2,035	2,196	2,021	2,046
June, 1955 ..	2,000	2,041	2,121	2,051	2,199	2,026	2,070
"C" SERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943 ..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1945 ..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1954 ..	2,150	2,144	2,191	2,173	2,270	2,162	2,321
December, 1954 ..	2,178	2,161	2,198	2,191	2,275	2,186	2,333
March, 1955 ..	2,195	2,188	2,238	2,227	2,326	2,209	2,349
June, 1955 ..	2,206	2,200	2,251	2,247	2,330	2,220	2,375

^a Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

^b Weighted average of six capital cities.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1954. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
1914 ^c ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 ^c ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 ^c ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952 ..	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953 ..	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954 ..	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six capital cities.

^c Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals, for the same years as given in the preceding table and for each quarter of 1954.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.			Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. ^a
Year.									
1914 ^b	..	..	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^b	..	..	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 ^b	..	..	1,021	963	877	954	931	997	975
1923	..	..	1,023	1,004	923	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924	..	..	1,002	976	915	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925	..	..	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926	..	..	1,033	998	950	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927	..	..	1,029	990	922	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928	..	..	1,042	992	917	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929	..	..	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930	..	..	1,026	956	859	952	977	956	975
1931	..	..	922	846	798	837	885	875	873
1932	..	..	867	813	764	802	840	844	830
1933	..	..	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1934	..	..	842	801	762	806	830	837	817
1935	..	..	852	824	780	820	834	849	832
1936	..	..	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	..	..	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	..	..	913	896	852	888	882	887	897
1939	..	..	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	..	..	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	..	..	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	..	..	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	..	..	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	..	..	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	..	..	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	..	..	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	..	..	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	..	..	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949	..	..	1,439	1,415	1,348	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950	..	..	1,593	1,565	1,472	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951	..	..	1,933	1,880	1,760	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952	..	..	2,265	2,170	2,063	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
1953	..	..	2,368	2,285	2,135	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
1954	..	..	2,382	2,288	2,170	2,277	2,459	2,406	2,326
Quarter.									
1st, 1954	..	..	2,391	2,301	2,187	2,260	2,348	2,437	2,327
2nd, 1954	..	..	2,373	2,295	2,163	2,265	2,475	2,402	2,324
3rd, 1954	..	..	2,372	2,273	2,150	2,289	2,512	2,394	2,321
4th, 1954	..	..	2,391	2,281	2,178	2,294	2,502	2,391	2,333

^a Weighted average of six capital cities.

^b Month of November only.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Figures for industries, grades of occupation (occupational status), and occupations are available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the following pages.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1947 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i>	101,649	5,946	107,595
Fishing	2,589	16	2,605
Hunting and Trapping	556	3	559
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	93,614	5,922	99,536
Forestry	4,890	5	4,895
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	8,002	82	8,084
Mining	7,678	79	7,757
Quarrying	324	3	327
<i>Manufacturing</i>	78,393	17,385	95,778
Inadequately Defined	615	283	898
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c.	2,834	108	2,942
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	15,727	1,154	16,881
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	8,769	149	8,918
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	1,175	892	2,067
Clothing	1,537	7,437	8,974
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories ..	1,797	820	2,617
Food and Drink	21,037	2,716	23,753
Tobacco	85	66	151
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodwork- ing, Basketware, &c.	11,831	506	12,337
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography	4,229	2,005	6,234
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease	522	145	667
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	707	202	909
Explosives	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating	657	58	715
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear)	1,641	200	1,841
Rubber Goods	885	244	1,129
Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	367	47	414
Plastic Products	112	22	134
Other Manufacture	350	76	426
Gas and Electricity	3,514	255	3,769
<i>Building and Construction</i>	42,802	180	42,982
Inadequately Defined	26	..	26
Construction and Repair of Buildings ..	19,710	116	19,826
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	23,066	64	23,130
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	38,248	2,408	40,656
Inadequately Defined	682	61	743
Road Transport and Storage	16,830	790	17,620
Shipping	3,183	174	3,357
Loading and Discharging Vessels	4,206	10	4,216
Rail Transport	12,470	1,166	13,636
Air Transport	877	207	1,084

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Communication</i>	5,315	2,250	7,565
<i>Finance and Property</i>	7,020	3,074	10,094
Banking	3,434	1,027	4,461
Insurance	2,207	1,094	3,301
Offices, Agencies, &c.	1,379	953	2,332
<i>Commerce</i>	41,650	18,559	60,209
Inadequately Defined	381	165	546
Dealing in Live Stock, Primary Produce, &c.	2,453	536	2,989
Other Wholesale Trade	13,939	3,625	17,564
Retail Trade	24,877	14,233	39,110
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i>	30,475	21,058	51,533
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	9,751	4,129	13,880
Defence—Enlisted Personnel	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees	1,662	287	1,949
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,154	839	3,993
Religion and Social Welfare	1,779	1,189	2,968
Health, Hospitals, &c.	4,339	8,375	12,714
Education	4,075	5,234	9,309
Other Professional	1,609	968	2,577
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.</i>	14,430	21,842	36,272
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation	4,515	1,147	5,662
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	9,915	20,695	30,610
<i>Other</i>	4	2	6
Total Working Population	367,988	92,786	460,774

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer	33,776	4,158	37,934
Worker on Own Account	59,047	6,058	65,105
Unpaid Helper	4,654	905	5,559
Employee	255,600	78,599	334,199
Unemployed	14,911	3,066	17,977
Not Gainfully Occupied	199,483	446,158	645,641
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

Occupations.—The table on the next four pages shows occupations according to the principles set out on page 317, of the working population of Queensland at the time of the 1947 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	<i>93,014</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>98,156</i>
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. ..	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	<i>11,009</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>22,109</i>
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. ..	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists ..	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers ..	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers) ..	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described) ..	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	<i>17,635</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>21,599</i>
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. ..	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers ..	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	<i>58,401</i>	<i>35,551</i>	<i>93,952</i>
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers ..	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators ..	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Café, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations ..</i>			
Housekeepers	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons .. .. .	..	246	246
Cooks	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen	611	869	1,480
Stewards	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i.	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists	6	632	638
Ushers	12	199	211
Porters	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers	171	..	171
Hairdressers	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men	310	2	312
Police (including Private)	1,709	8	1,717
Warders	122	6	128
Other Service Workers	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>			
Foremen, n.e.i.	64,021	1,966	65,987
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners	5,174	254	5,428
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	11,460	1	11,461
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	892	..	892
Plasterers	4,507	9	4,516
Plumbers, Gasfitters	580	..	580
Glaziers	2,469	..	2,469
Mechanics (so described)	93	..	93
Radio Mechanics	368	..	368
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	745	1	746
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers	730	..	730
Electricians, Electrical Engineers	5,886	1	5,887
Mechanics, n.e.i.	2,054	..	2,054
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	971	..	971
Electrical Fitters	3,332	10	3,342
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	913	..	913
	1,558	20	1,578

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers, Process Engravers, and Engravers (so described)	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>	66,416	11,761	78,177
Blacksmiths' Strikers	402	..	402
Boilermakers' Assistants	479	..	479
Moulders' Assistants	93	..	93
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants	59	..	59
Fitters' Assistants	471	..	471
Engineers' Assistants	94	..	94
Electricians' Assistants	472	..	472
Builders' Labourers	4,058	..	4,058
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.	1,111	166	1,277
Firemen (not Fire Brigades)	1,673	..	1,673
Furnacemen, Stokers	339	..	339
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners	362	..	362
Oilers (Machinery)	212	..	212
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	14,863	48	14,911
Conductors	636	3	639
Guards	699	..	699
Shunters	455	..	455
Storemen	4,982	30	5,012

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
Tailers-out	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	135	109	244
Trimmers	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners	454	45	499
Wheelers	47	1	48
Wool Sorters	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i.	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i.	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i.	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described)	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i.	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i.	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers</i>	<i>27,939</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>28,019</i>
Wharf Labourers	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers (so described)	15,660	53	15,713
Labourers, n.e.i.	5,455	18	5,473
Other Labouring Occupations	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated</i>	<i>10,882</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>13,868</i>
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>	<i>199,483</i>	<i>446,158</i>	<i>645,641</i>
Children Not Attending School	62,643	60,060	122,703
Full-time Students or Scholars	92,523	86,443	178,966
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super-annuation	23,680	29,889	53,569
Independent Means	7,116	6,100	13,216
Inmates of Institutions	4,136	3,114	7,250
Others Not Engaged in Industry	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1947 figures are from the Census.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	110,400	102,700
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400	7,800
Manufacturing .. .	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,300	91,800
Building and Construction	18,000	27,900	22,400 ^a	24,800	41,000
Transport and Communication .. .	33,500	36,400	41,800 ^a	38,400	46,800
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,500	10,000
Commerce .. .	43,100	52,400	42,200	45,900	58,000
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment .. .	31,800	39,400	50,200	49,400	55,900
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	23,700	29,400	28,800
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500	442,800

^a Until June, 1943, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,800 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945 and 1947 they were included with Building and Construction.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1945-46 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £120 (£20 to 1st October, 1953, and £80 from then until 1st September, 1954) per week or more in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where few of the employers have a wages bill as high as £120 per week, is very incompletely covered,

and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and the general Census of 1947. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In the post-war years such unemployment as has occurred has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. During 1953-54 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 1,657 and 5,397.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1945-46	..	..	..	..	..	306,100	406,200
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	338,500	441,900
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	359,700 ^r	462,400 ^r
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	375,400 ^r	478,600 ^r
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	389,900 ^r	493,700 ^r
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	407,200 ^r	511,600 ^r
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	414,100 ^r	519,100 ^r
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	407,500 ^r	514,000 ^r
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	411,900 ^r	519,700 ^r
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	422,500	530,500
Quarter—							
3rd, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	422,500	530,300
4th, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	421,200	529,200
1st, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	417,700	525,800
2nd, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	428,700	537,000

^r Revised since last issue.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given above. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1953.	June, 1954.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	5.7	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	9.2	9.3
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	81.5	84.1
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	30.3	33.4
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.8	8.6
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	33.8	34.5
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	8.9	8.9
Retail Trade	33.2 {	13.9	9.9	15.3	15.6
Other Commerce		15.5	13.1	26.4	27.8
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.2	12.2	11.6	11.6
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	16.4	23.7	24.3
All Industries	172.8	168.0	169.0	255.2	263.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	16.1	16.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.7
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.5
Retail Trade	13.4 {	12.6	12.4	14.9	15.1
Other Commerce		5.9	7.4	9.7	10.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		2.5	7.3	4.4	4.3
Other Industries ^c	25.8	23.5	27.9	33.6	34.0
All Industries	53.2	62.6	75.1	83.7	86.1
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	5.7	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	9.4	9.6
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	97.6	101.0
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	30.9	34.0
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	9.1	8.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	36.5	37.2
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.4	11.2	11.4
Retail Trade	46.6 {	26.5	22.3	30.2	30.7
Other Commerce		21.4	20.5	36.1	38.4
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		8.7	19.5	16.0	15.9
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	43.4	56.2	57.1
All Industries	226.0	230.6	244.1	338.9	349.8

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1953.	June, 1954.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8	536.0	734.3	758.1
Victoria	357.5	405.1	359.2	521.6	539.7
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0	255.2	263.7
South Australia	106.7	121.9	109.4	170.6	176.0
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	75.9	130.2	135.0
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	39.5	61.8	62.8
Australia <i>a</i>	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,886.8	1,948.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	247.9	266.2	279.5
Victoria	142.9	192.8	193.2	205.9	217.7
Queensland	53.2	62.6	75.1	83.7	86.1
South Australia	34.0	45.6	49.0	53.4	56.9
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	35.6	41.0	42.8
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.6	20.1	21.0
Australia <i>a</i>	437.1	579.8	619.4	673.7	707.5
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1	783.9	1,000.5	1,037.6
Victoria	500.4	597.9	552.4	727.5	757.4
Queensland	226.0	230.6	244.1	338.9	349.8
South Australia	140.7	167.5	158.4	224.0	232.9
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	111.5	171.2	177.8
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	56.1	81.9	83.8
Australia <i>a</i>	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,560.5	2,655.9

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President, with two other members until February, 1956, when a third was appointed. Under legislation of 1948, the Court may have up to four members in addition to the President. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it

does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1955*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey made by the Commonwealth Statistician which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations	253	252	692	490	418	312	342	543	357	401
Applications for Compulsory Conferences & References to Disputes	10	11	45	17	22	21	29	35	65	84
Applications re Apprentices or Improvers	8	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	1
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
Applications for Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	103	79
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar	1	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	16	24	20	15	20	8	28	15	39	39
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	3	1	1	4	5	8	1	6	6	6
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	12	10	8	4	9	5	5	5	14	13
Miscellaneous Applications ^a	26	56	65	44	33	13	193	35	63	1148
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^b	19	19	14	25	25	29	1	67	50	52
Total Cases	350	377	852	602	536	403	601	753	697	1823

^a Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders.

^b Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the workpeople involved and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	n	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954 ..	278	n	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331

n Not available.

A comparison with the other States for 1954 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1954.

State.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	1,063	217,081	5,205	222,286	501,573	1,654,814
Victoria ..	76	42,476	2,337	44,813	135,611	460,213
Queensland ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
S. Australia ..	23	7,291	45	7,336	31,207	108,100
W. Australia ..	15	5,398	96	5,494	21,651	75,387
Tasmania ..	31	5,951	136	6,087	25,915	105,042
Australia^a	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Trade Unions in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1955. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	73,131	75,551	74,914	77,024	79,287
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	20,622	21,569	21,555	21,096	22,361
Queensland Shop Assistants' ..	11,699	12,736	12,067	12,883	13,223
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,700	11,200	11,200	11,200	10,600
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	9,358	9,858	10,787	10,513	10,296
Amalgamated Engineering ..	8,820	9,081	9,385	9,943	10,037
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,211	8,209	8,214	8,672	9,722
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	6,515	7,212	7,409	7,625	7,995
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	6,744	6,658	6,505	6,832	7,281
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	3,399	4,288	4,681	5,443	5,818
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.) ..	5,001	5,423	4,748	4,383	5,761
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,654	4,780	4,985	5,080	5,478
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	4,380	4,648	5,063	5,244	5,467
Queensland State Service ..	5,168	5,034	5,199	5,321	5,416
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	3,850	4,284	4,592	6,039	4,610
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	2,397	3,666	3,742	3,791	4,019
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	3,350	5,459	3,625	3,252	3,775
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,500
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,336	3,518	3,491	3,483	3,367
Queensland Colliery ..	3,390	3,400	3,560	3,471	3,365
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,763	2,910	2,835	2,882	2,973
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemen ..	2,977	2,866	2,919	2,867	2,815
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.) ..	2,701	2,947	2,996	2,886	2,808
Q'land Railway Maintenance ..	2,796	2,945	2,842	2,727	2,737
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.) ..	2,626	2,847	2,592	2,625	2,669
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,640	3,250	2,430	2,474	2,642
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,337	2,541	2,944	2,850	2,628
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	1,945	2,036	2,452	2,480	2,603
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	1,951	2,020	2,141	2,225	2,373
Queensland Police ..	1,992	2,091	2,253	2,282	2,268
Queensland Railway Traffic ..	2,735	2,454	2,289	2,091	2,072
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.) ..	2,022	2,009	2,122	2,137	2,026
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,589	1,683	1,819	1,845	1,973
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.) ..	1,470	1,756	1,863	1,824	1,967
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) ..	1,685	1,766	1,855	1,901	1,958
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,447	1,673	1,480	1,678	1,839
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,452	1,632	1,750	1,797	1,818
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.) ..	1,371	1,412	1,553	1,800	1,700
Boot Trade Federation (Q.) ..	1,212	2,031	1,603	1,629	1,565
Hospital Employees' ..	1,098	1,153	1,175	1,167	1,278
Q'land Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,049	1,070	1,094	1,092	1,038
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,074	978	1,027	1,014	1,037
Commercial Travellers' (Q.) ..	849	919	923	1,030	1,005
Other Unions ..	9,238	9,527	9,495	9,560	9,665
Total (76 Unions) ..	246,744	265,590	265,174	270,258	278,835

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,442	7,739	7,794	7,890	7,877
United Graziers'	4,558	4,581	4,566	4,622	4,713
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,069	4,004	4,148	4,230	4,572
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders'	2,510	2,530	2,470	2,513	2,505
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,465	2,444	1,399	1,519	1,604
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,085	1,090	1,036	1,056	1,110
Other Unions	3,609	3,814	4,556	4,539	4,407
Total (23 Unions) ..	24,738	26,202	25,969	26,369	26,788

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1954, there were 371 unions with a record number of 1,787,504 members. Previously, the greatest number of members ever recorded was 1,690,271 at 31st December, 1951.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	39,991	42,180	42,439	43,051	43,572
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	234,715	242,800	245,831	246,217	258,838
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. .	98,029	104,605	93,847	95,806	104,335
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. .	127,559	131,873	100,056	111,788	117,292
Books, Printing, &c. ..	33,641	35,211	34,494	35,467	38,912
Other Manufacturing ..	81,766	80,581	75,619	80,027	84,456
Building	112,050	134,198	115,837	123,811	143,071
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	47,812	48,646	49,991	50,515	49,833
Railway & Tramway Services	140,086	139,405	144,710	143,642	143,680
Other Land Transport ..	56,276	58,918	60,111	59,494	62,025
Shipping, &c.	43,520	45,972	42,703	39,941	40,372
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. .	56,735	59,911	59,055	62,070	63,831
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	30,334	34,485	37,749	33,025	36,611
Public Service	174,097	183,541	187,255	195,777	202,797
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	101,391	104,162	104,486	108,605	112,946
Retail and Wholesale ..	53,685	60,847	58,917	62,723	72,664
Municipal, Labouring, &c. .	70,635	75,926	72,858	75,097	81,115
Other	103,022	107,010	111,584	112,702	131,154
Total	1,605,344	1,690,271	1,637,542	1,679,758	1,787,504

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921 to August, 1953, the Commonwealth basic wage was adjusted quarterly after the index number became available, and from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. From 1940 any variation was effective from the commencement of the first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922 the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

The following table gives annual averages of the Brisbane basic wage for males, and each change from 1st November, 1943, to 1st August, 1953. The rate remained unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946, the Commonwealth Government's war-time price control policy having stabilised retail prices over that period.

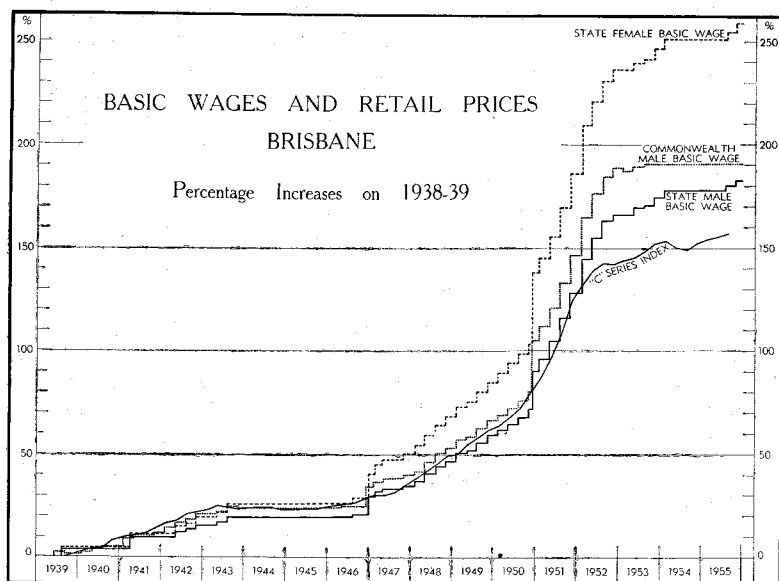
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. a	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. a
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921	3 18 0	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
1922	3 11 11	1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
1929	4 0 5	1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 ^b
1932	2 18 0	1st February, 1947 ..	5 3 0
		1st May, 1947 ..	5 4 0
1934	3 1 0	1st November, 1947 ..	5 5 0
1935	3 2 2	1st February, 1948 ..	5 7 0
		1st May, 1948 ..	5 10 0
1936	3 4 2	1st August, 1948 ..	5 13 0
1937	3 8 8	1st November, 1948 ..	5 15 0
1938	3 14 7	1st February, 1949 ..	5 18 0
1939	3 15 10	1st May, 1949 ..	5 19 0
1940	3 18 0	1st August, 1949 ..	6 2 0
		1st November, 1949 ..	6 5 0
1941	4 2 7	1st February, 1950 ..	6 7 0
1942	4 7 11	1st May, 1950 ..	6 9 0
1943	4 12 4	1st August, 1950 ..	6 12 0
1944	4 13 0	1st November, 1950 ..	6 15 0
1945	4 13 0	1st December, 1950 ..	7 14 0 ^c
		1st February, 1951 ..	7 19 0
1946	4 14 3	1st May, 1951 ..	8 6 0
1947	5 3 8	1st August, 1951 ..	8 15 0
1948	5 10 6	1st November, 1951 ..	9 5 0
1949	6 0 3	1st February, 1952 ..	9 19 0
1950	6 11 4	1st May, 1952 ..	10 7 0
		1st August, 1952 ..	10 13 0
1951	8 8 7	1st November, 1952 ..	10 16 0
1952	10 5 9	1st February, 1953 ..	10 15 0
1953	10 16 10	1st May, 1953 ..	10 17 0
1954	10 18 0	1st August, 1953 ..	10 18 0

a The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but in recent years has varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

c Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.



State Basic Wage.—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's general basic wage increase of £1 a week for males (see page 332), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court

declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until the end of 1955.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952	10	16	0	7	4	6
4th May, 1953	10	18	0	7	6	0
3rd August, 1953	10	19	0	7	7	0
2nd November, 1953	11	2	0	7	9	0
1st February, 1954	11	5	0	7	11	0
1st August, 1955	11	7	0	7	12	6
24th October, 1955	11	9	0	7	14	0

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	134 9	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	167 10	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	199 10	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	240 10	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7
31st Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	267 9	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2
31st Dec., 1953 ..	296 8	282 6	273 10	278 9	292 5	296 11	287 7
31st Mar., 1954 ..	296 8	283 1	276 3	278 9	292 5	296 11	288 1
30th June, 1954 ..	296 9	282 7	277 10	278 9	292 5	296 11	288 3
30th Sept., 1954 ..	296 9	282 2	278 3	278 9	292 5	296 11	288 2
31st Dec., 1954 ..	298 4	284 3	278 7	282 2	293 3	299 2	290 0

^a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

Award Wage Rates.—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth Courts, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-

time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.

1ST JANUARY, 1955.

Males.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brick Making—				Sand and Gravel Supplying—			
In Charge Brick Machine	12	0	6	Puntmen	13	5	6
Setters (hand)	11	19	0	Labourers	11	16	0
Burners	12	3	0				
Labourers	11	15	8	Carriers and Carters—			
Cement Making—				One Horse Vehicle ..	12	11	0
Millers	13	8	0	Motor Vehicle up to One			
Baggers	13	1	0	Ton	12	13	0
Labourers	12	8	8	Motor Vehicle One to			
Asbestos-Cement Manufacture—				Two Tons	12	17	0
Moulders	12	9	5	Motor Vehicle Two to			
General Hands	12	5	9	Three Tons	13	1	0
Joinery Works—				Waterside Workers ..	0	8	10
Joiners, Glaziers ..	14	14	0	per hour ^a			
Electrical Engineering—				Distribution—			
Installation Electricians	15	3	3	Shop Assistants (23			
Electrical Fitters ..	14	17	9	years and over) ..	13	5	0
Power-house Labourers	12	19	11	Storemen and Packers,			
Electrical Labourers ..	12	9	0	Warehouse Labourers	12	7	0
Radio Mechanics ..	14	15	0				
Mechanical Engineering—				Clerical and Professional—			
Boilermakers	14	15	0	Clerks (23 years and over)	13	10	0
Fitters or Turners ..	14	15	0	Draftsmen (engineering			
Moulders	14	15	0	and architectural) ..	£685	10s.	
Patternmakers	15	8	0	to £780 10s.			
Toolmakers	15	8	0	per annum			
Engineering Labourers	12	6	10	Draftsmen (other) ..	£595	10s.	
Motor Mechanics ..	14	15	0	to £655 10s.			
Butter and Cheese Factories—				per annum			
Butter Makers	13	16	0	Assistant Architects ..	£780	10s.	
Graders	13	12	0	per annum			
Testers	13	2	0	Assistant Engineers ..	£780	10s.	
Pasteurisers	12	18	0	per annum			
Cheese Makers	13	15	0	Surveyors	£784	10s.	
Other Male Employees	12	7	0	to £888 10s.			
Building—				per annum			
Tradesmen	14	19	9	Journalists ^b	16	2	6 ^a
Labourers	13	11	3	to 26 10 0 ^a			
Furniture Making—				Pharmaceutical	13	10	0
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,				Chemists	to 15	2	6
Upholsterers, &c. ..	14	6	0	Hotels—			
Bedding Makers	13	19	7	Chief Cooks	13	9	0
Storemen and Labourers	12	12	0	Cooks	12	14	0
Glass Bevellers and				Barmen ^c	12	8	0 ^a
Silverers	14	10	6	Yardmen	11	19	0
				Boarding Houses—			
				Chief Cooks	11	19	0 ^d
				Other Cooks	11	9	0 ^d

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.**Females.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	12	3	0a	Shop Assistants (23			
Machinists (ready-made				years and over)	9	0	0
dressmaking) ..	9	15	0a				
to 10	3	0a		<i>Cafés and Restaurants—</i>			
Minimum Wage ..	9	3	0a	Cooks	9	6	6
				Others	8	1	6
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I. ..	9	14	0d	Cooks	9	13	6
to 10	8	0d		Barmaids ^c ..	9	13	6a
Sisters, Grade II. ..	9	4	0d	Waitresses ..	8	7	6
to 9	10	0d		Generals	8	12	6
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
(other than nurses)—				Chief Cooks ..	8	17	0d
Laundresses	9	2	3	Other Cooks ..	8	2	0d
Cooks	10	4	6	Laundresses ..	7	7	0d
to 10	14	6		Waitresses, Housemaids,			
Kitchenmaids, House-				&c.	7	3	0d
maids, &c.	9	2	3				

a Commonwealth award.

b Metropolitan dailies.

c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

d Board and lodging provided free.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
1925 ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
1930 ..	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
1935 ..	44.18	46.69	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
1940 ..	43.70	44.28	43.46	45.23	44.09	44.92	44.04
1945 ..	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1950 ..	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1954 ..	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95

7. APPRENTICESHIP.

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1954*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 29 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 31st December, 1954, there were

5,364 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,272 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,875 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1953, the numbers were 5,218, 3,236, and 2,576, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 81 per cent. of the 1954 candidates being successful. The proportion of passes was low in the early war years, being under 70 per cent. in the years 1940 to 1942, and was again low in 1947 to 1949, with a minimum of 69.6 per cent. in 1947.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1945-46 to 1954-55.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Temporary Suspensions for War Service. <i>c</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1945-46 ..	1,482	1,689	1,115	322	82	6,894
1946-47 ..	2,805	608	1,676	428	8	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022
1948-49 ..	2,400	9	1,588	543	..	8,300
1949-50 ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	..	8,320
1950-51 ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	..	8,531
1951-52 ..	2,501	..	1,621	500	..	8,911
1952-53 ..	3,158	..	1,825	562	..	9,682
1953-54 ..	3,325	..	1,716	577	..	10,714
1954-55 ..	2,575	..	1,531	603	..	11,155

a Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

b Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

c Suspensions of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—Died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments, following the failure of the Commonwealth Government to retire from this field of activity in favour of the State Government's State-wide organisation. The service is now being main-

tained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

The Labour and Industry Act, 1946, reconstituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director of the Bureau, the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.^a</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	200	171	171	244	203
Non-fatal .. . No.	32,362	30,447	31,706	39,913	41,381
Compensation Paid £	1,001,503	1,210,082	1,694,286	2,110,732	2,398,726
Premiums Received £	1,897,079	2,123,401	2,788,156	3,410,586	3,697,841
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.^b</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	45	35	26	17	27
Recipients ^c —					
Incapacitated .. No.	341	335	327	298	291
Dependent .. . No.	309	320	321	330	337
Compensation Paid £	70,453	72,676	71,141	68,905	80,749
Premiums Received £	53,842	56,353	78,853	93,402	98,975

^a Including industrial diseases.

^b Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

^c Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £2,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £2,800. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £7 16s. and £8 16s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £6 11s. and £7 11s. for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £2,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs

with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable remained unchanged from the inception of the scheme until all except the 5s. allowance for a dependent child were doubled on 22nd September, 1952, from which date they were:—For unmarried persons, 30s. a week if under 18 years of age, £2 between 18 and 21, and £2 10s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1954.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	14,105	2,725	16,830	418,568	902	326	1,228
Sickness ..	8,088	2,069	10,157	245,401	997	310	1,307
Special ..	556	176	732	57,187	78	264	342
Total ..	22,749	4,970	27,719	721,156	1,977	900	2,877

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
-------	------------------------------------	-----------	------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------	------------

PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1950-51	517	95	307	7	59	7	992
1951-52	912	267	1,012	26	60	14	2,291
1952-53	7,385	3,249	2,596	568	624	168	14,590
1953-54	1,954	799	1,935	127	252	111	5,178
1954-55	635	200	997	43	111	39	2,025

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1950-51	287	71	326	6	59	14	763
1951-52	949	220	1,374	24	64	16	2,647
1952-53	17,590	6,168	4,281	842	841	262	29,984
1953-54	6,495	2,698	3,169	252	406	212	13,232
1954-55	1,443	539	1,408	66	153	81	3,690

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950-51	2,110	644	1,874	29	447	100	5,204
1951-52	4,595	935	9,519	85	364	86	15,584
1952-53	223,858	76,977	55,175	11,004	10,311	3,487	380,812
1953-54	103,935	42,306	48,489	4,184	6,325	3,549	208,788
1954-55	21,214	8,275	22,535	1,041	2,226	1,329	56,620

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1952-53, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 351). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1953-54.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.				
		1927-28.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1953-54.	Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,190,822	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	2,886,482	34,543
Queensland	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,534,019	23,410
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,141,513	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 ^a	551,991	635,956	670,564	829,349	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	465,296	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	11,047,481	163,865

^a Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption, post-war reconstruction, and public works, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities, International Bank Dollar Loans, and a loan raised in Switzerland, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£ s. d.
1949-50 ..	206,059,840	..	2 17 3
1950-51 ..	293,282,790	..	3 0 0
1951-52 ..	294,929,680	..	2 9 5
1952-53 ..	222,498,050	..	4 1 2
1953-54 ..	252,357,545	..	4 4 5

Loans raised during 1953-54 totalled £252·4m., of which £54·7m. bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent., maturing in 2 to 3 years, £10·8m. at 4 per cent., maturing in 13 to 15 years, and £186·9m. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 13 years. Of the total raised, £54·0m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £37·4m. was advanced to the States for housing, £155·6m. was raised on behalf of the States, and £5·4m. was for war repatriation and rehabilitation purposes. The loans raised in Australia totalled £241·6m., of which £210·4m. was at par and £31·2m. at £98 10s., and £10·8m. was raised in London at £99 10s.

In addition, £1·3m. was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying rates of interest for public works, redemption, &c., and proceeds from the International Bank Dollar Loans and a Swiss loan totalled £9·9m. and £6·1m. respectively.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions reduced the amount owing to £36,567 at 30th June, 1954.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they were repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1954, was £30,309,484. From 1st February, 1949, Savings Certificates were replaced by a National Savings Group system, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts each quarter.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Some municipal and semi-governmental borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City Council and the State Electricity Commission.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 346. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 351 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1953-54.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1953-54.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursement</i> ..	£1,000 47,733	£1,000 29,352	£1,000 19,257	£1,000 10,384	£1,000 9,623	£1,000 4,066	£1,000 120,415
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	1,273	759	438	438	356	199	3,463
Special Assistance	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,718	765	21,915
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	6,100	7,800	1,500	15,400
Total	12,710	8,508	4,972	9,095	10,347	2,731	48,363
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
C'wealth Aid Roads—							
Grants to States	4,641	2,863	3,160	1,810	3,160	823	16,457
Other	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	5,600
Public Hospital Benefits	2,050	1,300	1,055	396	388	190	5,379
Mental Instit'n Benefits	210	157	62	38	18	10	495
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	1,202	1,144	400	257	494	192	3,689
Pharmaceutical Benefits	252	438	104	71	80	61	1,006
Nutrition of Children ..	879	428	204	155	107	219	1,992
Imported Houses	121	240	..	210	44	..	615
Price Control .. ..	..	—1	7	24	6	48	84
Long Service Leave (Coal)	461	1	78	..	31	8	579
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	280	..	133	..	413
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
W. Australian Waterworks	..	..	..	..	333	..	333
Grants to Universities ..	536	334	180	167	115	57	1,389
Total	10,352	6,904	5,530	3,148	4,909	1,608	38,051
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i>							
Cotton Bounty .. ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18
Tractor Bounty	14	3	..	..	128	..	145
Wheat—Stock Feed	424	243	137	81	93	32	1,010
Freight Subsidy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	193	193
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy	2,789	6,436	4,007	1,004	584	580	15,400
Extension Grant	65	80	55	15	10	7	232
Cattle Tick Control	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers ..	20	21	112	10	8	4	175
Tobacco Industry	4	1	7	..	4	..	16
Flood & Bush Fire Relief	105	2	..	..	..	..	107
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	27	34	20	25	5	11	122
Total	3,501	6,820	4,356	1,135	832	827	17,471
Total All Payments	74,296	51,584	34,115	23,762	25,711	9,232	224,300

a Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and payment to Supplementary Trust Account; not allocated between States.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1954, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
N. S. Wales	£ 25,331,151	£ 30,363,369	£ 34,744,841	£ 43,424,114	£ 47,732,911
Victoria ..	14,237,002	17,445,851	20,347,070	26,027,848	29,351,601
Queensland	10,215,032	12,272,511	13,961,960	17,487,045	19,257,017
S. Australia	5,367,382	6,468,266	7,408,780	9,342,310	10,384,255
W. Australia	5,150,535	6,168,945	6,999,753	8,741,392	9,623,017
Tasmania	1,969,617	2,387,722	2,805,298	3,600,414	4,066,344
Total ..	62,270,719	75,106,664	86,267,702	108,623,123	120,415,145

OTHER PAYMENTS.					
N. S. Wales	£ 15,536,997	£ 21,732,659	£ 32,029,579	£ 28,995,633	£ 26,562,847
Victoria ..	12,204,144	17,955,313	26,631,161	23,781,357	22,232,744
Queensland	7,830,329	11,499,496	16,905,634	16,331,320	14,857,891
S. Australia	8,715,837	10,411,133	13,163,508	14,712,833	13,377,846
W. Australia	11,027,391	12,365,876	14,027,811	16,587,619	16,087,555
Tasmania	3,052,469	3,211,442	4,732,317	5,077,721	5,165,855
Total ..	58,367,167	77,175,919	108,090,010^a	106,086,483^a	103,884,738^a

TOTAL.					
N. S. Wales	£ 40,868,148	£ 52,096,028	£ 66,774,420	£ 72,419,747	£ 74,295,758
Victoria ..	26,441,146	35,401,164	46,978,231	49,809,205	51,584,345
Queensland	18,045,361	23,772,007	30,867,594	33,818,365	34,114,908
S. Australia	14,083,219	16,879,399	20,572,288	24,055,143	23,762,101
W. Australia	16,177,926	18,534,821	21,027,564	25,329,011	25,710,572
Tasmania	5,022,086	5,599,164	7,537,615	8,678,135	9,232,199
Total ..	120,637,886	152,282,583	194,357,712^a	214,709,606^a	224,299,883^a

^a Including £600,000, Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and also, in 1953-54, £5,000,000, payment to Commonwealth Aid Roads Supplementary Trust Account, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £906,287,670 during the five years ended June, 1954, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £51,201,434 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £452,683,353 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £162,722,395 as special money grants, £76,420,380 for roads, and £163,260,108 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1953-54 (£224,299,883) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £120,415,145 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced

in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments have been continued since the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £48,363,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1953-54.

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	15,517,000
Victoria	6,890,000
Queensland	5,821,000
South Australia	2,458,000
Western Australia	2,644,000
Tasmania	925,000
Total	34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is

concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1954-55, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1954-55 was £130,097,993. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, and the previous year, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ..	16,477	47,766	50,716
Victoria ..	8,860	29,378	32,419
Queensland ..	6,601	19,278	20,907
South Australia ..	3,458	10,388	11,414
Western Australia ..	3,384	9,630	10,239
Tasmania ..	1,220	4,067	4,403
Total ..	40,000	120,507	130,098

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes, but no arrangement with the States has yet been reached.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 359.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	19,278,457		19,278,457
Motor	1,039,556	3,766,460	4,806,016
Other ^a	7,238,087	751,215	7,989,302
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	28,951,990	170,275	29,122,265
Other		10,296,630	10,296,630
Land Revenue	3,967,294	1,111,647	5,078,941
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	768,002	400,721	1,168,723
Commonwealth Payments	5,184,248	6,042,953 ^f	11,227,201 ^f
Other	2,520,549	18,961,815	21,482,364
Net Total Receipts	68,948,183	41,501,716 ^f	110,449,899 ^f
Gross Total Receipts ^b	69,696,080	44,525,703 ^f	114,221,783 ^f
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	6,666,118	1,163,537	7,829,655
Education	8,179,731	397,692	8,577,423
Public Health and Recreation	7,769,113	3,029,000 ^f	10,798,113 ^f
Social Amelioration	1,454,014	155,481	1,609,495
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	28,303,027	277,865	28,580,892
Other		7,705,153	7,705,153
Roads and Bridges		6,502,147	6,502,147
Land Settlement	1,005,406	4,576,434	5,581,840
Forestry	413,683	1,076,080	1,489,763
Agriculture	725,756	1,562,055	2,287,811
Debt Charges	9,121,456	1,329,434	10,450,890
Other	2,694,355	10,002,118 ^d	12,696,473
Net Total Expenditure	66,332,659	37,776,996 ^f	104,109,655 ^f
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	69,353,146	38,528,393 ^{ef}	107,881,539 ^f

^a For details see page 368.

^b This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including housing, £4,372,658, loans to Local Bodies and investments, £3,587,483, and subsidies to Local Bodies, £1,400,000.

^e Excluding refunds of £399,750 of insurance companies' deposits.

^f Including £1,771,362 provided by the Commonwealth Government but not shown in the State accounts.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1945-46	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-war Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945. At 30th June, 1954, it stood at £3,768,363.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·7 per cent. in 1953-54. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, but had risen to £4m. by 1953-54.

The figures for "Commonwealth Government" are not the same as the totals given on page 350, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, together with, in 1949-50, Queensland's share (£1,308,765) of the coal strike emergency grant, and, in 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54, grants of £2,000,000, £5,005,542, £4,220,912, and £3,438,356 respectively under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	1,372,437	1,427,937	1,870,099	2,302,299	2,352,384
Lottery Tax ..	200,000	210,750	245,250	280,000	288,000
Other Stamp Duties	1,556,864	2,052,415	2,032,057	2,084,270	2,547,395
Land Tax ..	368,335	373,879	888,090	1,034,548	1,079,624
Income Tax ^a ..	10,230,827	12,279,888	13,994,458	17,490,656	19,278,457
Racing Taxes ..	220,921	246,020	291,749	293,130	297,506
Motor Taxes ..	548,368	655,018	840,827	900,292	1,039,556
Liquor Taxes ..	220,826	230,142	272,555	361,519	399,495
Licenses, Other Taxes	145,114	173,238	179,561	191,281	273,683
Total Taxation ..	14,863,692	17,649,287	20,614,646	24,937,995	27,556,100
Railways	15,458,390	18,875,882	22,390,713	24,868,163	28,951,990
Lands—					
Rents	1,269,140	1,430,982	1,567,011	1,957,962	2,254,036
Forestry	288,135	551,738	1,155,235	1,344,969	1,523,910
Other	105,813	104,542	122,260	125,962	189,348
Total Lands ..	1,663,088	2,087,262	2,844,506	3,428,893	3,967,294
Interest	860,487	919,386	1,088,835	1,331,705	1,461,834^d
Commonwealth Govt.^b	2,405,000	3,096,235	6,101,777	5,317,147	4,534,591
Fees for Services ..	702,051	816,469	1,266,632	1,710,419	1,765,792
Other^c	1,166,583	1,278,403	1,446,005	1,576,271	1,458,479
Total Receipts ..	37,119,291	44,722,924	55,753,114	63,170,593	69,696,080

^a Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt, plus, in 1949-50, coal strike emergency grant, and, from 1950-51 to 1953-54, special financial assistance grants.

^c Receipts of printer and institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments (used for sinking fund), &c.

^d Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 354 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 357-358 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under “Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, and subsequently by the Mines and Immigration Department; and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from Gatton College, is under “Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying” and not “Education”.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "Mining" under "Business Undertakings" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, except in 1952-53 and 1953-54 when losses on State mining operations were liquidated, and other mining operations (coal mines, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	159,018	199,461	225,258	230,518	272,976
Electoral	67,586	27,033	41,573	102,645	34,892
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	6,928	4,373	6,003	813	..
Other	1,652,241	1,946,333	2,316,666	2,615,518	3,078,741
Total	1,885,773	2,177,200	2,589,500	2,949,494	3,386,609 ^a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	1,645,684	2,128,356	2,691,166	2,680,782	2,776,833
Prisons	96,625	112,166	148,492	176,828	181,946
Other	560,702	642,273	788,199	922,422	998,089
Total	2,303,011	2,882,795	3,627,857	3,780,032	3,956,868
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	38,032	43,722	53,421	55,158	61,255
Labour Legislation	67,724	77,972	100,718	103,258	114,657
Price Fixing, &c. ..	126,035	113,412	136,067	140,426	102,876
Weights & Measures	16,761	22,808	26,862	29,504	31,723
Transport Control	37,385	39,668	49,911	54,478	55,935
Liquor Lic. Control	8,177	8,118	10,057	13,829	16,347
Building Control ..	17,539	18,733	21,517	3,486	..
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	311,803	324,583	398,703	400,289	382,943
Education—					
State Schools ..	3,391,121	3,961,096	4,812,968	5,632,514	6,362,127
Technical Colleges	434,403	512,903	620,663	703,890	764,870
University ..	180,666	289,893	410,905	574,109	643,274
Agricultural ..	144,615	169,171	247,908	267,747	286,877
Other	81,969	89,798	102,655	121,287	122,583
Total	4,232,774	5,022,861	6,195,099	7,299,547	8,179,731

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Science and Art—	£	£	£	£	£
Libraries, Museum	50,580	51,664	64,718	90,651	96,148
Art Gallery ..	2,813	4,688	3,750	7,000	7,000
Other	14,570	13,679	19,473	23,362	15,234 ^b
Total	67,963	70,031	87,941	121,013	118,382
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals ..	2,099,912	3,094,507	4,017,375	5,068,021	5,519,852
Mental Hospitals ..	760,391	895,673	1,135,344	1,320,229	1,338,393
Baby Clinics ..	117,006	138,485	180,188	239,947	259,188
Other	439,963	464,645	601,456	625,412	706,680
Total	3,417,272	4,593,310	5,934,363	7,253,609	7,824,113
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	195,206	204,890	270,501	325,518	339,717
Aboriginals ..	293,827	327,544	412,864	492,164	512,549
Unemployment ..	65,863	59,933	71,488	97,734	99,127
Destitute, Aged, &c.	287,606	354,083	450,944	498,195	506,621
Total	842,502	946,450	1,205,797	1,413,611	1,458,014
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	555,549	761,601	861,317	1,043,285	1,030,406
Mining	202,979	153,712	209,218	210,276	237,533
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	498,214	554,612	769,270	947,886	1,075,918
Forestry	143,339	176,342	304,929	587,941	453,683
Other	355,330	362,267	470,118	498,980	1,900,811
Total	1,755,411	2,008,534	2,614,852	3,288,368	4,698,351
Business Undertakings					
Railways	15,383,474	18,871,040	23,959,298	27,170,554	28,303,027
Mining	150	601	1,857	120,000	327,832
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	82,834 ^c
Total	15,383,624	18,871,641	23,961,155	27,290,554	28,713,693
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	4,765,482	4,995,945	5,432,411	5,843,022	6,648,552
Exchange & Comm.	763,112	828,732	813,190	689,471	835,694
Sinking Fund ..	1,252,960	1,374,484	1,460,630	1,550,997	1,637,210
Total	6,781,554	7,199,161	7,706,231	8,083,490	9,121,456
Other	108,215	528,195	1,386,221	1,099,689	1,512,986
Total Expenditure	37,089,902	44,624,761	55,707,719	62,979,696	69,353,146

^a Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included here under "General Administration". On page 354 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

^b Including £13,452 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra.

^c Liquidation of debit balances in the Harbour Dues Trust Fund.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1954.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	139,076	128,628	1,307
Agricultural Bank	2,366,203	2,373,640	999,853
Burdekin River Authority	581,338	520,465	177,378
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	560,100	527,592	239,729
Commonwealth-State Housing ..	5,608,598	3,748,514	1,972,021
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction	545,469	504,064	285,710
Dairy Cattle Improvement	59,737	58,912	-6,237
Drought Relief	86,840		161,889
Electricity	98,040	93,488	44,323
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	47,015	300	602,757
Fish Supply	917,461	917,058	-43,755
Forestry and Lumbering	989,149	989,149	
Harbour Dues	1,017,809	842,640	4,757
Hospital Benefits	172,159	190,155	22,020
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,452,670	763,747	2,296,681
Irvinebank State Treatment Works ..	36,369	22,031	-15,928
Land Act Improvement	101,388	65,642	104,964
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits		399,750	60,350
Main Roads	7,276,349	6,747,822	1,468,382
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	309,315	311,995	268,280
National Fitness	24,946	23,615	4,412
Police Superannuation	444,895	153,647	292,716
Port Development	179	224,896	279,043
Post-war Reconstruction	1,561,137	469,204	3,768,363
Public Service Superannuation	376,681	176,930	4,784,626
Queensland Housing Commission ..	1,481,968	1,483,520	727,947
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	52,209	53,153	293,485 ^a
State Coal Mines	838,947	843,874	-101,783
State Coke Works	171,887	191,863	-31,042
State Enterprises	6,370	2,127	113,292
State Grants (Local Public Works) ..	253	541	18,436
State Insurance ^b	7,384,305	4,583,403	21,534,734
State Stores Board	533,393	361,786	-465,205
Stock Diseases	507,727	355,351	-21,882
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	237,782	204,208	50,366
Sugar Cane Prices	128,597	89,033	64,363
Supreme Court	16,259	12,300	48,599
Tourist Bureau	1,007,474	987,425	137,367
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project ..	2,699,021	2,462,872	848,545
Unemployment Insurance			2,695,589
Wire and Wire-netting	6,224	6,963	70,290
Workers' Homes	51,076	56,731	443,330
Other	2,460,855	1,542,354	3,608,125
Total	42,357,270	33,491,388	47,808,197 ^c

^a Including investments, amounting to £290,425 at 30th June, 1954, previously excluded.

^b Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £397,071, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £3,665,393.

^c Cash £15,022,916, and securities £32,785,281.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers and Central Sugar Mills), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1954, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1953-54.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	5,571,619	5,536,297	71,782,776
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	131,884	130,961	4,759,747
Public Buildings	2,173,708	2,134,308	20,067,854
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	171,626	-661,375	7,546,696
Other Roads and Bridges		586,500	3,342,017
Harbours and Marine		-1,875	4,094,365
Mining	-29,048	-30,582	620,599
Forestry	1,063,175	1,063,175	8,850,697
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	576,000	524,981	1,530,263
Land Resumptions	58,349	58,229	3,960,006
Prickly Pear Lands	32,747	32,740	1,020,220
Water Supply, Irrigation	3,800,630	3,789,016	14,544,496
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	..	-150,885	5,317,526
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-10,531	85,590
Wire-netting	1,000	-6,273	107,534
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-37,946	109,826
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	559,501	381,568	6,535,962
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-28,782	626,420
Building Improvement .. .. .	..	-207	748
War Service Land Settlement	268,652	42,778	4,523,005
Loans to Local Bodies	3,891,608	2,740,217	22,397,051
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,358,609	2,358,511	14,750,944
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	2,858,398
Total	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	10,436,343
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,501,592
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	29,398,549
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	220,396,425

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1949-50 ..	9,185,151	7,909,474 ^a	161,473,343	150,661,535
1950-51 ..	17,847,737	16,031,487 ^a	177,654,830	166,156,901
1951-52 ..	23,812,458	22,069,753 ^a	199,874,583	187,309,758
1952-53 ..	22,004,057	19,381,631 ^a	219,406,214	204,255,133
1953-54 ..	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039	220,396,425

^a Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1954, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	397,616	19,881
4 10 0	25,251,910	1,136,335
4 0 0	358,514	14,288
3 17 6	5,966,580	216,121
3 15 0	11,018,505	413,160
3 10 0	27,015,374	958,747
3 7 6	947,704	31,985
3 5 0	39,768,811	1,292,125
3 2 6	49,706,913	1,553,341
3 2 0	1,551,356	47,745
3 0 0	38,695,481	1,158,662
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
2 0 0	15,860,251	317,205
1 0 0	1,884,050	18,840
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	220,396,425	7,227,765
Less Sinking Funds ..	266,385	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	220,130,040	£3 5s. 7d.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £103,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act*, 1927, and £18,602,679 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £220,396,425 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	172,164,964	78.1
London	43,877,819	19.9
America	4,353,642	2.0

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 22 and 78 per cent., compared with 18 and 82 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 10 and 90 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. Oversea loans generally carry a higher rate of interest than Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £5,616,019; London, £1,456,419; America, £155,327; representing average interest rates of 3.26, 3.32, and 3.57 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, &c. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1945-46	279	440	761	360	569	2,409
1946-47	428	546	985	593	2,130	4,682
1947-48	744	624	960	1,128	2,516	5,972
1948-49	1,098	875	1,124	1,224	2,948	7,269
1949-50	2,135	935	1,056	1,916	3,143	9,185
1950-51	6,789	811	1,669	3,464	5,115	17,848
1951-52	6,448	1,878	3,359	4,932	7,195	23,812
1952-53	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
1953-54	5,572	172	829	6,250	7,807	20,630
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	98,236	10,889	17,197	37,148	74,387	237,857

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

b Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 41.3 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £37.1m., or

15·6 per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and post-war advances by the Agricultural Bank.

5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1953-54 income tax alone amounted to 51·6 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £528,181,401, £120,415,145 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1953-54 accounted for 45·2 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 ^a	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 ^a	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 ^a	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347 ^a	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654 ^a	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489 ^a	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143 ^a	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1016828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737 ^a	1,250	56,434	70,932	83,823	1040067
1953-54	220,217	95,689	528,181	221	53,571	75,126 ^b	49,785 ^c	1022790

^a Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, £71,448(000) in 1947-48, £90,255(000) in 1948-49, £100,560(000) in 1949-50, £73,958(000) in 1950-51, £7,677(000) in 1951-52, and £2,737(000) in 1952-53; and Wool Deduction, £109,531(000) in 1950-51, £5,963(000) in 1951-52, and Dr. £2,223(000) in 1952-53.

^b Post Office, £67,798(000); Railways, £3,461(000); and Broadcasting Services, £3,867(000).

^c Including net profit on Australian Note Issue, £5,707(000); surplus funds from Australian Shipping Board, £4,000(000); and unrequired balance from War Gratuity Trust Account, £4,000(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. For example, the Commonwealth

Government until 1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into the National Welfare Fund and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,410,000, £53,162,000, £62,022,000, £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the eight years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45	214,118		30,322	66,703	14,437	51,274	376,854
1945-46	245,105		31,294	46,499	15,540	52,342	390,780
1946-47	219,070		35,952	64,647	18,783	92,804	431,256
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,049	111,791	165,511	74,268	312,464	1,026,667
1953-54	190,661	147,306	110,714 ^d	176,565	73,833	323,711 ^e	1,022,790

a Including new works paid for from revenue.

b Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

c Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.
d Post Office, £98,229 (000); Railways, £7,520 (000); Broadcasting Services, £4,965 (000).

e Including self-balancing items, £6,091 (000), and £56,271 (000) appropriation of revenue surplus to Debt Redemption Reserve.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". Price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments totalled £21,320,000 for 1953-54, compared with £25,332,000 for 1952-53. The chief items for 1953-54, compared with the 1952-53 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Tea, £4,180,075 (£4,683,263); Coal, £200,023 (£1,113,736); Dairy Products, £15,399,879 (£15,718,800); Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £175,147 (£288,578); Stock Feed, £1,009,764 (£3,278,230); Freight Subsidy on Wheat Shipped to Tasmania, £192,458 (£210,268); and Tractor Bounty, £145,141 (£38,182).

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and

Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c.

The table on page 366 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £307m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,290m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £2,002m. spent from loans on defence, war, and repatriation, leaving £288m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £8m.; while £22m. must be deducted for various redemptions and other sundry adjustments.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1944-45	266,040	..	..	-41	-8	-1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795 ^b	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 ^b	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 ^b	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 ^b	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215 ^b	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640 ^b	50,383
1951-52	5,120	..	-1	-3	-1	26,547 ^b	31,662
1952-53	5,685	..	-1	-4	-9	30,000 ^b	35,671
1953-54	4,199	..	..	-1	-12	37,200 ^b	41,386 ^c
Total to Date ..	2,010,575	13,241	40,124	13,751	8,381	204,061	2,290,133

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

b Housing.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £21,468(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund, and £5,792(000) paid to Swiss Loan Trust Account.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1954, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £500,498,801, or 13·6 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 362. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the

interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £458,623 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,308,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States, and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1954-55 Budget Papers from which they were extracted. Debt figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales..	614,494,836	179 9 10	19,770,421	5 15 6
Victoria	376,963,926	153 14 4	12,465,495	5 1 8
Queensland ..	220,396,425	167 3 9	7,232,643	5 9 9
South Australia ..	213,619,488	267 19 11	6,952,257	8 14 5
Western Australia	165,782,545	259 2 7	5,332,070	8 6 8
Tasmania	97,690,850	316 8 1	3,268,884	10 11 9
Maturing Overseas	309,928,782	34 13 4 ^c	10,018,303	1 2 5 ^c
Maturing in Australia ..	1,379,019,288	154 5 2 ^c	45,003,467	5 0 8 ^c
Total States ..	1,688,948,070	188 18 6 ^c	55,021,770	6 3 1 ^c
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	93,032,880 ^b	10 7 1 ^d	458,623	0 1 0 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	1,597,422,206	177 15 2 ^d	43,150,372	4 16 0 ^d
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	97,537,139	10 17 1 ^d	3,719,741	0 8 4 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	209,586,636	23 6 4 ^d	6,770,119	0 15 1 ^d
Total Commonwealth	1,997,578,861	222 5 8 ^d	54,098,855	6 0 5 ^d
Total C'wealth & States	3,686,526,931	410 4 7 ^d	109,120,625	12 2 10 ^d

a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

c Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

d Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1953-54 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

Government.	During 1953-54.			Aggregate to End of 1953-54.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	56,727	367	57,094	692,206
Victoria	42,510	139	42,649	478,660 ^b
Queensland ..	18,451	..	18,451	248,293
South Australia	22,061	61	22,122	240,272
Western Australia	14,194	101	14,295	195,373
Tasmania ..	13,437	335	13,772	104,854
Total States ..	167,380	1,003	168,383	1,959,658
Commonwealth	37,187	4,199	41,386 ^c	2,290,133 ^c
Total Australia ..	204,567	5,202	209,769	4,249,791

^a The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

^b Gross loan expenditure.

^c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan and Swiss Loan.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 351). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform

income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 351 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

Taxation Paid in Queensland.—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income ^a	19,278	39,905	59,183	14 16 6	30 13 8	45 10 2			
Wool Deduction ..	..	Dr. 7	Dr. 7	..	Dr. 1	Dr. 1			
Land	1,080	Dr. 16	1,064	16 7	Dr. 3	16 4			
Probate, Succession, and Estate	2,352	864	3,216	1 16 2	13 4	2 9 6			
Lottery	288	..	288	4 5	..	4 5			
Other Stamp Duty	2,547	138	2,685	1 19 2	2 1	2 1 3			
Customs .. ..	..	10,080	10,080	..	7 15 0	7 15 0			
Excise .. ..	..	13,257	13,257	..	10 3 11	10 3 11			
Sales .. ..	..	11,419	11,419	..	8 15 7	8 15 7			
Entertainment ..	..	255	255	..	3 11	3 11			
Pay-roll .. ..	..	4,537	4,537	..	3 9 9	3 9 9			
Transport	1,196	..	1,196	18 5	..	18 5			
Liquor	400	..	400	6 2	..	6 2			
Betting	298	..	298	4 7	..	4 7			
Wool .. ..	..	106	106	..	1 8	1 8			
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	..	298	298	..	4 7	4 7			
Other	118	33	151	1 10	6	2 4			
<i>Trust Funds.</i>									
Motor Vehicle Registration ..	3,766	..	3,766	2 17 11	..	2 17 11			
Other	751	..	751	11 7	..	11 7			
Total	32,074	80,869	112,943	24 13 4	62 3 8	86 17 0			

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £19,278(000) reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 351, and on page 353 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1954-55 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1954-55.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1952-53 on the 1951-52 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,188 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £2,087,000, and from property £636,000. They were assessed £1,247,000 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1952-53.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. a
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 200	32,145	4,600	287	4,887	73
201 to 300	42,280	9,249	502	9,751	296
301 to 500	92,598	31,458	1,039	32,497	1,843
501 to 1,000	234,813	120,391	2,471	122,862	10,860
1,001 to 2,000	36,055	35,500	2,145	37,645	5,917
2,001 to 3,000	5,333	10,315	1,024	11,339	2,928
3,001 to 5,000	3,305	10,339	1,051	11,390	4,048
5,001 and Over	2,438	19,285	1,845	21,130	12,655
Total	448,967	241,137	10,364	251,501	38,620

a Income tax and social services contribution combined.

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1954-55 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £130; dependent parent, £130; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £130; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £30, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical or surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for each member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £200; educational expenses of each dependant, £75. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing

property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1954-55 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies: 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of distributable income exceeding a prescribed retention allowance. All companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. in the £.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1½d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3½d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4½d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only: 1d.	£240
Victoria	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1-0625d. on £10,000, 1-594d. on £20,000, and 4-022d. on £85,000. 7d. on each £1 over £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£650, diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £650
Queensland ..	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-125d. on £10,000, 1-812d. on £20,000, and 4-203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2d. Over £250 value—2½d. Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Pensioners' land exempt Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Certain lands under conditional purchase exempt for five years
Tasmania	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1-42d. on £5,000, 1-98d. on £10,000, 2-63d. on £20,000, and 4-467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £27 10s. less than on other land	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £500 exempt

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1953-54.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	5,087	6,503	4,086	479	10	16,165
Companies	237	387	547	311	74	1,561 ^a
Total ..	5,324	6,890	4,633	790	84	17,726 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,411,900	6,253,347	16,530,247	7,746,654	767,045	32,709,193
Companies	70,002	411,664	2,610,696	7,323,853	10,015,851	21,039,140 ^a
Total ..	1,481,902	6,665,011	19,140,943	15,070,507	10,782,896	53,748,333 ^a
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	5,882	43,181	183,049	120,473	17,646	370,231
Companies	291	2,856	30,093	125,204	246,167	409,669 ^a
Total ..	6,173	46,037	213,142	245,677	263,813	779,900 ^a

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £607,074; primary tax payable, £5,058.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £342,638—£177,077 on individuals and £165,561 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £1,122,538. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1953-54 was £1,120,827.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,079,624, an increase of £45,076 on the 1952-53 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £703 was granted to 4 taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £7 10s. 5d. for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent.; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Wife and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{7}{8}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{8}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{8}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{8}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{15}{8}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates		20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State).—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum (£20 per week), from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, it was £4,160 per annum (£80 per week), and from 1st September, 1954, it was increased to £6,240 per annum (£120 per week).

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 19th August, 1954, three rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 10 per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on goods such as motor cars, certain types of watches and clocks, travelling goods, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax replaced the Wool Contributory Charge from 1st July, 1952, and is payable on all shorn wool produced in Australia at rates of 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge, and 8d. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947. From 4th December, 1951, the rate was increased from 2½d. to 4d. per man-hour of employment, and from 28th October, 1952, to 11d. per man-hour, but was reduced to 6d. per man-hour from 4th May, 1954. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 368. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £47,525 in 1953-54.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £10 annually in the Brisbane area, and £5 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1953-54 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £13,893; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £91,762.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Racing Clubs with					
Totalisators .. No.	377	385	419	366	385
Meetings Held with					
Totalisators .. No.	684	633	705	669	618
Passed through					
Totalisators .. £	1,945,290	2,248,610	2,856,669	2,888,191	2,925,473
Retained by Clubs £	172,332	198,248	251,627	259,819	258,118
Totalisator Tax.. £	97,264	112,431	142,833	144,410	146,273

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1953-54 was £288,000.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 235 and 236.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control twelve important towns, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Ten other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 378 and 379. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their

ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1953.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities ..No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population ..No.	480,000	260,710	64,310	478,620	1,283,640 ^a
Ratepayers ..No.	<i>n</i>	69,555	25,641	135,928	<i>n</i>
Dwellings ..No.	127,741	68,027	17,427	127,719	340,914
Rateable Value £	62,372,071	10,723,476	3,288,005	66,494,895	142,878,447
Streets and Roads Miles	2,262	2,023	633	127,531	132,449

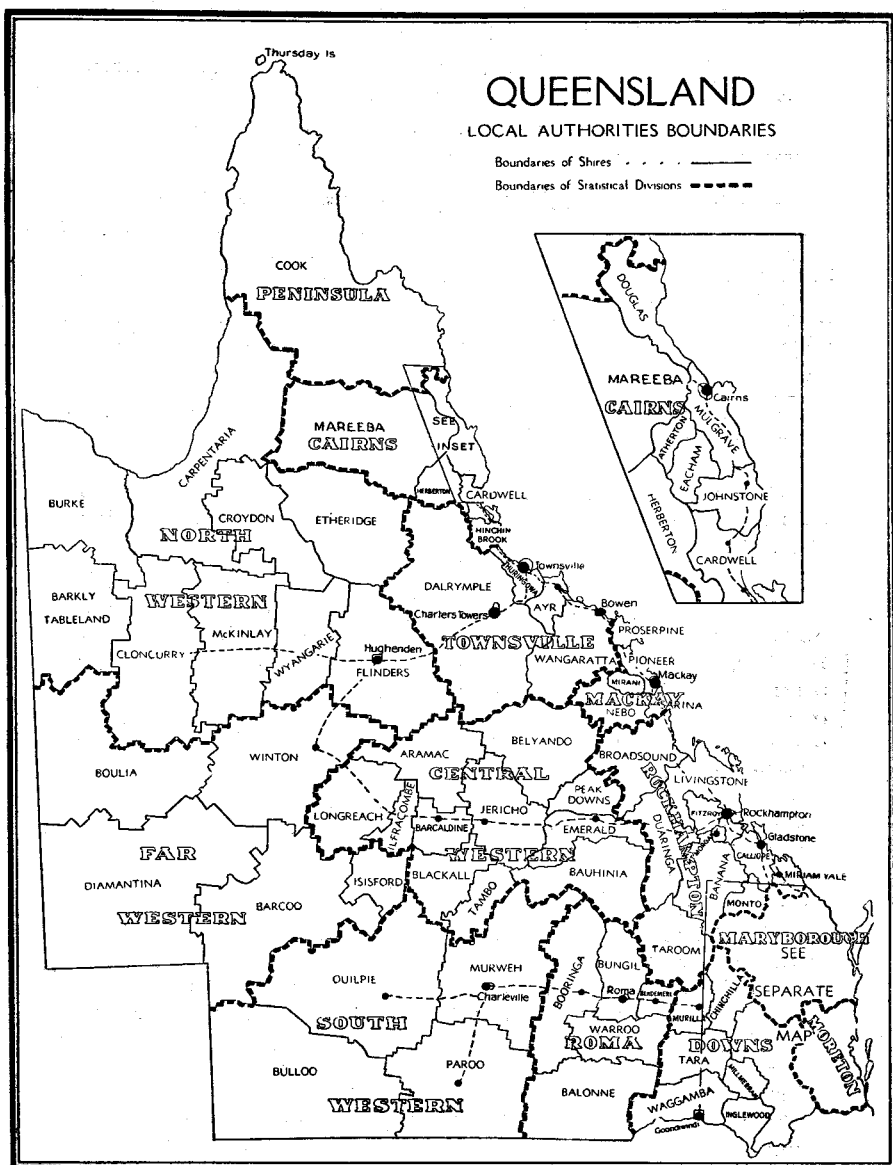
^a Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

n Not available.

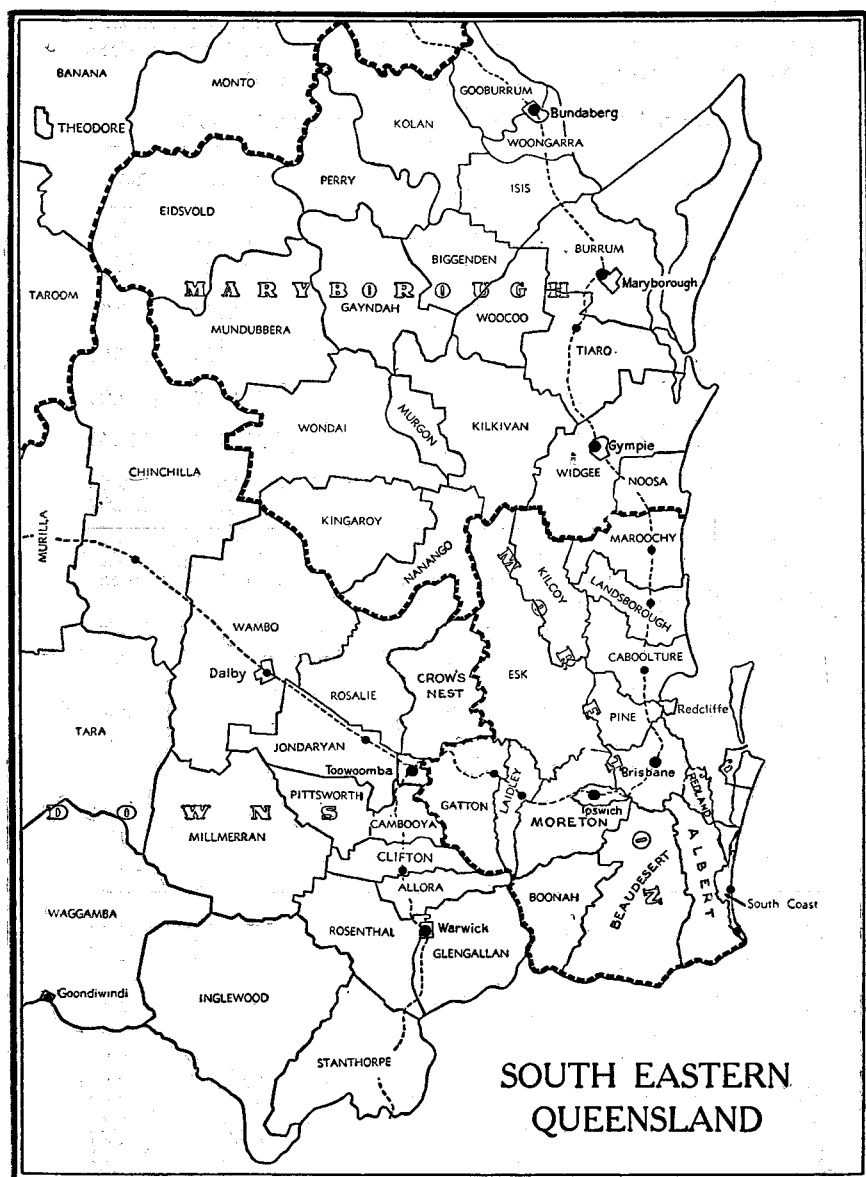
Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 380 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1952-53 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1952-53. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings were also applicable. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 233 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 44 to 47. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1953. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

Receipts from business undertakings are generally not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see pages 381 to 383).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1952-53.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	3,871,818	1,068,074	258,902	3,741,241	8,940,035
Licenses	43,465	10,601	8,043	7,967	70,076
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans	738,014	362,481	69,597	322,883	1,492,975
Main Roads Dept.	31,948	16,743	6,274	656,631	711,596
Other	48,920	67,976	29,430	693,243	839,569
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	455,680	471,834	107,058	392,637	1,427,209
Other Public Works and Services ..	316,213	125,873	29,136	249,188	720,410 ^a
Profits from Business Undertakings ..	..	..	650	2,001	2,651
Other	245,416	117,642	73,863	297,753	734,674
Total	5,751,474	2,241,224	582,953	6,363,544	14,939,195

^a Decrease compared with previous year is largely due to the elimination of certain inter-fund transfers.

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of grants for Main Roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	475,745	152,560	55,497	509,638	1,193,440
Debt Services ..	1,257,755	448,911	135,925	1,038,733	2,881,324
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	151,549	211,987	45,097	991,218	1,399,851
Maintenance ..	751,783	297,454	109,506	2,319,048	3,477,791
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	100,612	323,259	41,601	373,256	838,728
Maintenance ..	773,407	261,350	56,288	439,212	1,530,257 ^a
Health and Cleansing	1,231,466 ^b	401,952	104,025	448,845	2,186,288
Other Services ..	99,124	55,854	18,370	49,064	222,412
Grants	128,360	43,500	11,664	163,487	347,011
Other	125,995	17,676	3,760	42,083	189,514
Total	5,095,796	2,214,503	581,733	6,374,584	14,266,616

^a See note to table above.

^b Brisbane sewerage previously excluded.

Waterworks.—Waterworks supplied 103 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1952-53. Each of the 12 City Councils and the 10 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 81 waterworks were controlled by 49 Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of					
Water	1,149,743	606,041	137,231	178,911	2,071,926
Government Loan					
Subsidy	213,461	106,026	31,107	245,880	596,474
Other	104,746	31,148	13,522	62,357	211,773
Total	1,467,950	743,215	181,860	487,148	2,880,173
Receipts from Loans	779,577	360,094	92,786	476,421	1,708,878
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Office Administration	56,859	53,590	15,354	13,823	139,626
Construction	192,454	151,066	27,081	289,439	660,040
Maintenance	593,642	302,477	79,076	115,049	1,090,244
Debt Service	386,886	168,593	48,098	70,412	673,989
Other	116,490	13,777	2,472	2,449	135,188
Total	1,346,331	689,503	172,081	491,172	2,699,087
Expenditure from Loans	732,593	247,197	95,769	391,081	1,466,640

Sewerage.—Sewerage systems were operating during 1952-53 in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. A system was in course of construction in Mount Isa.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 380).

In Brisbane there were, in 1952-53, only 50,653 premises connected to the sewerage system out of a total of 150,190 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit. During 1952-53 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City Council sewerage scheme was £1,697,993, to which rates and charges contributed £512,637, and the total expenditure was £1,685,094.

Electricity.—During 1952-53 electricity was supplied by 35 Local Authorities, 27 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 191.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of 32 Local Authorities for which they are available are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales ..	4,729,046	162,112	248,653	247,042	5,386,853
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c. ..	43,481	12,300	22,841	14,958	93,580
Government Subsidy ..	334	6,995	74,301	116,353	197,983
Other	10,093	541	6,844	4,242	21,720
Total	4,782,954	181,948	352,639	382,595	5,700,136
Receipts from Loans	2,655,273	105,644	387,699	185,303	3,333,919
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Construction and Plant	147,064	5,680	58,633	118,674	330,051
Maintenance ..	3,690,080	122,926	189,373	222,605	4,224,984
Office Administration ..	203,645	6,209	18,674	10,717	239,245
Debt Service ..	463,412	36,271	73,955	38,408	612,046
Other	145,884	613	15,836	15,244	177,577
Total	4,650,085	171,699	356,471	405,648	5,583,903
Expenditure from Loans	2,569,019	127,423	314,898	152,587	3,163,927

Transport.—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and 2 Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost, for 1953-54 and for five years, for Brisbane and for all Local Authority urban transport services, appear on page 231.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.**

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates and Charges ..	2,789,297	109,549	28,632	2,927,478
Other	76,048	23,785	2,302	102,135
Total	2,865,345	133,334	30,934	3,029,613
Receipts from Loans ..	244,057	..	10,000	254,057
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges	1,809,999	79,373	11,424	1,900,796
Construction	1,085	13,081	77	14,243
Maintenance	858,120	24,041	11,666	893,827
Office Administration ..	109,056	7,183	3,115	119,354
Debt Service	362,426	16,167	3,881	382,474
Other	79,535	500	..	80,035
Total	3,220,221	140,345	30,163	3,390,729
Expenditure from Loans ..	233,561	..	10,000	243,561

Other Business Undertakings.—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1952-53 included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets (Townsville), a fruit and vegetable market (Hughenden), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and a picture theatre (Hinchinbrook). Receipts and expenditure of all these undertakings except the Hughenden market, the finances of which are included in the general fund of that Town, are shown below.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.**

Particulars.	Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Sales and Charges ..	29,361	5,125	26,363	60,849
Other .. ..	..	..	4,594	4,594
Total	29,361	5,125	30,957	65,443
Receipts from Loans ..	..	..	36,000	36,000
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Purchases & Working Exps.	25,344	4,425	24,323	54,092
Other	2,105	1,362	3,675	7,142
Total	27,449	5,787	27,998	61,234
Expenditure from Loans ..	..	..	50,901	50,901

Local Authorities' Loans, &c.—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been on account of loans obtained through the State Treasury, but,

in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. During the five years to 1952-53, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £4,620,547 to £8,417,404, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £5,755,238 to £12,777,940. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually. The following table gives details of liabilities of Local Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	2,640,817	1,979,290	623,083	5,815,031	11,058,221
Other Loans ..	34,130,910	5,922,475	2,311,092	4,544,373	46,908,850
Bank Overdraft ..	522,608	181,122	105,450	341,442	1,150,622
Other Liabilities	1,825,086	87,501	52,316	119,449	2,084,352
Total ..	39,119,421	8,170,388	3,091,941	10,820,295	61,202,045
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ^a ..	17,264,518	5,247,394	1,278,272	8,716,520	32,506,704
Waterworks ..	6,824,762	2,316,453	752,718	1,418,139	11,312,072
Electricity ..	10,720,989	464,333	1,060,951	538,597	12,784,870
Transport ..	4,309,152	141,926	..	83,518	4,534,596
Other Undertakings ..	..	282	..	63,521	63,803
Total ..	39,119,421	8,170,388	3,091,941	10,820,295	61,202,045

^a Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan receipts and expenditure for all purposes by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1953.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from—					
State Government	14,792	190,127	114,939	963,064	1,282,922
Other Sources ..	4,600,398	1,072,081	568,879	1,575,284	7,816,642
Total ..	4,615,190	1,262,208	683,818	2,538,348	9,099,564
Expenditure on—					
Roads, &c. ..	164,757	213,660	109,512	657,017	1,144,946
Other Ordinary					
Services ..	126,361	530,910	110,956	984,779	1,753,006
Sewerage ..	568,971	^a	^a	^a	568,971
Water ..	732,593	247,197	95,769	391,081	1,466,640
Electricity ..	2,569,019	127,423	314,898	152,587	3,163,927
Transport ..	233,561	..	..	10,000	243,561
Other Undertakings ..	..	..	..	50,901	50,901
Total ..	4,395,262	1,119,190	631,135	2,246,365	8,391,952

^a Included with expenditure on Other Ordinary Services.

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they have now been excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 354 and 355.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the table below are (a) 65 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority and 4 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek, and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, (b) 7 harbour boards, (c) 4 regional electricity boards, (d) 68 fire brigades, (e) the University, (f) 130 hospitals under 54 boards, and 102 ambulance brigades, and (g) 32 marketing and industry improvement boards. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1952-53.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.			
	Grants from Public Funds.	Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	73,315	5,983	1,500	80,798
Irrigation and Drainage	13,174	..	402	13,576
Harbours ^a	37,084	580,055	96,173	713,312
Electricity	241,936	2,636,937	75,323	2,954,196
Fire Brigades	302,559	16,651	244,530	563,740
University ^a	557,395	186,155	108,238	851,788
Hospitals and Ambulances	6,841,245 ^c	408,619	539,864	7,789,728
Marketing ^b	13,500	19,820,894	151,268	19,985,662
Industry Improvement Boards	8,500	65,023	262,135	335,658
Total	8,088,708	23,720,317	1,479,433	33,288,458

^a Figures for the year 1952.

^b Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1952-53.

^c Including grants from Golden Casket funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1952-53.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	13,436	4,533	73,315	91,284	-10,486	112,522
Irrigation and Drainage ..	3,459	1,581	9,240	14,280	-704	8,095
Harbours ^a ..	92,611	440,784	163,448	696,843	16,469	306,748
Electricity ..	762,229	1,683,396	315,942	2,761,567	192,629	2,589,446
Fire Brigades	28,739	516,571	11,631	556,941	6,799	30,011
University ^a ..	..	757,641	..	757,641	94,147	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	474,332	6,968,876	271,864	7,715,072	74,656	1,542,276
Marketing ^a ..	87,136	18,988,185	169,355	19,244,676	740,986	175,674
Industry Improvement Boards ..	2,232	268,495	231	270,958	64,700	7,260
Total ..	1,464,174	29,630,062	1,015,026	32,109,262	1,179,196	4,772,032

^a See notes *a* and *b* to previous table.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £23,639,715 at 30th June, 1953. Of this amount, £315,949 was for water supply authorities, £85,024 for irrigation and drainage, £2,059,080 for harbours, £13,692,320 for electricity, £175,918 for fire brigades, £6,651,897 for hospitals and ambulances, and £659,527 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1952-53.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expen- diture.
	Receipts.		Expen- diture.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
State Government—					
Consld. Revenue	24,938	63,171	62,980	191	21,854
Trust Funds ..	4,152	39,137	37,771	1,366	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	3,915	14,868	14,312	556	4,395
Other Cities ..	1,080	3,329	3,243	86	1,119
Towns ..	277	1,123	1,116	7	631
Shires ..	3,781	7,295	7,330	—35	2,246
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	273	33,288	32,109	1,179	4,772
Gross Total ..	38,416	162,211	158,861	3,350	35,017
Net Total ^a ..	38,416	148,151	144,801	3,350	35,017

^a Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £8,700(000) transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £1,529(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £100(000); Burdekin River Authority, £392(000); Port Development, £300(000); State Coal Mines, £426(000); Main Roads Department, £825(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £2,127(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £1,357(000); and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £1,644(000).

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 299). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers,

contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent. from 1st November, 1953. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is

empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the past five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND
AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Advances Approved £	1,210,697	1,593,465	1,533,582	1,382,392	1,814,713
Advances Made .. £	942,264	1,192,362	1,332,178	1,296,532	1,291,259
Repayments Made £	857,904	927,591	706,692	904,100	1,417,758
Amount Owing by					
Borrowers .. £	3,456,878	3,851,708	4,626,388	5,198,303	5,254,178
Accounts Opened No.	864	995	1,181	1,374	1,515
Accounts Open at					
End of Year ..No.	3,045	3,822	3,072	3,237	3,083

^a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Acts*, 1945 to 1951 (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1951, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1954, advances totalling £1,094,727 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £867,314 had been advanced, while repayments of £672,023 had left £194,993 owing as principal on 506 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1954, advances totalling £3,304,592 had been approved and £2,844,481 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts*, 1935 to 1945, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1954, 686 advances totalling £1,066,770 had been approved, of which £1,033,573 had been actually advanced on 660 accounts. Repayments of £866,010 had been made, and £158,239 was still owing as principal and interest on 82 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, and 1951-52. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £364,579 had been repaid by 30th June, 1954, when £25,179 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £324,896 approved to

30th June, 1954, on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £167,630 had been repaid, and £95,093 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts*, 1917 to 1945, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts*, 1942 to 1945, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1927 to 1944, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts*, 1898 to 1944, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, under which loans may be granted to buy wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts*, 1945 to 1953, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £2,000 for a wooden building and £2,250 for a brick or concrete building from 18th December, 1953. From the same date the rate of interest chargeable on advances was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and two terms, of 30 or 45 years, for repayment in monthly instalments replaced the earlier sole 30-year term. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1954, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, was £12,936,927.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	305,266	463,940	807,512	795,767	657,291
Dwellings					
Completed .. No.	221	302	437	508	388
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	21,388	21,690	22,127	22,635	23,023
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	10,246,744	10,687,910	11,413,893	12,275,137	12,936,927
Dwellings on Books No.	4,373	4,097	4,039	4,102	4,033
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books £	1,850,209	2,055,675	2,639,064	3,208,804	3,619,643

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1953*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 or 45 years, interest being charged at 4½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Homes Erected to					
End of Year .. No.	2,332	2,335	2,339	2,340	2,342
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,922,344	1,949,343	1,974,556	1,993,961 ^r	2,023,093
Homes on Books at					
End of Year .. No.	913	782	667	570	483
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	241,486	230,331	186,459	165,371	190,211

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

^r Revised since last issue.

Commonwealth-State Housing.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected during 1953-54 was 1,696, making a total, since the inception of the scheme, of 8,750 houses, of which 1,749 had been, or were being, purchased by the occupiers. In addition, 1,109 houses were under construction at 30th June, 1954, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 1,642 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £3,748,514, of which £3,489,373 was in respect of construction work and £259,141 for the acquisition of land.

Building Revival Scheme.—*The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £179,062 have been made to 1,572 borrowers. At 30th June, 1954, the amount outstanding was £748, the number of accounts still current being eight.

Public Curator.—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 96,681 at 30th June, 1954. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held

in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £503,166 were held at 30th June, 1954. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £16,369. The Public Curator held £73,133 in premises and fittings and £277,702 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	6,323	5,923	4,029	3,980	25,903
For Intestate Estates .. £	366,403	460,640	502,242	521,845	651,786
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,081,384	1,255,904	1,380,036	1,414,970	1,544,246
For Mental Patients .. £	320,947	393,585	448,934	473,590	508,809
For Other Purposes .. £	92,552	109,592	105,238	161,583	193,568
Total	1,867,609	2,225,644	2,440,479	2,575,968	2,924,312
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	2,136,106	2,342,800	2,679,506	2,803,097	3,102,567
Mortgages £	91,497	93,761	107,150	105,099	91,172
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	4,990	5,785	6,252	6,465	6,533

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts*, 1929 to 1933, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act*, 1946, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act.

A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the last guarantee was ten years, and provision was made for a repayment of £62,500 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1954, the loan had been fully repaid.

A loan of £100,000 was guaranteed in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1954, was £18,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances totalled £1,402,610 at 30th June, 1954. This amount was made up as follows:—Tin dredging, £500,000; manufacture of cement, £480,000; cotton spinning, £199,000; wool scouring, £90,000; earthenware pipes, £22,500; gasworks, £20,000; paint manufacture, £13,000; plastics, £10,035; brick and tile making, £7,825; sawmilling, £4,450; and various other purposes, £55,800.

The Bureau of Industry.—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority.

Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its construction works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry. The functions of certain works boards within the Bureau of Industry were transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. The Bridge Board, the Works Board, and the University Works Board were dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board, which was constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation, remained a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1953-54 was £1,442,987.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	3,972,500	4,265,000	4,882,500	5,650,000	5,760,000
Other £	2,773	2,484	3,005	3,543	3,487
Total £	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505	5,653,543	5,763,487
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	2,537,450	2,724,300	3,118,650	3,609,000	3,679,200
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	202,400	216,371	250,548	292,820	299,726
Office Expenses .. £	34,671	36,761	45,075	52,231	53,574
State Stamp Duty .. £	198,625	213,250	244,125	282,500	288,000
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,002,127	1,076,802	1,227,107	1,416,992	1,442,987
Total £	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505	5,653,543	5,763,487
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.83	63.84	63.83	63.84	63.84
Administration .. %	5.96	5.93	6.05	6.10	6.13
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.21	25.23	25.12	25.06	25.03

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1954, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £12,886,157; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,138,368; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £481,382.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund. From 1st May, 1954, the maximum subsidy for any individual annuitant was raised from £100 to £150 per annum, and, from 1st January, 1955, to £225 per annum.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Particulars.					Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>							
Contributions	..	..	..	£	140,877	106,639	247,516
Interest	..	..	..	£	232,101	..	232,101
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	£	50,130 ^a	338,256 ^b	388,386
Total	..	..	..	£	423,108	444,895	868,003
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Benefits	..	..	..	£	149,949	149,295	299,244
Refunds	..	..	..	£	72,597	4,352	76,949
Total	..	..	..	£	222,546	153,647	376,193
Funds at End of Year	..	..	..	£	4,784,647	292,716	5,077,363
Contributors at End of Year—							
Males	..	..	..	No.	7,922	2,292	10,214
Females	..	..	..	No.	3,421	..	3,421
Total	..	..	..	No.	11,343	2,292	13,635

^a Gross subsidy, £4,000, less gratuities paid, £691, and amount for additional annuity payments, £46,821.

^b Including £3,500 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£19,695 in 1953-54) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1953-54, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,354, while £2,232 was received in interest and £100,000 as a Treasury grant. Expenditure on pensions was £3,092, and the fund had a credit balance of £170,871 at 30th June, 1954.

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (Queensland banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925 a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and in 1927 the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative after a decision of the High Court that parts of it were invalid. The 1945 system of control was amended by *The Banking Act, 1953* (see page 397).

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a central bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continues to operate as a central bank, and retains the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act

provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The Banking Act, 1953, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

Cheque-paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1954; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1954^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ..	16,878,155	18,914,486	4,189,813	23,104,299
Bank of Adelaide ..	242,098	659,771	82,885	742,656
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	30,239,593	39,962,539	7,955,148	47,917,687
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,759,516	..	2,178,741	2,178,741
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	15,495,051	13,893,308	3,186,341	17,079,649
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	5,885,370	14,067,477	4,440,798	18,508,275
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	5,853,368	7,406,276	1,086,749	8,493,025
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	37,751,196	47,230,933	10,424,038	57,654,971
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. ^b	300,102	459	..	459
Total Private Banks ..	115,404,449	142,135,249	33,544,513	175,679,762
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	13,532,567	16,629,234	5,542,711	22,171,945
Total All Banks ..	128,937,016	158,764,483	39,087,224	197,851,707

^a Average of five Wednesdays—2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th June, 1954.^b In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts.—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1945-46	14,724 ^b	1950-51	39,011
1946-47	16,824	1951-52	41,516
1947-48	19,864	1952-53	43,796
1948-49	24,365	1953-54	51,032
1949-50	29,482	1954-55	53,873

^a Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.^b For last ten months of year only.

Savings Banks.—The only savings bank operating in Queensland at 30th June, 1955, was the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about

£15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1955, deposits were £124·8m., or £143 13s. 1d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 67 branches and 819 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for ten years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 3
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 5
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	74 19 11
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 1 7 ^r
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	80 10 2 ^r
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	81 10 3 ^r
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,594,715	96,746,649	109,360,117	84 13 8 ^r
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,454,481	105,413,280	117,405,901	89 1 3 ^r
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,382,481	114,244,352	124,814,361	92 16 7

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

c Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

r Revised in accordance with final results of the 1954 Census.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1954, when the only non-Government Savings Banks were two Trustee Banks, with head offices respectively at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. . .	2,308,249	339,796,631	..	339,796,631	99 5 1
Victoria	2,118,551	94,174,026	245,606,909	339,780,935	138 11 1
Q'land ..	854,160	117,405,901	..	117,405,901	89 1 3
S. Aust.	747,515	28,191,213	94,757,467	122,948,680	154 4 11
W. Aust.	422,480	52,614,379	..	52,614,379	82 4 9
Tasmania	276,685	12,869,405	21,077,602 ^b	33,947,007	109 19 0
N.T. ..	9,309	1,308,207	..	1,308,207	79 8 8
A.C.T. ..	18,572	2,327,657	..	2,327,657	76 15 8
Total	6,755,521	648,687,419	361,441,978	1,010,129,397	112 8 1

a Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

b Trustee Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	8	16	6	15	10
Creditors' „ No.	44	37	60	93	110
Total .. No.	52	53	66	108	120
Liabilities .. £	243,269	178,285	105,154	231,671	437,704
Assets .. £	83,309	74,453	65,263	229,055	311,646
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a					
Liabilities .. £	3,775	2,960	2,032	2,591	1,795
Assets .. £	1,012	2,302	1,234	1,405	1,162
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b					
Liabilities .. £	2,473	2,816	..	..	3,736
Assets .. £	2,788	2,538	..	..	2,122
Deeds of Arrangement ^c					
Liabilities .. £	23,853	28,644	73,967	120,848	58,730
Assets .. £	25,227	20,279	67,151	119,016	45,238

^a Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

^b Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

^c Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1953, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 13 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND^a, 1953.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	6,189	17,019	23,208
Sum Assured £1,000	1,767	726	2,493
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	16,391	12,656	29,047
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. . %	3.6	2.8	3.2
Sum Assured £1,000	10,281	1,581	11,862
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.7	4.9	4.8
New Business—			
Policies No.	50,356	33,272	83,628
Sum Assured £1,000	38,614	4,237	42,851
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	485,906	451,023	936,929
Sum Assured £1,000	242,503	34,352	276,855
Annual Premiums £1,000	7,746	1,697	9,443

^a Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1953-54 there were 35 Australian companies and 76 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 341.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £379,635 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £342,812, and other companies £36,823. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £633,854, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £2,192,163.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54^a.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. <i>b</i>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (36).						
Fire	£ 1,266,862	£ 316,477	£	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	40,899	3,484	} 68,173	83,179	823,878	25.0
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	67,657	13,481				8.5
Marine	144,869	33,478	..	9,447	85,346	19.9
Motor Vehicles ..	819,653	418,072	} ..	42,966	958,310	23.1
Compulsory Third Party	371,205	214,718				51.0
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,796,815	3,019,530	..	6,866	3,373,696	57.8
Other	307,068	109,518	..	14,703	250,989	79.5
Total	6,815,028	4,128,758	68,173	157,161	5,492,219	35.7
						36.8 ^c
OTHER COMPANIES (76).						
Fire	£ 1,998,419	£ 503,747	£	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	168,633	4,930	} 144,567	151,008	1,679,784	25.2
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	164,206	21,218				2.9
Marine	314,601	112,175	..	19,584	225,726	12.9
Motor Vehicles ..	1,900,943	862,166	} ..	106,289	1,788,930	35.7
Compulsory Third Party	271,997	205,360				45.4
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,784	1,960	..	215	3,476	75.5
Other	378,736	140,924	..	16,510	280,627	51.8
Total	5,201,319	1,852,480	144,567	293,606	3,978,543	37.2
						35.6 ^c
ALL COMPANIES (112).						
Fire	£ 3,265,281	£ 820,224	£	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	209,532	8,414	} 212,740	234,187	2,503,662	25.1
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	231,863	34,699				4.0
Marine	459,470	145,653	..	29,031	311,072	15.0
Motor Vehicles ..	2,720,596	1,280,238	} ..	149,255	2,747,240	31.7
Compulsory Third Party	643,202	420,078				47.1
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,800,599	3,021,490	..	7,081	3,377,172	65.3
Other	685,804	250,442	..	31,213	531,616	79.5
Total	12,016,347	5,981,238	212,740	450,767	9,470,762	36.5
						36.0 ^c

^a Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1953-54—
for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1953.

^b Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

^c Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1950 ..	2,865	153,302	990	384,765	237	332,442	4,092	870,509
1951 ..	3,059	188,604	1,055	418,720	244	383,246	4,358	990,570
1952 ..	3,240	210,827	1,157	492,599	254	407,198	4,651	1,110,624
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636
1954 ..	3,635	253,147	1,357	662,208	270	447,435	5,262	1,362,790

New Queensland companies registered in 1953-54 numbered 331 and their nominal capital was £16,067,000. During 1953-54, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £9,609,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 86 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies subtracted £2,036,000 from the total nominal capital. Private companies accounted for 92 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first nine post-war years.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1954, the number of societies was 24, with 519 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists used to be subject to an agreement whereby the amount varied in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount was 41s. 6d. for 1949-50, and 46s. for 1950-51. The latter amount operated until the end of 1951, when a new system was introduced. Under the new arrangement, a member might engage any doctor, and whatever fees were charged were paid directly by the member, who might then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. The amount of the refund varied according to the nature of the consultation, being at first 8s. for a surgery consultation, which was later raised to 10s. by some societies, and higher amounts for more expensive forms of treatment. The majority

of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 55,700, or 4·2 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1954, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Branches	.. No.	549	548	536	527	519
Members—						
Males	.. No.	56,601	55,566	51,817	48,734	46,695
Females	.. No.	11,257	11,044	10,207	9,541	9,005
Total	.. No.	67,858	66,610	62,024	58,275	55,700
Deaths of Members—						
Males	.. No.	756	779	844	765	794
Females	.. No.	219	195	227	239	239
Total	.. No.	975	974	1,071	1,004	1,033
Sickness—						
Male Cases	.. No.	12,240	12,065	10,686	9,885	10,049
Duration	Weeks	136,141	132,629	128,182	125,905	126,625
Female Cases	No.	769	747	592	551	558
Duration	Weeks	8,559	8,014	7,346	7,155	7,056
Receipts—						
Members' Dues	£	285,241	294,385	300,370	317,991	391,508
Investments	£	97,454	102,759	105,847	109,386	116,236
Total	.. £	382,695	397,144	406,217	427,377	507,744
Expenditure—						
Sick Pay	.. £	87,188	84,453	82,284	83,263	92,644
Death Benefits	£	44,163	46,335	49,897	46,181	48,210
Medical	.. £	130,921	137,389	103,441	122,755	117,661
Management	£	60,894	66,154	76,159	87,903	114,985
Total	.. £	323,166	334,331	311,781	340,102	373,500

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685,

or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. From 1946-47 to 1952-53 there was an increase, £1,494,157, or 52·9 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1953, followed by a decrease to £1,464,550, or 49·5 per cent., at 30th June, 1954. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418, or 20·9 per cent. of all funds, at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or 53·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1949, but they had decreased to £954,105, or 32·2 per cent., at 30th June, 1954. Investments in property, £190,973, and cash with banks, &c., £350,065, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,959,693 at 30th June, 1954.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1953-54 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	12	943	6,264	2,042	982	5,260	53,643
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	3	196	918	423	65	585	21,735
R'hampton Dist.	7	618	2,111	929	221	2,849	25,843
United Bris. Dist.	32	3,580	30,234	7,866	8,014	21,791	180,556
G.U.O.O.F. . . .	30	2,840	26,169	7,361	6,661	19,233	148,660
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	426	3,440	1,332	310	2,313	38,428
R'hampton Dist.	9	978	6,508	2,884	1,426	5,552	57,709
S. Q'land Dist.	69	6,933	52,154	22,592	3,539	34,590	305,862
I.O.O.F.	25	1,772	9,826	2,884	1,984	7,968	78,827
I.O.R.	59	5,333	39,694	12,839	9,268	29,949	366,374
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	14	1,420	7,816	2,846	1,214	6,925	108,276
Q'land Branch	142	14,139	178,280	36,430	39,312	125,303	817,401
P.A.F.S.	70	10,258	81,284	24,827	26,587	65,823	533,834
U.A.O.D.	28	3,515	19,771	8,665	1,765	15,119	184,103
Other ^b	10	2,749	43,275	6,934	16,313	30,240	38,442
Total	519	55,700	507,744	140,854	117,661	373,500	2,959,693

^a Including unfinancial members.

^b Including funds of a separate society formed solely to provide medical benefits for members of the H.A.C.B. Society and the U.A.O.D.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £3½m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1954. (See page 390.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Societies .. No.	9	9	8	11	14
Shareholders ^{a b} .. No.	14,119	14,553	15,268	15,998	16,790
Borrowers ^b .. No.	8,345	8,594	8,924	9,721	10,107
Loans Repaid .. £	1,033,467	1,126,289	1,099,772	961,575	1,209,394
Interest on Loans .. £	137,744	153,253	182,059	207,251	250,294
Loans Granted .. £	1,179,611	1,612,898	1,601,187	1,380,944	1,596,767
Interest on Shares .. £	110,054	119,473	139,706	171,417	214,412
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £	3,327,231	3,897,817	4,437,686	5,041,536	5,516,577

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders.^b At 30th June.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts*, 1923 to 1934, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts*, 1946 to 1951. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1953-54, returns were furnished by 125 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It is to assist both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. Fifty-four returns were received for 1953-54.

The next table gives details of the operations of co-operative societies in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1954.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	123	54	2	179
Branches ^a No.	68	16	10	94
Members No.	92,709	24,368	3,229	120,306
Sales £	47,344,687	3,617,383	2,170,984	53,133,054
Other Receipts £	1,703,076	72,355	4,769	1,780,200
Total Receipts £	49,047,763	3,689,738	2,175,753	54,913,254
Working Expenses £	8,821,460	529,870	344,490	9,695,820
Rebates and Bonuses £	545,770	77,128	143	623,041
Dividends on Share Capital £	140,267	10,545	4,473	155,285
Purchases £	38,146,442	3,009,769	1,739,880	42,896,091
Other Expenditure £	187,949	19,114	3,360	210,423
Total Expenditure £	47,841,888	3,646,426	2,092,346	53,580,660
Assets £	22,667,492	1,467,889	541,791	24,677,172

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1944-45	19,837	11,910,820	1949-50	41,862	39,831,748
1945-46	29,031	17,666,309	1950-51	44,735	60,216,705
1946-47	37,873	23,143,722	1951-52	37,581	54,762,850
1947-48	34,825	23,012,118	1952-53	35,728	52,259,741
1948-49	36,435	27,448,487	1953-54	38,530	62,395,910

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or

prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949-50	229	495,099	1,918	14,679	364,738	1,192,109	1,126
1950-51	241	682,712	1,895	13,169	407,123	1,427,099	1,926
1951-52	151	507,257	1,256	6,953	281,819	908,645	356
1952-53	266	660,998	1,244	7,723	328,489	792,138	1,361
1953-54	155	676,942	2,027	8,433	470,014	1,551,725	617

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1949-50	254	577,036	2,472	30,554	577,570	2,599,873	452
1950-51	241	555,705	1,378	18,924	342,677	2,882,311	1,932
1951-52	148	353,125	915	11,056	244,000	1,448,085	363
1952-53	225	431,988	961	15,945	295,430	1,493,532	843
1953-54	169	422,964	1,630	16,963	425,390	1,552,176	1,165

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1949-50	67	24,852	235	865,698	697	1,373,584	1,993
1950-51	72	5,193	239	998,876	827	1,735,623	2,332
1951-52	36	19,618	218	664,370	930	1,980,932	2,257
1952-53	52	19,939	265	1,446,310	1,259	3,534,933	2,125
1953-54	80	37,238	321	1,001,399	1,460	3,475,239	2,145

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1954.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1949-50	..	..	24,863	19,810,773	20,542	14,077,208
1950-51	..	..	29,087	27,674,194	20,195	14,460,360
1951-52	..	..	25,631	28,187,531	18,304	11,806,266
1952-53	..	..	25,128	28,296,691	18,725	15,156,991
1953-54	..	..	29,857	37,768,184	22,682	20,712,733

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1953-54, the number registered was 145 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 701 per cent. above the 1938-39 level.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1949-50	..	..	7,713	5,787,066	2,067	2,302,265
1950-51	..	..	8,320	8,555,666	2,394	2,283,361
1951-52	..	..	7,589	7,931,615	2,073	1,534,902
1952-53	..	..	8,031	8,738,714	2,060	1,915,091
1953-54	..	..	9,645	12,375,709	2,400	2,220,689

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the

Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214.4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133.4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery raised the index to 169.4 by June, 1955.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	..	..	..	..	..	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	..	..	..	..	..	153.5	176.9	130.1
1948	..	..	..	..	..	162.5	191.1	133.9
1949	..	..	..	..	..	158.7	189.1	128.2
1950	..	..	..	..	..	179.9	216.5	143.3
1951	..	..	..	..	..	201.9	246.5	157.3
1952	..	..	..	..	..	142.9	170.8	115.0
1953	..	..	..	..	..	151.4	182.5	120.4
1954	..	..	..	..	..	162.1	191.2	133.0
1955 (to June)	..	..	..	..	..	166.0	192.6	139.5

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. a	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,180	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,555	12,094	12,064
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,255	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	776,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,344	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,146	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	423,188	897,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	483,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,457	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	523,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993r	541,825r	1,112,818r	1,097,303	1,105,882r	-2,230r	18,242
1948	584,560r	553,984r	1,138,544r	1,114,634r	1,127,318r	8,330r	17,396
1949	601,723r	563,596r	1,170,319r	1,140,816r	1,155,638r	14,188r	17,587
1950	620,329r	585,089r	1,205,418r	1,173,232r	1,191,081r	16,470r	18,629
1951	636,935r	601,343r	1,238,278r	1,207,194r	1,223,719r	14,313r	18,547
1952	652,974r	618,282r	1,271,256r	1,239,868r	1,255,896r	13,196r	19,782
1953	666,348r	632,072r	1,298,420r	1,272,244r	1,287,231r	7,388r	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase, except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. b	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. b	Deaths.	Death Rate. b	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. ^c		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month	Under One Year.	Under One Month	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	1,879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,072	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,660	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,883	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,359	7.7	11,006	8.6 ^r	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.

c Rate per 1,000 live births. n Not available.

r Revised since last issue in accordance with final results of 1954 Census.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <i>b</i>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.	Expenditure on State Schools. <i>f</i>
		Males.	Fe-males.							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000.
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,232	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,063	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	282
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83	334
1912	1,183	484	45	354	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219	365
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207	411
1914	1,212	486	32	352	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263	445
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	462
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	478
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	532
1918	1,281	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	595
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	652
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,750	291	822
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,060
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,084
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,060
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,096
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,158
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,207
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,244
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,274
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,310
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,344
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,390
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,248
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,223
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,255
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,343
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,385
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,464
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,530
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,555	1,607
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,614
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,616
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,905	1,608
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,538
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,639
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224	1,859
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,170
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811	2,416
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343	2,740
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395	3,206
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,245	3,828
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,819	216,430	4,014	4,597
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,845	232,876	3,850	5,669
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,834	233,741	3,735	6,293

a From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

b From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

c Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

d The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Public Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expendi- ture. £1,000.	Admis- sions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Mater- nity.						
6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>i</i>	3	..	89	..	..	1860
7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>i</i>	10	68	188	..	..	1865
13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>i</i>	17	84	356	..	..	1870
20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>i</i>	29	231	553	..	..	1875
29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>i</i>	37	254	1,099	..	..	1880
47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>i</i>	85	296	1,393	..	..	1885
54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>i</i>	102	360	1,728	..	..	1890
59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>i</i>	95	310	1,942	..	..	1895
71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>i</i>	120	411	2,267	..	..	1900
75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>i</i>	113	370	2,451	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	<i>i</i>	154	417	9,894	492	..	1910
86	1,016	28,703	<i>i</i>	176	480	2,288	10,436	989	1911
87	1,088	29,972	<i>i</i>	208	506	2,332	11,221	1,510	1912
91	1,238	32,577	<i>i</i>	232	508	2,373	11,758	2,023	1913
95	1,324	33,494	<i>i</i>	246	581	2,457	11,924	2,430	1914
97	1,359	37,426	<i>i</i>	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
101	1,398	38,931	<i>i</i>	275	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	<i>i</i>	297	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	1917
104	1,499	42,841	<i>i</i>	333	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	<i>i</i>	384	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	<i>i</i>	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	<i>i</i>	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	<i>i</i>	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	<i>i</i>	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	<i>i</i>	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	2,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 ^a	8,677 ^a	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54

^e From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

^f From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

^g Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

^h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

ⁱ Included with general patients.

ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. ^a				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. ^b	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,284	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,491	19,856,959
1900	15,910	231,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	439,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,060
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,371	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,233	545,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,045	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,303	432,469 ^b	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	350,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,573
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,988

^a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

^b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

^c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
14,888	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
46,447	32,167	1,866	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
66,248	35,239	1,888	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^e	<i>n</i>	170 ^e	<i>n</i>	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	<i>n</i>	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	<i>n</i>	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	<i>n</i>	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
173,902	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
143,695	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
140,045	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
166,638	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,730	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	6,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	18,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
218,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	18,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	118,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,607	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,148	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

^e Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,068	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	130,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	131,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	232	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	238	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,786	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,193	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180

a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Har- vested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Pro- duction.	Total Area.	Pro- duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	235,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,193	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,164	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,114	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,750	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,882	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,934	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,671	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,852,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
623,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,084	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,075	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54

b Until 1895-96 the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	231,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	n	..	2	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	..	64	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	135	..	3	155
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425a	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,473	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	523	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,231	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	623	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	628	648	221
1947	721	72,231	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225
1949	990	76,232	930	2,872,577	584	4,137	758	396
1950	1,063	88,249	1,367	2,940,641	982	5,033	962	383
1951	1,096	78,580	1,237	2,764,755	1,096	6,521	1,206	307
1952	1,104	84,642	1,375	3,435,261	1,323	6,565	1,902	337
1953	1,221	71,818	1,159	2,906,314	1,106	3,512	6,589	222

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Timber Production. <i>a</i>											Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply- wood and Veneer.		
					Pine.		Other.				
					1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.		
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860	
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865	
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870	
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875	
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880	
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885	
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890	
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895	
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900	
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905	
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910	
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911	
..	902	333	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912	
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913	
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914	
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915	
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916	
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917	
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918	
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919	
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920	
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921	
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922	
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923	
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924	
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925	
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926	
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927	
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928	
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929	
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930	
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931	
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932	
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933	
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934	
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935	
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936	
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937	
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938	
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939	
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940	
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941	
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942	
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943	
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944	
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945	
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946	
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947	
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948	
1,954	1,970	2,874	225	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949	
3,757	2,321	3,563	302	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143 ^r	5,884 ^r	2,407	1950	
4,551	2,474	4,490	792	20,200	70,072	2,881	193,835 ^r	8,156 ^r	3,043	1951	
4,472	2,742	5,905	1,261	23,140	71,410	3,093	194,768 ^r	9,001 ^r	2,680	1952	
1,817	2,517	5,822	1,318	21,545	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953	

^b Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1953-54, in thousand super. feet, pine, 1,687; other, 4,020).

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1865	47	"	"	"	"	"	"
1870	471	"	"	"	"	"	"
1875	575	"	"	"	"	"	"
1880	565	"	"	"	"	"	"
1885	1,069	"	"	"	"	"	"
1890	1,308	"	"	"	"	"	"
1895	1,384	"	"	18,584	"	5,428 ^e	"
1900	2,053	"	"	25,606	"	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	"	"	21,389	"	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,953	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,451	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,435	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,001	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	9,386
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".

b Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

c Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

d Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>						Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^e	^e	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54

e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.*f* Electricity and Gas Works.*g* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.*h* Valued at prices paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,990
1880	634	637	194	133	303	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ^c	1,085	644	16,769
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,053	19,799
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,368	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,801	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,645	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,960	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,485
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,043	43,567
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,070	7,332	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,733	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,853	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,696	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,463	6,567	25,683	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,193	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,485	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	13,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,507	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	33,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,753	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,637	6,388	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,844	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,904	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; otherwise for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000 (000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	1880
..	1	40	..	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000 <i>g</i>	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,881	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	522	1,871	23,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	589	1,954	51,908	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,587	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	123,439	1,082	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,733	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,353	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	46,769	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	49,337	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	50,616	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	54,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	56,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534 <i>r</i>	2,692	57,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707 <i>r</i>	2,822	58,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,537	1950-51
108,213	2,068 <i>r</i>	2,923	60,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,391	2,164 <i>r</i>	2,901	60,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	62,305	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,683	1953-54

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

h Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. a			Exports. a			Favour- able Visible Balance. a
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. b	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711	500	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,203	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	18,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992b	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186

a Excluding specie.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; in 1953-54 outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool. c		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 d	9	1870
17,244	681	8	..	23	153 d	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 d	28	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 d	37	1885
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 d	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 d	68	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	2,660	218	3	1900
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1905
							1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,123	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,235	5,828	3	..	1916-17
63,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,533	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,362	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,123	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,334	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,637	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,031	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
143,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
192,828	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	653	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	932	823	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,723
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	17,718	5,994	23,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,631	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	n	1953-54

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <i>b</i>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	<i>n</i>	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	<i>n</i>	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	<i>n</i>	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	<i>n</i>	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	<i>n</i>	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	<i>n</i>	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	<i>n</i>	1,661 <i>c</i>	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	<i>n</i>	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,187	13,683	<i>n</i>	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	1,295	7,343	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	1,408	8,213	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	1,544	10,167	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	1,633	11,973	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	153
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,667	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	163
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,344	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 ^b	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,384	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,523	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	7,154 ^b	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	16,824 ^b	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	<i>n</i>	113,913	<i>n</i>	19,864	84,886	256
1948-49	58,250	<i>n</i>	128,874	<i>n</i>	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	<i>n</i>	145,933	<i>n</i>	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	<i>n</i>	175,493	<i>n</i>	39,011	98,840	263
1951-52	110,187	<i>n</i>	158,762	<i>n</i>	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	<i>n</i>	183,699	<i>n</i>	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	123,937	<i>n</i>	197,852	<i>n</i>	51,082	117,406	259

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (General Banking Division) and the private trading banks.

b Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

INDEX.

NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page.		Page.
A		Basic Wage—	
Abattoir, Brisbane	300	Commonwealth	332
Aboriginal Schools	94	Districts	32
Aboriginals	74	State	334
Accidents—		Batteries, State	172
Mining	173	Bee Keeping	156
Traffic	237	Beef Cattle—	
Age Pensions	114, 415	Number	142, 416
Ages—		Owners	138
At Death	66	Sizes of Herds	138
Of Hospital Patients	70	Benevolent Asylums	113
Of Mothers	53	Bills of Sale	407
Of Population	37	Birthplaces of Population	39
Of Scholars	96	Births—	
Agricultural Bank	387	Ages of Mothers	53
Agricultural High School	97	Ex-nuptial	55
Agriculture—		Masculinity	55
Production	153, 418	Multiple	55
Production, Value	160	Queensland	51, 413
Times of Planting and Har-vesting of Crops	14	Reproduction Rates	53
Air—		Still	55
Routes	248	Blind and Deaf Institutions	113
Transport	246	Boards, Marketing	272
Alienated Land	125, 416	Bookmakers' Licenses	375
Ambulances	110	Bores, Artesian	130
Ante-natal Clinics	111	Borrowing, Recent Australian	347
Apiaries	156	Brisbane Community Areas	49
Apprenticeship	339	Broadcasting—	
Arbitration, Industrial	327	Location of Stations	248
Area, Queensland	125	Stations and Licenses	252
Arrowroot—		Broom Millet Marketing	294
Marketing	294	Building—	
Production	168	Approvals	197
Art Gallery	101	Costs	199
Artesian—		Operations	199
Bores	130	Revival Scheme	391
Water	2	Societies	405
Artificial Fertilisers Used	168	Bureau of Industry	393
Assurance, Life	401	Buses	230
Award Wage Rates	336	Butter—	
		Exports (see also Exports)	154, 427
		Marketing	278
		Prices	281
		Production	154, 417
B		C	
Baby Clinics	111	Canary Seed	167
Balance of Payments, Australia	214	Capital Movements, Australia	214
Balance of Trade—		Cargo Discharged and Shipped	219
Australia	262	Cattle—	
Queensland	268, 426	Number	142, 416
Bananas	158, 419	Prices	303
Bankruptcy	400	Slaughtered	148
Banks—		Census—	
Cheque-paying	397, 430	Aboriginals	76
Debits	398, 430	Population	33
Savings	398, 430	Rented Dwellings	312
Barley—			
Marketing	293		
Production	160		

	Page.		Page.
Cereals	160		
Charitable Institutions	112		
Cheese—			
Exports	154		
Marketing	282		
Production	154, 417		
Cheque-paying Banks	397, 430		
Child—			
Endowment	118		
Welfare	111		
Children, Dependent	41		
Civil Courts	87		
Civil Employment	325		
Climate	3		
Coal—			
Board	298		
Mines, State	172		
Production	170, 421		
C.O.D. (Fruit, Vegetables) ..	295		
Commonwealth—			
Government	25		
Payments to States—			
1953-54	348		
Financial Agreement	346		
Five Years	350		
Pensions and Social Services	121		
Revenue and Expenditure ..	363		
Savings Bank	398		
Unemployment and Sickness			
Benefits	342		
Community Areas, Brisbane ..	49		
Companies Registered	403		
Company Tax	371		
Compensation, Workers'	341		
Conjugal Condition—			
Of Persons Married	56		
Of Population	40		
Consolidated Revenue (see Revenue)			
Co-operative Societies	406		
Copper	170, 420		
Cost of Parliaments	30		
Cotton—			
Marketing	289		
Production	166, 419		
Counties and Parishes	32		
Countries—			
Of Origin, Imports	257		
Of Shipments, Exports	255		
Court, Industrial	327		
Courts, Law	78		
Crime	81		
Criminal Courts	81		
Crops—			
Growers	139		
Irrigated	129		
Planting and Harvesting Times	14		
Principal	158		
Curator, Public	391		
		D	
		Dairy—	
		Cattle—	
		Number	142, 416
		Owners	138
		Sizes of Herds	138
		Factories (see also Factories)	155
		Production	153
		Deaths—	
		Ages	66
		Causes	66
		Comparative Mortality	62
		Crude Death Rate	58
		Maternal Mortality	60
		Queensland	57, 413
		Rates, Causes	67
		Debits (Bank) to Customers' Accounts	398, 430
		Debt—	
		Financial Agreement	346
		Government, Australia	365
		Government, Queensland	361, 429
		Degrees Conferred	99
		Dependent Children	41
		Diseases—	
		In Hospitals	68
		In Queensland	66
		Notifiable	73
		Disputes, Industrial	329
		Divisions of Queensland	30
		Divorce	88, 414
		Duration of Marriage—	
		Mothers	53
		Persons Divorced	89
		Dwellings—	
		Constructed	199
		Weekly Rentals	312
		E	
		Education	93
		Eggs—	
		Marketing	282
		Production	156
		Elections—	
		Commonwealth	27
		State	20
		Electoral Districts, General ..	32
		Electoralates—	
		Commonwealth	27
		State	20
		Electricity—	
		Commission, State	192
		Production	191, 423
		Employment—	
		Civil	325
		Factory	184
		Fluctuations in	324
		Full-time	324
		Industries	317

	Page.
Employment— <i>continued.</i>	
Mining	172
Rural Industries	140
Transport	215
Working Population	317
Enterprises, State	387
Estate Duty Rates	374
Examinations, School	97
Ex-nuptial Births	55
Expectation of Life	61
Expenditure—	
All Governmental and Semi-	
Governmental	386
Consolidated Revenue—	
Commonwealth	363
Queensland	356, 428
Education	95, 414
Loan, Queensland	360, 429
Public Authorities	213
Exports—	
Countries	255
Interstate	262, 426
Oversea	255, 426
Prices	270
Quantities	267
External Trade—	
Australia	214
Queensland	268, 426

F

Factories—		
Capital	.. ..	187, 422
Cities	.. ..	178
Commodities Made—		
Quantities	.. ..	189
Values	.. ..	190
Employment	.. ..	184, 422
Heat, Light, and Power	.. ..	191, 423
Juveniles Employed	.. ..	185
Other States	.. ..	176
Output and Costs	.. ..	187, 423
Processing, Sheltered, and		
Competitive	.. ..	182
Salaries and Wages Paid	.. ..	187, 422
Sizes of Establishments	.. ..	185
Statistical Divisions	.. ..	178
Fertilisers Used	.. ..	168
Fertility, Comparative	.. ..	63
Finance, Constitutional Arrange-		
ments	.. ..	345
Financial Agreement	.. ..	346
Fire Insurance	.. ..	402
Fish Board	.. ..	302
Fisheries	.. ..	169, 420
Food Prices	.. ..	309
Forestry—		
Department	.. ..	133
Production	.. ..	174
Fowls	.. ..	156

	Page.
Friendly Societies ..	403, 430
Fruit—	
Crops	165
Marketing	295
Planting and Harvesting Times	14

G

Gas Production	195
Gift Duty	375
Ginger Marketing	294
Gold Production	170, 420
Golden Casket	393
Governments—	
Commonwealth	25
Queensland	18
States	29
Governors	19
Grades of Occupation	319
Grammar Schools	94
Grazing Selections	123
Green Forage	158, 419
Gross Reproduction Rates	53
Growers of Crops	139

H

Harbours	218
Harvesting Times, Crops ..	14
Hay	158, 419
Health Education Council ..	103
Health, Supervision of ..	102
Heat, Light, and Power	191, 423
History—	
Government	18
Land	122
Marketing Control	272
Railway	222
Trade	253
Honey Production ..	156
Horses	142, 416
Hospitals—	
Diseases Treated	68
Mental	110, 415
Public	104, 415
System	104
Hours, Working	388
Housing Commission, Queensland	390

1

Immunisation	..	..	..	102
Imports—				
Countries	..	..	..	257
Interstate	..	..	264,	<i>426</i>
Oversea	..	..	257,	<i>426</i>
Quantities	..	..	..	267

	Page.		Page.
Income—		Lead	170, 420
National	208	Legal System	78
Personal	210	Legitimation	55
Public Authorities	213	Libraries	100
Tax Rates	369	Licenses—	
Taxation Collected	370	Air Transport	247
Index Numbers—		Bookmakers'	375
Export Prices	270	Liquor	91, 414
Retail Prices—		Motor Drivers'	236
"C" Series	313	Road Transport	236
Food and Groceries	311	Wireless	251, 425
Share Prices	409	Licensing Commission, Liquor	91
Wholesale Prices	305	Liens	407
Industrial—		Life Assurance	401
Court, State	327	Liquor Licenses	91, 414
Disputes	329	Live Stock—	
Medicine	102	Owners	138
Industries—		Prices	303
Assistance	392	Queensland	142, 416
Census, 1947	318	Sizes of Flocks and Herds	138
Production Value	201	Slaughterings	148
Infantile Mortality—		States	143
All States	60	Loan—	
Cities and Other Districts	65	Council, Australian	347
Queensland	59, 413	Expenditure—	
Statistical Divisions	58	Commonwealth	365
Inferior Courts	83	Local Government	384
Insanity, Cases	110	Queensland	360, 429
Institute of Medical Research	103	Fund, Queensland	360
Insurance—		Loans, Recent Australian	347
General	401	Local Government—	
Life	401	Areas	44
Unemployment	342	Authorities	30
Workers' Compensation	341	Boundaries	378
Interest on Public Debt—		Business Undertakings	381
Australia	365	Expenditure	377
Queensland	361	Loans	383
Interstate Migration	37	Populations	44
Interstate Trade	262	Ratepayers, &c.	377
Invalid Pensions	114, 415	Revenue	377, 429
Irrigation—		Transport Services	382
Major Projects	128	Lottery—	
On Rural Holdings	129	Golden Casket	393
		Tax	376
J		M	
Joint Stock Companies	403	Machinery, Rural	139
Judicial Separations	88	Main Roads	232
Juveniles in Factories	184	Maize—	
		Marketing Board	291
L		Production	153, 418
Lambs Marked	148	Voluntary Pool	299
Land—		Manufacturing (see also Fac-	
Administration Board	122	tories)	176, 422
Alienated	125, 416	Marine Insurance	402
Development	122	Marketing Control	272
Leases	125, 416	Marriages—	
Revenue	127	Queensland	56, 413
Tax Rates	371	Religious Denominations	57
Tenures	125	Masculinity—	
Titles	90	Births	55
		Population	35

	Page.
Maternal—	
Mortality	60
Welfare	111
Maternity Allowances	116
Meat—	
Exports	149, 427
Industry Board	300
Meatworks (see also Factories)	148
Members of Parliament	20
Mental Hospitals	110
Mental Sickness	73
Meteorology	3
Metropolitan Factories	179
Migration	37, 412
Milk Production	154
Millet (Broom)—	
Marketing	294
Production	160
Mineral Production—	
Queensland	170, 420
States	173
Miners Engaged	172
Mines	170, 420
Mining Accidents	173
Ministers—	
Commonwealth	26
State	18
Money	395
Money Orders	250
Mortality—	
Comparative	62
Districts	63
Maternal	60
Mortgages	407
Motor Vehicles—	
Drivers' Licenses	236
Fees Payable	236
Insurance	402
Registrations	235, 425
Multiple Births	55
Municipalities	30
Museum	101

N

National Income	208
National Parks	133
Natural Increase ..	37, 412
Navy Beans—	
Marketing	297
Production	161
Net Reproduction Rates ..	53
Net Value of Production ..	201
Notifiable Diseases	73

○

Occupations, Queensland	..	319
Onions .. .. .	..	161

				Page.
Orphanages	..	..	..	113
Oversea Migration		..	..	37
Oversea Trade—				
Each Port	..	..	..	260
Total Australia	..	..	..	261
Total Queensland			261,	426
Owners of Live Stock	..	..	..	138

P

Parliament—			
Commonwealth	..	..	26
Members' Pensions	..	..	24
Queensland	..	..	20
Parliamentary Government, Cost			30
Pastoral—			
Districts	..	..	32
Leases	..	..	122
Patients in Hospitals	..	..	68
Payments, Balance of, Australia			214
Pay-roll Tax	..	..	375
Peanuts—			
Marketing	..	..	292
Production	..	..	167
Pensions—			
Age and Invalid	..	114,	415
Parliamentary	..	..	24
War	..	..	119
Widows'	..	..	118
Petty Sessions Districts	..	..	32
Physical Features	..	..	1
Pigs—			
Marketing Board	..	..	292
Number	..	142,	417
Owners	..	..	138
Prices	..	..	303
Slaughtered	..	..	148
Pineapples	..	158,	419
Planting Times for Crops	..	..	14
Plywood—			
Marketing	..	..	297
Mills	..	175,	421
Police	..	..	78, 414
Pools, Marketing	..	..	272
Population—			
Aboriginals	..	..	76
Ages	..	..	37
Australian States—			
Censuses	..	..	33
Estimated and Mean	..	..	35
Birthplaces	..	..	39
Brisbane	..	..	51
Conjugal Condition	..	..	40
Increases, Australian States	..	..	35
Local Authorities	..	..	44
Masculinity	..	..	35
Queensland	..	34,	412
Religions	..	..	40
Statistical Divisions	..	..	43
Towns	..	..	48

	Page.		Page.
Ports—		Regional Development	136
General	215	Religions of Population	40
Oversea Trade	260	Rents	312
Postal Notes	250	Reproduction Rates—	
Posts and Telegraphs	249, 425	Australia	53
Potatoes—		Queensland	53
Marketing	297	Retail Price Index Numbers	311
Production	158	Retail Prices	306
Poultry Farming	156	Revenue—	
Premiers—		All Governmental and Semi-	
Queensland	19	Governmental	386
States	29	Commonwealth	363
Prevention of Disease	68	Land	127
Prices—		Net, Queensland	353
Export	270	Queensland—	
Fixing	299	Expenditure, Details	356
Food	309	Receipts and Expenditure	354, 428
Produce	304	Receipts, Details	355
Retail	306	Road Transport	235
Wholesale	303	Roads	231, 425
Prickly Pear Selections	123	Roads, Main, Department	232
Prisons	80, 414	Rural Assistance Advances	387
Private Schools	94	Rural Industry—	
Probate and Succession Duties—		Holdings, &c.	137
Amounts Paid	368	Rainfall	12
Rates	373	Seasonal Activities	14
Produce Prices	304		
Production, Value of—		S	
Agriculture	160	Sales Tax Rates	375
Australia	201	Savings Banks	398, 430
Queensland	201	Sawmills (see also Factories)	175
Public Authorities	213	School Health Services	102
Public Curator	391	Schools	93, 414
Public Debt—		Science	101
Australia	365	Seasonal—	
Queensland	361, 429	Activities	14
Public Health Supervision	102	Conditions	16
Public Hospitals—		Secondary Industries Development	177
Discharges	72	Semi-Governmental Bodies	385
Patients Treated	68	Sewerage	381
States	105	Share Prices Index	409
System	104	Sheep—	
Q		Number	142, 416
Quarries	174	Owners	138
Queensland Housing Commission	390	Prices	303
		Shorn	150
R		Sizes of Flocks	138
Racing Tax	375	Slaughtered	148
Railways—		Shipping at Queensland Ports	220, 424
Finances	226, 424	Sickness—	
Goods Traffic	228, 424	Benefit, Commonwealth	343
History	222	Patients Treated in Hospitals	68
Passenger Traffic	227, 424	Silver	170, 420
States	229	Soldier Settlers (Agricultural	
Rainfall	7	Bank)	389
Real Property Transfers	407	Sorghum—	
Reformatories	80	Marketing	299
Regimen, Retail Price Index Nos.	307	Production	167
		Standard Mortality Ratios	62
		State Advances Corporation	390

	Page.		Page.
State Children	113	Transport— <i>continued.</i>	
State Electricity Commission ..	192	Rail	222
State Enterprises	387	Road	235
Statistical Divisions	32	Sea	215
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	375	Trust Funds	359, 428
Still Births	55		
Sub-artesian Bores	132		
Sugar—		U	
Board Accounts	277	Unemployment Benefits	342
Exports	257, 427	Unions (see Trade Unions)	
Marketing	274	University	98, 414
Prices	277	Unoccupied Land	125
Production	163, 418		
Summer Rainfall	10	V	
Sunflower Seed	160	Value of Production	201
Superannuation	394	Vegetable Marketing	295
Supreme Courts	81, 414	Veneer—	
		Marketing	297
		Production	175, 421
T			
Taxation—		W	
Collections—		Wage—	
Income Tax	370	Average	336
Land Tax, Queensland	373	Award Rates	336
Total, Queensland	368, 428	Basic (see Basic Wage)	
Rates	369	Earners	325
Reimbursements of	351	War Pensions	119
State and Commonwealth	368	Water Resources, Development ..	128
Technical Colleges	97	Waterworks	381
Telegraphs	250	Wheat—	
Telephones	251	Marketing	284
Tenures, Land	125	Production	158, 418
Timber	174, 421	Wholesale—	
Tin	170, 420	Price Indexes	305
Tobacco—		Prices of Live Stock and	
Marketing	294	Produce	303
Production	167	Widows' Pensions	118
Totalisators	376	Wine Sellers' Licenses	92
Trade—		Winter Rainfall	11
Balance of—		Wireless—	
Australia	262	Licenses	251, 425
Queensland	268, 426	Messages	251
General Description	17	Wool—	
Interstate	262, 426	Exported Overseas	151, 427
Nature of	253	Marketing	288
Oversea	254, 426	Production	150, 417
Quantities	267	Scours	153
Total, Queensland	268, 426	Tax	375
Trade Unions—		Workers'—	
Australia	331	Compensation	341
Queensland	329	Dwellings	390
Traffic—		Homes	391
Accidents	237	Working—	
Regulations	236	Conditions	338
Tramways	230, 425	Population, Queensland	317
Transfers, Real Property	407		
Transport—		Z	
Air	246	Zinc	170, 421
Licensing Fees	236		
Local Authority Services	231		

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN,
TREASURY BUILDING, GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE,
AND TOOWOOMBA, ROCKHAMPTON, AND TOWNSVILLE.

Queensland Year Book—Paper cover, 5s.; Cloth cover, 7s. 6d.

Queensland Pocket Year Book—6d.

Statistics of the State (Annual), 15s.; Parts thereof at the following prices:—

Name of Part.	Latest Issue.	Price.
A.—Population and Vital ..	1948-49	3s.
Bi.—Rural Production	1954-55	3s.
Bii.—Manufactures and Minerals	1953-54	2s.
C.—Trade, Transport, and Communication	1954-55	2s.
D.—Finance	1952-53	2s.
E.—Local Government	1951-52	3s.
F.—Law, Crime, &c.	1950-51	2s.
G.—Social	1947-48	2s.
H.—Summary of Statistics ..	1944-45	2s.

Periodical Bulletins on various subjects are issued.

These are supplied free to those interested.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRY,
TREASURY BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE.

“Economic News”, 5s. per annum. This monthly publication contains current information on the trend of business, employment, prices, &c., and matters of special topical interest.

Except for the Pocket Year Book which is 9d. if posted, the above prices include postage.